



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

- 0.1 This is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Vale of Glamorgan Deposit Local Development Plan, as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004. On Monday 14 August 2006, the Vale of Glamorgan Council, as the responsible authority, determined that the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) was likely to have significant environmental effects and accordingly a Strategic Environmental Assessment would be carried out during the preparation of the Plan and any subsequent reviews of the Plan.
- 0.2 Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act) requires that each local authority in Wales prepares a Local Development Plan (LDP). Work formally began on the Vale of Glamorgan LDP in January 2007, which plan seeks to set out the Council's land use strategy and policy framework for the period 2011-2026. The Deposit LDP published for consultation in 2012 identifies the anticipated levels of future development during the plan period and sets out a framework for the management of development and growth.

This Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 0.3 As part of the LDP process, the Council is required¹ to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive^{2,3}. The reason for undertaking an SA during the preparation of the LDP is to assist the Council in identifying any likely significant economic, environmental and social effects of the LDP. In doing so, this allows the Council to ensure that the LDP includes suitable mitigation measures to minimise any negative effects and also to maximise positive effects.
- 0.4 Each stage of the preparation of the LDP has been subject to an assessment against the SA objectives and methodology. This began with the appraisal of the Preferred Strategy, which included the Vision, Strategic Objectives, Strategy Options and Strategic Policies which have subsequently been carried forward, and in certain cases have evolved to form part of the Deposit LDP. This initial appraisal was detailed and published within the Council's LDP Initial Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report (December 2007) which is included within Appendix 7.
- 0.5 The SA of the Deposit LDP builds upon the ISA and as such it is not the intention for this report to revisit work that has already been undertaken as this would result in unnecessary repetition. The starting point is therefore an assessment of any changes and amendments that have been made to the policies and objectives previously set out

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

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

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

in the Council's Draft Preferred Strategy, such changes having been as a result of further work undertaken by the Council during the production of the Deposit Plan.

- 0.6 Section 4 of the assessment then considers the Policies and site allocations which form the remainder of the Deposit LDP with detailed assessment tables included at Appendices 10-13

Stages of the SA to date

- 0.7 The SA of the emerging LDP is intended to be an iterative process, with feedback between successive stages of appraisal and the production of the LDP. This approach is to allow the potential sustainability implications of all options considered in preparing the strategy to be made explicit. This therefore allows these implications to be taken into account by the Council when progressing work on the LDP. Likewise the process also assists consultees when formulating responses to the LDP.
- 0.8 **Scoping** – The first stage of the SA was a scoping exercise to identify the main sustainability issues in the Vale of Glamorgan, to set out the approach to SA and the sustainability framework.
- 0.9 During 2006, the Council began work on its LDP SA Scoping Report to assist the identification of the key environmental, social and economic issues that required consideration during the preparation of the LDP. This Scoping Report involved a review of relevant international, national, regional and local plans, policies and programmes (PPP's) and relevant local information. This allowed the Council to develop a thorough appreciation of the sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan as well as key sustainability objectives contained within other documents that would also need to be considered within the SA framework.
- 0.10 Prior to drafting the Scoping Report, the Council held an external stakeholder workshop with the environmental consultation bodies and relevant stakeholders on 11 October 2006. In addition, an internal officer workshop was held on 19 October 2006 to further discuss the findings of and feedback from the external stakeholder workshop. The information detailing the feedback from these workshops is contained within the Sustainability Appraisal Stakeholder Workshop – Report of Consultation October 2006 (Appendix 1) and the Sustainability Appraisal Officer Workshop – Report of Consultation October 2006 (Appendix 2).
- 0.11 Consultation on the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping report was undertaken between the 12 February and the 19 March 2007. Responses to the consultation exercise and proposed amendments to the scoping report were reported to the Council's Cabinet on the 6 June 2007.
- 0.12 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal - Approved Scoping Report (July 2007), attached at Appendix 3.

- 0.13 **SA of the Strategy Options Report.** On May 24th 2007, the Council held a workshop with relevant stakeholders to discuss the suitability of six Strategy options developed by the Council that could, in land use terms provide a framework for guiding future development within the Vale of Glamorgan. As a result of this workshop a further three hybrid options were suggested by stakeholders and as such nine strategic options were assessed against the SA methodology.
- 0.14 The Council produced a supplementary SA report of these 9 options to show the relative sustainability impacts of implementing the alternative approaches to growth in the Vale of Glamorgan. The appraisal of the options is included within the LDP Sustainability Appraisal – Options Appraisal Report (November 2007) as Appendix 6 to this report.
- 0.15 **Pre-Deposit Proposals Consultation Stage.** The purpose of this stage is to provide an indication of the relative sustainability implications of implementing the alternative spatial strategy and growth options, as well as the sustainability implications of the preferred strategy. At this stage, the LDP contained policies for implementing the preferred strategy. Each of the policies was appraised against the sustainability objectives and using a standardised matrix to ensure a systematic appraisal.
- 0.16 As a result of the public consultation on the ISA report, a further spatial strategy option (option 8a) was presented as an alternative to the Council's preferred option (option 5). The Council in response to the consultation undertook a further assessment of the options including option 8a and is provided at Appendix 9.
- 0.17 **Current Stage: SA of the Deposit Local Development Plan** – this stage of the SA is the appraisal of the Deposit LDP. This results in the Deposit Plan (including all policies and allocations) being subjected to a sustainability appraisal. It should be noted that the Strategic Policies as presented in the Draft Preferred Strategy were subjected to the appropriate SA at that time. However there have been amendments to the strategic policies, including changes in the wording of some policies. Accordingly, the Strategic Policies as presented in the Deposit LDP have been subject to a further Sustainability Appraisal, which appraisal has further informed their wording.
- 0.18 This SA report considers each section of the LDP in turn aiming to identify what may be the likely effects of implementing the strategy and the individual policies. This is supplemented by the SA matrices in Appendices 10-13. These matrices are an essential component of the appraisal, and should be read in conjunction with the relevant text.
- 0.20 A set of sustainability objectives have been developed for the SA and were identified by the Council at the Scoping stage of the LDP and form the basis of the SA appraisal. The purpose of the objectives is to provide a consistent definition of sustainable development for the SA process. The Vision, objectives, strategy, policies and allocations contained within the LDP, are as a consequence tested against the objectives as part of a process of systematic appraisal:

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

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

- 0.21 The SA has found that the Deposit LDP will make a significant contribution to the progression of sustainable development objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan, within the context of the future planned housing and employment growth set out in the plan. Conversely and as a direct result of new development the SA has identified that the potential cumulative effects arising will be those associated with increase in the use of energy through development and transport, and increased waste generation.
- 0.22 The SA also noted that these issues are also key objectives contained in national planning policy and as such the LDP and contribute towards addressing these issues through specific land use policies that have been developed as a consequence of the SA of the emerging plan, but cannot directly influence the occurrence of such issues.
- 0.23 The systematic appraisal of the various components that make up the Deposit LDP has assisted in the development of a series of strategic objectives consistent with the sustainability framework set out in the SA Scoping Report. This included the appraisal of strategic options that informed the Council in the identification of a Draft Preferred Strategy for the LDP that is best placed to address the key economic, social and environmental issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. The SA has assisted in the development of a suite of LDP policies that seek to mitigate any potential adverse affects identified during the production of the Deposit Plan.

Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations

0.24 The SEA Regulations set out certain requirements for reporting the SEA process, and specify that if an integrated appraisal is undertaken, the sections of the SA Report that meet the requirements set out for reporting the SEA process must be clearly signposted. The requirements for reporting the SEA process are identified in the first column of the Table 0 below, whereby the second column identifies the section of this report or the SA Scoping Report that addresses these requirements.

Table 0: Environmental Report Requirements	
Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	Where covered
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2 of this Document sets out the key aspects and main SA objectives and their relationship with other relevant plans.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Baseline conditions for sustainability (including the state of relevant environmental aspects). More detailed baseline information is provided at Appendices 6 (Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report)
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 2 of this Document summarises the relevant environmental characteristics likely to be significantly affected.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance	Section 2 Table 2 of this Report. More detailed baseline information is provided at Appendices 6 (Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report)
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 2 Table 1 of this Report. More detailed baseline information is provided at Appendices 6 (Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report)
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	The likely sustainability effects of implementing the Deposit Plan (including environmental effects) is summarised in Section 5 of this SA Report. These area supported by more detailed appraisal tables at Appendices 10-13, with consideration given to short, medium and long-term effects.

Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	Where covered
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Where significant adverse effects, including environmental effects, have been predicted, the SA has sought where possible to identify means of offsetting these effects. These are provided in the form of recommendations in the appraisal matrices (Appendix 10-13) and summarised in Sections 4 of this SA Report.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Justification for the different options considered for the Deposit Plan is provided in the matrix based assessment of options and summarised in Section 3 of this Report. Appendices 3-6 and 9 provide further detailed information on the Options considered.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17	Section 6 of this Report sets out the monitoring framework of the plan.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	The Non-Technical Summary is set out at the beginning of this report

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 0.25 The European Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) protects habitats and species of European nature conservation importance. The Habitats Directive establishes a network of internationally important sites designated for their ecological status. These are referred to as Natura 2000 (N2K) sites or European Sites, and comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) [which are classified under the Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds, the 'Birds Directive'].
- 0.26 The purpose of HRA/AA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan, in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. The scope of the HRA/AA is dependent on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project and the sensitivities and nature of the interest features of the European sites under consideration.
- 02.7 Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening of the Deposit Plan was undertaken by Enfusion. The HRA Screening Report is being published alongside this SA Report and the Deposit Plan for consultation.

Next Steps and How to Comment On This SA Report

- 0.28 This SA report accompanies the Deposit Plan at independent examination and forms part of the evidence base. If recommendations or changes are suggested as a result of the examination then it may be necessary to amend the SA report prior to adoption.
- 0.29 Consultation is an important part of developing the LDP and carrying out the assessment. Following this, all responses received will be collated and incorporated as appropriate into the Council's decision-making process for finalising the LDP. The consultation on the LDP is being undertaken in parallel to the consultation on the SA report, and feedback can be provided on the LDP as well as the SA Report.
- 0.30 Any comments on the SA/SEA of the Deposit Plan should be submitted on the standard Response Form for the Deposit Plan consultation.
- 0.31 After adoption of the LDP, an SEA Statement must be produced in order to document how the SA / SEA and consultation on the SA has influenced the development of the LDP. It will also set out the final SEA monitoring commitments. This will be done at the earliest practicable opportunity upon adoption of the LDP.

1. Background

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal and the SA Report

- 1.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations in the preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP). This requirement is set out in Section 39 (2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004. Local Development Plans must also be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Government advises that an integrated approach is adopted so that the SA process incorporates the SEA requirements.
- 1.2 This report documents the Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Vale of Glamorgan Deposit Local Development Plan. This SA Report is being published for consultation with the Deposit Plan in accordance with SEA Regulations and SA Guidance.
- 1.3 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Approved Sustainability Scoping Report (July 2007) which forms Appendix 3 of this report.

LDP Preparation and the SA Process

- 1.4 The SA process seeks to improve the sustainability performance of the Plan by testing its various components against sustainability objectives. The appraisal identifies areas where improvements can be made to its contribution to achieving sustainable development. It is considered to be an integral part of the LDP process and as such the Council, prior to progressing work on the LDP, developed a SA framework consisting of a series of objectives covering a range of social, economic and environmental topics, against which the sustainability of the emerging plan has been tested during its preparation.
- 1.5 The Welsh Government's LDP Manual defines the five main stages in conducting a SA 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;
 - **STAGE C:** Preparing the SA 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.

Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations

- 1.6 The SEA Regulations set out certain requirements for reporting the SEA process, and specify that if an integrated appraisal is undertaken, the sections of the SA Report that meet the requirements set out for reporting the SEA process must be clearly

signposted. The requirements for reporting the SEA process are identified in the first column of the Table 1 below, the second column identifies the section of this report or the and or relevant appendices that address these requirements.

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The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 2 Table 1 of this Report. More detailed baseline information is provided at Appendix 6 (Vale of Glamorgan SA Scoping Report)
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	The likely sustainability effects of implementing the Deposit Plan (including environmental effects) is summarised in Section 5 of this SA Report. These area supported by more detailed appraisal tables at Appendices 10-13, with consideration given to short, medium and long-term effects.
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Where significant adverse effects, including environmental effects, have been predicted, the SA has sought where possible to identify means of offsetting these effects. These are provided in the form of recommendations in the appraisal matrices (Appendix 10-13) and summarised in Section 4 of this SA Report.

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An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Justification for the different options considered for the Deposit Plan is provided in the matrix based assessment of options and summarised in Section 3 of this Report. Appendices 3-6 and 9 provide further detailed information on the options considered.
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Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 1.7 The European Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) protects habitats and species of European nature conservation importance. The Habitats Directive establishes a network of internationally important sites designated for their ecological status. These are referred to as Natura 2000 (N2K) sites or European Sites, and comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) [which are classified under the Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds, the 'Birds Directive'].
- 1.8 The purpose of HRA/AA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan, in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. The scope of the HRA/AA is dependent on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project and the sensitivities and nature of the interest features of the European sites under consideration.
- 1.9 Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening of the Preferred Strategy was undertaken by the Council in 2007 and published for consultation alongside the Preferred Strategy. The HRA Screening Report recommended that further 'Appropriate Assessment (AA)' be undertaken. The assessment method and the findings of the further HRA/AA are published in a separate report accompanying the Deposit Draft Plan.

SA methodology for policy appraisal

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

1.11 Prior to drafting the Scoping Report, the Council held an external stakeholder workshop with the environmental consultation bodies and relevant stakeholders on 11 October 2006. In addition, an internal officer workshop was held on 19 October 2006 to further discuss the findings of the external stakeholder workshop. The reports of these workshops are contained within Appendices 1 and 2.

1.12 Consultation on the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping report was undertaken between the 12 February and the 19 March 2007. Responses to the consultation exercise and proposed amendments to the scoping report were reported to the Council's Cabinet on the 6 June 2007. A copy of that report is attached at Appendix 8.

Summary of the SA Methodology

1.13 The SA of the LDP has been undertaken against the SA objectives developed at the Scoping Stage of the SA process and has been carried out using a matrix-based approach based on ODPM guidance⁴. The matrix also ensures that the spatial nature of effects is taken into consideration together with the significance of the identified effects. The performance (direction and severity) against the SA objectives is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below.

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

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

- **Direction of impact:** Whether the effects are positive, negative or neutral
- **Significance:** Whether the effects would be slightly or greatly significant
- **Spatial Scale:** Since the LDP will seek to address issues either common to the Vale or those that exist in a discrete area, the appraisal considers the locality of the effects in the Vale of Glamorgan i.e. whether they would affect the rural and/or urban areas or both. In addition, any potential trans-boundary effects outside the study area were also considered.
- **Temporal:** Whether the LDP would have a positive, neutral or negative effect in the short, medium or long-term. This aspect is measured in 5 year intervals to reflect the 15 year plan period
- **Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative impacts (positive or negative):**
 - Secondary effects are indirect effects, for example health effects of air pollution as a result of increased road transport.

⁴ Annex 10 of the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

- Synergistic effects are those which relate to the outcome of a number of objectives that interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, for example improved access to services, affordable housing and built environment together would result in enhancing community spirit.
- Cumulative effects are the overall effect of the LDP, and include secondary and synergistic effects.
- **Mitigation-** The identification of potential intervention measures that may assist in reducing negative impacts or enhancing outcomes in support of the SA objectives. In most instances this involves recommendations for issues that need to be addressed through planning policies contained within the LDP.

Stages of the SA to date

- 1.15 The SA of the emerging LDP is intended to be an iterative process, with feedback between successive stages of appraisal and the production of the LDP. This approach is to allow the potential sustainability implications of policy formulation to be made explicit, thereby, allowing these to be taken into account in the choices made by the Council and helping consultees respond to the LDP.

Scoping

- 1.16 The first stage of the SA was a scoping exercise to identify the main sustainability issues in the plan area, to set out the approach to SA and the sustainability framework. During 2006, the Council began work on its LDP SA Scoping Report to assist the Council to identify the key environmental, social and economic issues which the Council would consider during the preparation of the LDP. This Scoping Report involved a review of relevant international, national, regional and local plans, policies and programmes (PPP's) and relevant local information. This allowed the Council to develop an appreciation of the sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan as well as key sustainability objectives contained within other documents that would also need to be considered within the SA framework.
- 1.17 Prior to drafting the Scoping Report, the Council held an external stakeholder workshop with the environmental consultation bodies and relevant stakeholders on 11 October 2006. In addition, an internal officer workshop was held on 19 October 2006 to further discuss the findings of the external stakeholder workshop. Reports on these workshops are attached at Appendices 1 and 2.
- 1.18 Consultation on the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping report was undertaken between the 12 February and the 19 March 2007. Responses to the consultation exercise and proposed amendments to the scoping report were reported to the Council's Cabinet on the 6 June 2007 (Appendix 8).
- 1.19 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report (July 2007), which is attached at Appendix 3.

SA of the Strategic Options Report.

- 1.20 On May 24th 2007, the Council held a workshop with relevant stakeholders to discuss the suitability of six Strategic LDP Options developed by the Council that could, in land use terms provide a framework for guiding future development within the Vale of Glamorgan. As a result of this workshop a further three hybrid options were suggested by stakeholders and as such nine strategic options were assessed against the SA methodology. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Strategic Options, Stakeholder Workshop Report of Consultation (June 2007) outlines the views expressed at this workshop. Subsequently, and on the 25th July 2007, the Council held a workshop with relevant Council officers to discuss the suitability of the nine Strategic LDP Options. The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Strategic Options, Officer Workshop Report (June 2007) outlines the views expressed at this workshop. Both reports are attached at Appendices 4 and 5.
- 1.21 The Council undertook a Sustainability Appraisal of all strategic options, which options included the six strategic options initially identified by the Council and the three additional strategic options that emerged as a consequence of the stakeholder workshop undertaken on the 24th May 2007. The LDP Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (2007) (ISA) highlighted the relative sustainability impacts of implementing the alternative approaches to growth in the Vale of Glamorgan and is attached at Appendix 7 to this report. The LDP Sustainability Appraisal – Options Appraisal Report (November 2007) is also attached at Appendix 6. The purpose of this stage was to give an indication of the relative sustainability implications of implementing the alternative spatial strategy and growth options, as well as the sustainability impacts of the preferred strategy. Each of the strategic policies were appraised against the sustainability objectives and using a standardised matrix to ensure a systematic appraisal.

Pre-Deposit Proposals Consultation Stage

- 1.22 A report was considered by Cabinet on 12th December 2007, where it was resolved that the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy and Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report be endorsed for public consultation purposes in the Spring of 2008. In accordance with the recommendation, the Council undertook consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy (DPS) and the Initial Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report in January and February 2008. The purpose of this stage was to give an indication of what the relative sustainability implications would be of implementing the alternative spatial strategy and growth options, as well as the sustainability impacts of the chosen approach. The LDP at this stage contained policies for implementing the preferred strategy. Each of the policies were appraised against the sustainability objectives and using a standardised matrix to ensure a systematic appraisal.
- 1.23 As a result of the public consultation on the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy and the ISA report, a further spatial strategy option (option 8a) was presented as an alternative to the Council's preferred option (option 5). The Council subsequently undertook a further SA of each option including that further option (option 8a) suggested through consultation process. Appendix 9 contains the full assessment of all the strategic options which is contained within the LDP Sustainability Appraisal - Revised Options Appraisal Report (March 2009).

Current Stage: SA of the Deposit Local Development Plan

- 1.24 This stage of the SA is the appraisal of the Deposit stage LDP. At this stage the Deposit Plan will be subjected to suitable Sustainability Appraisal. It should be noted that the spatial strategy, vision along with the majority of the spatial objectives contained within the Draft Preferred Strategy remain the same as they appear in the current Deposit LDP. As a consequence the Assessment previously undertaken remains valid and is repeated in the SA.

Format of the remainder of this report

The remaining sections of this report is organised into six further sections.

Section 2 - Identifies the objectives of other strategies and plans that the LDP and sustainability appraisal should have regard to as part of achieving a wider understanding of the sustainability issues in the Vale of Glamorgan. This section also describes the main environmental, economic and social characteristics of the Vale of Glamorgan identified through the 'scoping' exercise undertaken early in the SA process. The section also provides information on the SA methodology and the stages of appraisal that have been completed to date.

Section 3 – This details the previous SA stages undertaken, summarising the appraisal of the pre-deposit Draft Preferred Strategy, including the Vision and Objectives, Core Strategic Policies and the spatial options considered. The Appendices contained in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report at Appendix 7 provides details on and the outcomes and results of the earlier appraisal work undertaken.

Section 4 – This provides for the appraisal of the Deposit LDP as a whole, including the SA of the strategic and detailed policies set out in the LDP, and revisits those elements that have changed or been amended since the pre-deposit stage. This also summarises how potential impacts of the LDP on sustainable development can be mitigated, supported by the appraisal matrices in Appendices 10-13.

Section 5 – This summaries the main impacts (both positive and negative), and details the recommendations to improve sustainability performance of the Deposit LDP.

Section 6 – This section sets out the monitoring proposals for the SA.

Section 7 Sets out the next steps of the SA process, including formal consultation requirements.

2. SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Introduction

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

Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

- 2.2 As part of the development of the SA framework for the Vale of Glamorgan, it was necessary for the Council to understand the relationships between the Local Development Plan (LDP) and sustainability objectives contained in other relevant policies, plans and programmes. In order to do this the Council identified and reviewed international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) to identify any social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA framework.
- 2.3 During the PPP Review, consideration was given to identifying any synergies and inconsistencies between the documents being reviewed. It was found, through the review that in general, the policies, plans and programmes relating to the same themes or topic areas tended to be consistent with one another as they sat within a policy hierarchy. Care was taken to review up-to date documents, and no obvious inconsistencies were identified within the PPP review.
- 2.4 The review of PPPs highlighted a series of objectives that the Council has included within its SA framework relating to a range of social, environmental and economic issues and objectives that feature prominently in the relevant policies, plans and programmes as shown in Table 2 below:

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

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

Description of Baseline Conditions

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

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

- 2.6 The LDP Manual produced by the WAG in 2006, proposes a practical approach to data collection, recognising that information may not yet be available, and that information gaps to allow for future improvements should be reported as well as the need to consider uncertainties in data. Collection of baseline information should be continuous as the SA process progresses.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 2.7 The LDP Manual, produced by WG in 2006 requires that difficulties encountered with data collection be identified. There is a wide range of information available for the Vale of Glamorgan that can be used to profile the current conditions of the environment. However, the information is often held by a range of national and regional organisations within different datasets. In addition, the baseline dates relative to those datasets are sometimes inconsistent. The main issues surrounding the collection of the baseline information, and subsequently the development of the indicators, are:

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

The Sustainability Characteristics of the Vale of Glamorgan

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

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

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

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

Location and Regional Context

- 2.10 The Vale of Glamorgan is Wales' most southerly Unitary Authority, lying west of Cardiff between the M4 and the Severn Estuary and covering 33,097 hectares, of which approximately 85% (28,132 hectares) is agricultural land. The Vale of Glamorgan has 53 kilometres of coastline, of which 19 kilometres is designated as Heritage Coast. Its neighbouring authorities are Bridgend County Borough Council to the west, Cardiff Council to the east and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to the north.
- 2.11 The A48 links the Vale of Glamorgan to the south east region and beyond, with the M4 motorway located to the north of the administrative boundary. Barry is also connected to the wider region by the main rail line between Bridgend and Cardiff. The only commercial airport in South East Wales is located at Rhoose, some 8 kilometres to the west of Barry Town Centre. A runway also exists at MoD St Athan

Socio Economic Portrait

- 2.12 The 2010 mid year estimates indicate that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is now 124,976 of which approximately 50,000 reside in Barry. A further 46,000 are distributed amongst the larger towns of Penarth, Llantwit Major, Dinas Powys and Cowbridge. The remaining population is accommodated throughout the Vale of Glamorgan's smaller rural villages and hamlets.
- 2.13 The Population Projections (2008) indicate that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is set to rise from 126,654 in 2011 to 139,729 by 2026. Whilst the gender profile will remain largely unchanged with 48% males and 52% females, the age of the population shows a projected increase of 8% in children under 18 and 37% increase in people of retirement age.
- 2.14 The Vale of Glamorgan exhibits considerable socio-economic diversity containing some of the most affluent and the most deprived communities in Wales. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2008) shows that of the 78 lower super output areas (LSOA) in the Vale of Glamorgan, 5 LSOAs in Barry fall within the top 20% of most deprived areas in Wales. Particular areas of concern relate to high indices of deprivation in respect of employment, income, education, health and community safety. As a result of these socio economic factors the Welsh Government designated the town as a Strategic Regeneration Area in 2011. The designation will help to provide a focused approach to regeneration and assist in delivering both economic and social benefits to the town.
- 2.15 Conversely, many of the other towns and villages in the Vale of Glamorgan are prosperous. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) shows that 71 of the LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan are the least deprived areas in Wales.
- 2.16 The proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to Cardiff coupled with the rich and diverse nature of the towns and villages in the area have resulted in significant pressure for new residential development. An average house building rate of 426 dwellings per annum between 1998 and 2009 clearly demonstrates the strength of the housing market. The net result of this pressure is exhibited through relatively high land values

and house prices. The Local Housing Market Assessment (2010) indicated that the average house price in the Vale of Glamorgan was £203,511.

- 2.17 High property prices contribute to an increase in the number of residents unable to enter the private property market. The Local Housing Market Assessment (2010) shows an overall housing need of 915 affordable dwellings per annum for the period 2010 to 2015. The findings of the assessment make clear that the area of greatest need is Barry followed by the coastal settlements of Rhoose, Llantwit Major and Penarth as well as the Rural and Eastern Vale.
- 2.18 The economic profile of the Vale of Glamorgan is one of diversity. The Employment Land Study (2007) indicates the range of the employment sectors currently operating in the Vale. The employment sector is dominated by public administration, education and health, which accounts for nearly 36% of all employment distribution. Hotels and restaurants provide nearly 16% of the employment base, whilst banking, finance and insurance account for 14%. Agriculture and fishing, once dominant in the Vale of Glamorgan, accounts for only 1% of the employment market.
- 2.19 The Office of National Statistics Unemployment Briefing (2010) indicates that unemployment in the Vale of Glamorgan is 6.8%, significantly below the Welsh average of 9.2%. The Office of National Statistics Survey of Hours and Earnings indicates that the average salary in the area is £30,676, significantly above the Welsh average of £26,838.
- 2.20 The Employment Land Study (2007) indicates that the market in the Vale of Glamorgan is comparatively strong with average take up of employment land over the period 1996-2007 of 4.1 hectares per annum. However, the analysis also indicates that some of the current employment land supply does not meet the needs of the market. The study indicates that there is a need to provide a high quality B1 business park in Barry and to provide policy support for the development and diversification of the economy in the rural Vale.
- 2.21 The presence of Cardiff Airport and MoD St Athan represent a significant opportunity to bring aerospace related inward investment to the area. This opportunity is enhanced with the declaration in September 2011 that St Athan had been selected to accommodate an Enterprise Zone, based around the aerospace sector.
- 2.22 A key factor in the employment market is the proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to Cardiff. The Regional Transport Plan (2010) estimates that 28,000 people, equivalent to 46% of Vale residents, travel out of the area every day to work. This is counter balanced by the 13,400 workers who travel into the Vale of Glamorgan for employment. The result of this commuting is peak time congestion on key routes between the Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff and the wider regional transportation network.
- 2.23 The retail sector in the Vale of Glamorgan is made up of a range of convenience and comparison stores centred principally in the settlements of Barry, Penarth, Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. The Retail Study (2009) indicates that the retail sector in the Vale of Glamorgan is worth £554 million per annum. Currently nearly 85% of the total expenditure in relation to convenience goods and 30% of expenditure in relation to comparison goods is retained within the area.

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

Environmental Portrait

- 2.25 The Vale of Glamorgan benefits from a wide range of environmental resources, some of which are recognised for their value by international and national designations such as the Severn Estuary and the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. There are also a large number of national and locally important designated sites of nature conservation value which provide important habitats for local biodiversity including protected species. The Vale of Glamorgan has 23 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 1 Special Areas of Protection and 3 Special Areas of Conservation.
- 2.26 In terms of cultural heritage, the Vale of Glamorgan has approximately 740 Listed Buildings and over 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments as well as 39 Conservation Areas and 18 included in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The long term management of these important cultural assets is a key consideration.
- 2.27 As a coastal authority, potential rises in sea levels as a result of climate change may pose a threat to the Vale of Glamorgan's coastal environment as well as the towns and villages situated on the coast. The Shoreline Management Plans (2010) for the Vale of Glamorgan paint a picture of erosion and cliff falls causing some small scale recession along the coastline. The Plans indicate a need for limited long term intervention to prevent erosion in key areas such as Barry. The remainder of the coast line will be subject to non intrusive management to prevent further erosion.

Key Sustainability Issues

- 2.28 From the review of policies, plans and programmes, and the analysis of the baseline data, including the findings from the stakeholder and officer workshops (Appendices 1 and 2), it is possible to identify a number of key sustainability issues which should be addressed through the objectives and indicators in the SA framework. Table 3 provides a list of the key sustainability issues identified.

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
SOCIAL	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation • Increased housing demand / need • Increasing house prices • Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings • Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand • Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc.
	Lack of local facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care • Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc. • Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites • Lack of local employment opportunities • Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhoose Point, Pencoedtre, Cogan Hall Farm etc.) • High level of outward movement and expenditure especially to Cardiff, e.g. services, retail spend, employment etc., • Lack of burial land / crematoria within the Vale • Over capacity in schools and falling need / demand for school places in some areas – potential to lead to school closures
SOCIAL	Access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision for special needs groups, especially mobility impaired e.g. ramps, lifts, hearing loop systems, signage etc. in public buildings, streetscape and new housing developments. • Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues
	Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth: • Low economic activity (e.g. unemployed) • Low educational achievement (e.g. Gibbonsdown and Court) • Poor health (Barry, Penarth, St. Athan and St. Brides) • Income inequality – Gibbonsdown and Court wards average salaried approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely
	Lack of Community spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missed opportunity to work together as a community • Lack of community facilities • Lack of community ownership / responsibility • Lack of local identity, especially in new developments • Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

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

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
ECONOMY	Transport and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion at peak times on key routes to Cardiff • Inappropriate traffic management measures • General lack of parking (e.g. town centres, new housing developments etc) • Insufficient public transport (especially in rural Vale) • Lack of provision for cyclists and pedestrians • Lack of 'park and ride' and 'park and share' sites • Increased car ownership • Increased reliability on cars for access to goods and services • Increasing commuter distances to work • Environmental impact of vehicular traffic e.g. noise, emissions etc • Continued growth of air freight and passenger transport • Increase in total freight movements, but sustained decrease in rail freight • Access to MoD St Athan and Cardiff International Airport
ECONOMY	Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher proportion of vacant units in Barry town centre than Cowbridge • Congestion, traffic and perceived lack of parking • Missed potential for an evening economy – potential for local jobs • Growth of out-of-town retail developments especially for food goods e.g. Culverhouse Cross, and in adjoining authorities - Cardiff Bay, Talbot Green. • Lack of suitable sites for bulky goods retailers within town centres • Infrequent public transport to Cowbridge town centre
ECONOMY	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited employment opportunities within Vale • Pressure for development for alternative uses on employment sites e.g. retail, car parking, residential etc. • Reliance on travel to work by car • Existing industrial sites with insufficient infrastructure for HGVs and poor public transport links e.g. Llandow • Reliance on Cardiff / Bridgend for employment • Decline in traditional agricultural industry • Potential for increased home working • Rural diversification

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
ECONOMY	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of residential development at Barry Waterfront, Penarth Marina and promenade - not enough mixed use development to encourage tourism • Lack of evening economy in Barry, especially Barry Island • Growth in tourism has potential to conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, biodiversity, landscape, coast etc. • Growth in farm diversification • Tourism uses generally accessed by car

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

2.30 Table 4 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.

Table 4 Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims

1. Housing	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental Economic	<p>To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure • Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities • Provide affordable housing • Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations
2. Local Facilities	
Origin	Objective
Social Economic	<p>To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan • Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users • Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible • Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

Table 4 (Contd.) Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims

3. Access for all	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental	<p>To maintain and improve access for all.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community • Improve public perception of access • Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment • Promote 'life-time' homes
4. Deprivation	
Origin	Objective
Social Economic	<p>Reduce the causes of deprivation.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all. • Prevent the isolation of deprived communities
5. Community Spirit	
Origin	Objective
Social	<p>To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the fear of crime • Provide community facilities • Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art) • Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)
6. Climate Change	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental Economic	<p>To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) • Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) • Promote renewable energy generation • Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains • Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change • Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks.
7. Waste	
Origin	Objective
Environmental	<p>To minimise waste.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) • Provide and promote recycling facilities. • Avoid landfill of waste

Table 4 (Contd.) Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims

8. Land use	
Origin	Objective
Environmental	<p>To use land effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain greenfield land • Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use • Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context. • Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value. • Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.
9. Environmental Assets	
Origin	Objective
Environmental	<p>To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. • Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources. • Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas. • Protect cultural heritage and archaeology. • Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets.
10. Quality of new development	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental	<p>To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users. • Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials) • Promote sustainable design and construction solutions. • Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. • Provide adequate green spaces. • Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.
11. Cultural heritage and historic environment	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental	<p>To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments • Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale

Table 4 (Contd.) Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims

12. Transport and accessibility	
Origin	Objective
Social Environmental Economic	<p>To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes • Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working) • Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means • Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)
13. Employment	
Origin	Objective
Social Economic	<p>To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses • Support a culture of entrepreneurship • Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes • Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs • Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification
14. Retail	
Origin	Objective
Economic	<p>To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport • Ensure a range of uses within retail centres • Avoid out-of-town retail development • Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes • Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres
15. Tourism	
Origin	Objective
Economic	<p>To promote appropriate tourism.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote local economic growth through tourism • Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes • Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets • Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) • Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

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

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

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

2.32 Undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging Local Development Plan involved appraising the Preferred Strategy and the subsequent Deposit Plan against the SA Framework. For each option/policy, a matrix is used. Within the matrix, a 'score' is assigned for each sustainability objective using the key shown in Table 6 below. This score is accompanied by commentary, evidence and references as appropriate setting out the justification for the score. The scores and commentary are then used to identify opportunities to reduce conflicts with sustainability objectives, and increase the progression of more sustainable outcomes.

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

3. Pre-Deposit Stage-Sustainability Appraisal of the Vale of Glamorgan Preferred Strategy (2007)

- 3.1. A Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment was carried out on the Draft Preferred Strategy for The Vale of Glamorgan in 2007. This section summarises the key findings from the process. The full report (Vale of Glamorgan LDP Initial Sustainability Appraisal report 2007) can be viewed at www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk as well as within Appendix 7.

SA of LDP Vision

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

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

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

- 3.3 The Vision is an over arching and succinct statement, containing social, economic and environmental elements, a strategic overview of the sustainability implications of the draft Vision was undertaken and included within the LDP Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report 2007 (Appendix 7).
- 3.4 The SA highlights that the Visions' aspiration for people to be able to enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment, providing opportunities to improve health, prosperity and well being for individuals and the wider community is strongly compatible with the key sustainability objectives for reducing the causes of deprivation and encouraging social inclusion (e.g. housing, local job opportunities and improving access). Similarly, the SA indicated a direct relationship with the SA objectives for maintaining, protecting and enhancing community spirit.
- 3.5 The appraisal identified a number of uncertain outcomes relating to the SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. This is considered inevitable given that the economic aspect of the vision would require new development to take place, thus involving increased use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, the SA suggested that further consideration of these issues should be undertaken in the development of the LDP strategic objectives and policies.

SA of the Strategic Objectives

- 3.6 The Preferred Strategy outlined 8 strategic objectives which set out the guiding principles of the Plan and were subject to detailed appraisal using the SA Framework.
- **Objective 1:** To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land both effectively and efficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

- **Objective 2:** To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of, and mitigating against the adverse effects of climate change.
- **Objective 3:** To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs.
- **Objective 4:** To maintain, enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan.
- **Objective 5:** To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of wider South East Wales Region.
- **Objective 6:** To reduce the need for Vale residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.
- **Objective 7:** To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.
- **Objective 8:** To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working and socialising for all.

3.7 The appraisal of the LDP objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (see table 6 below) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. In some instance, however, the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty (annotated with a '?') in relation to outcomes, as these were dependent on the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the policies it was considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be revealed at this stage of the SA appraisal, as it was anticipated that the level of uncertainty would be reduced as work on the LDP progressed, for example through the identification of site specific allocations, which would have regard to site specific issues.

3.8 In some instances, the appraisal did reveal areas of potential conflict (+/-) between the LDP objectives and the SA objectives. For example, the LDP objectives for housing and employment (3 and 5) conflicted with SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation.

3.9 At this stage of the plan preparation, the appraisal also provided a valuable insight into the type and scope of policies within the LDP that would further support the cumulative benefits that the LDP objectives sought to provide. Policies that were identified included those that sought to reduce the potential effects relating to climate change, waste generation and protection of natural and built assets. The assessment is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 7: Compatibility of Key LDP Objectives with the SA Framework Objectives

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

SA of Strategic Policies

- 3.10 The Council's Draft Preferred Strategy included 12 strategic policies, which were subject to detailed sustainability appraisal using the SA Framework. The detailed assessment matrices are included within the LDP Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, December 2007 (Appendix 7), and the main findings are summarised below.

CSP1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 3.11 The policy was seen to inherently promote sustainable and accessible development and the promotion of development of brownfield land. However the appraisal highlighted that opportunities for sustainable development may be less in rural settlements than in urban areas where opportunities for brownfield development is greater. It was also commented that enhancements and improvements to transport facilities had the potential to reduce isolation and improve access to facilities in deprived areas. The assessment also noted that encouraging mixed-use development could lead to a concentration of development in particular areas which could potentially increase air pollution in these areas. Whilst promoting reduction in waste, it was noted that the policy did not specifically promote recycling facilities. The policy was also judged for not directly referring to the sustainable movement of freight. It was also considered that the policy would benefit from a definition of what was meant by social and economic well being.

CSP2: CLIMATE CHANGE

- 3.12 Overall, the SA highlighted positive outcomes in respect of a requirement for sustainable design measures to be incorporated within new developments. However the SA noted that the policy did not specifically address climate change in relation to greenhouse gas emissions as a result of access to new developments, although this issue was addressed through other policies. The SA also highlighted that it was unclear as to the extent of the role that this policy would play in protecting natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats landscape and soil against the effects of climate change.

CSP3: RENEWABLE ENERGY

- 3.13 The SA noted that the policy sought to reduce future energy demand rather than overall energy consumption. The promotion of renewable energy generation was seen as potentially having a negative impact on the built and natural environments, although this could be addressed through other policies in the plan, notably CSP1 (Climate Change) and CSP9 (Built Environment). Encouraging generation of power and heat from renewable sources such as biomass would promote farm diversification as by products/waste are made available for energy generation.

CSP4: HOUSING NEED

- 3.14 The SA highlighted that the policy would allow for housing development in a number of locations across the Vale of Glamorgan and as a consequence would allow for a mix of dwelling types and tenure to be provided in sustainable locations and positively

assist in meeting the needs of existing communities. The policy was seen as not directly supporting the retention of Greenfield development; however the policy did encourage the reuse of vacant dwellings and buildings and in this respect scored positively against the SA objective. It was also highlighted that housing could have a negative impact in terms of meeting the objectives for protecting biodiversity and the historic environment, and suggested that mitigation would be required through detailed policies in the LDP and through the site selection process.

CSP5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- 3.15 The SA highlighted that the policy scored positively in respect of the SA objectives for meeting housing needs and the provision of community facilities but it was unclear at this stage as to how the policy would assist in reducing the causes of deprivation, especially for isolated communities.

CSP6: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

- 3.16 The SA highlighted that the policy would bring about the delivery of a range of community services and facilities alongside new developments. However it noted that the provision would be dependent on new development taking place and would therefore not necessarily provide new facilities in areas of actual need but rather in locations where development occurred. It was recommended that the proposal could be improved through the inclusion of reference to lifetime homes.

CSP7: RETAILING

- 3.17 The SA highlighted that the securing a wide range of uses within retail centres would support a number of the SA objectives including providing good access to services and facilities. However, the appraisal noted that the performance of the policy could be improved through clarifying how the vitality, viability and attractiveness of retail centres would be safeguarded.

CSP8: EMPLOYMENT

- 3.18 The SA highlighted potential conflict between the provision of employment land and the housing objectives for promoting the re-use of brownfield land, which could encourage the redevelopment of existing employment sites for housing.

CSP9: MINERALS

- 3.19 The SA highlighted potential conflict between the extraction and transportation of minerals and addressing climate change within the plan. It was also noted that the extraction of minerals could have a significant adverse affect on the natural environment, which would need to be mitigated at the local level. It was however acknowledged that other policies seek to ensure that the natural environment is protected.

CSP10 BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- 3.20 The SA did not reveal any issues associated with this policy.

CSP11: STRATEGIC TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS

- 3.21 The SA noted that the provision of transport would positively assist the sustainability aims of meeting the needs of existing communities, assist the economic and social needs of deprived areas and prevent isolation. However, the SA noted that the large transport infrastructure schemes could have a major impact on those communities affected by those projects.

CSP12: SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 3.22 The SA highlighted that the policy did not explicitly promote new waste facilities to be easily accessible by a range of transport modes.
- 3.23 All of the strategic policies received an average neutral or positive sustainability score and recommendations were provided to further improve the sustainability rating of individual policies as summarised above. The SA also highlighted areas where some policies were in conflict with a number of the environmental SA objectives, in particular those relating to the use of resources, climate change, energy efficiency and protection of the natural environment. In terms of the compatibility of the policies with the social and economic objectives of the SA, the strategic policies scored positively particularly those relating to housing, employment, strategic transport and community facilities.
- 3.24 The results of the SA of the initially drafted strategic policies have been taken forward by the Council in the development of revised Strategic Policies that feature in the Deposit LDP and furthered by criteria based policies set out within the Managing Development and Managing Growth Sections of the LDP. The SA appraisal of these policies is provided at section 5 of this report.

SA of Spatial Strategy Options

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

Council Strategy Options

Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy – the business as usual scenario).

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

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

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

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

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

Stakeholder Hybrid Options

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

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

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

Post Pre Deposit Consultation Option

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

3.25 Full details of the appraisal of the options are provided within the LDP Sustainability Appraisal – Options Appraisal Report (November 2007) at Appendix 6 and within the LDP Sustainability Appraisal – Revised Options Appraisal Report (March 2009) at Appendix 9. The November 2007 Options Appraisal Report relates to the appraisal of options 1-9 and was undertaken by Hyder Consultants. The March 2009 Revised Options Appraisal Report relates to the appraisal of all 10 options and was undertaken by the Council and it is this appraisal that is summarised below:

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

- 3.27 For **Option 2a**, the SA highlighted that some benefits for both urban and rural areas would be realised, but the effectiveness of the options would be limited in both areas, and could also give rise to negative outcomes in the rural Vale. It was considered that this mixed effect was primarily due to the approach of allocating new development on a pro rata basis within all settlements according to current populations. The cumulative effects of this approach would take the form of limited benefits being realised in most settlements and additional pressures being placed on existing services in rural areas. In addition there would be reduced opportunities to address social and economic issues where they arise, as well as an increase in the need to travel, all of which would be difficult to address through the policy measures identified.
- 3.28 For **Option 3**, the SA indicated that as a result of development being concentrated primarily within the larger settlements in the rural Vale, this would produce the least favourable outcome against the SA objectives for urban areas. As with option 2a, mitigation through policy intervention would have limited impact on the overall performance against the SA objectives, especially in relation to addressing economic and social disparities and affordable housing need that exists in the urban south eastern Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.29 **Options 4, 6, 8 and 8a** all included a new settlement either wholly or as part of the options considered. For these options the SA highlighted that option 4, would lead to the least overall benefit in both rural and urban areas due to the concentration of all development within a new settlement. Similar negative outcomes were also identified for Option 6, and whilst this revealed some improved outcomes over option 4 for the urban settlements, these benefits would diminish over the plan period as development opportunities in these settlements reduced, limiting the influence of mitigation measures. The identification of a new rural settlement at Llandow (Llandow Newydd) within option 8a allowed the appraisal to consider more site specific issues that resulted in the appraisal identifying more mixed benefits and negative outcomes with the rural Vale. However common to all options involving a new settlement, was the limited ability to address outcomes through mitigation due to the relationship between the location of a new settlement and the ability to provide equal benefits across the area, including reduced opportunities for new development opportunities to address issues where they exist.
- 3.30 From the results of all Options appraised, in combination with the sustainability issues identified at the scoping stage of the SA, and the wider spatial planning policy framework such as that contained within Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Notes and the Wales Spatial Plan, the Council considered Option 5 to be the most appropriate spatial option for the Vale of Glamorgan.

4. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE DEPOSIT VALE OF GLAMORGAN LDP

Introduction

- 4.1 The Deposit Plan is the next stage in the production of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan and follows the 'consultation undertaken in January and February 2008 on the Draft Preferred Strategy and the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report. A Sustainability Appraisal incorporating SEA has been carried out on the emerging Deposit Local Development Plan.
- 4.2 In order to satisfy the requirement to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal of the LDP, all of the policy content of the LDP needs to be assessed. Consequently, as work on the LDP has progressed between the pre deposit Draft Preferred Strategy and Deposit Plan stages, it has been necessary to re-assess those elements of Deposit Plan which were originally assessed as part of the Council's Initial Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report (December 2007), contained at Appendix 7, but have subsequently been subject to changes.
- 4.3 The following sections include an updated SA of changes made to the LDP Strategy, Strategic Objectives and Strategic Policies. In addition the Managing Development and Managing Growth sections as well as the site allocations contained within the Deposit Plan have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal.

SA of the LDP Strategy

- 4.4 The Council's Draft Preferred Strategy as set out in the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy paper (December 2007) was:
- "To concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development"*
- 4.5 That Strategy has been carried forward and forms the basis of the Deposit LDP. The wording has however been amended slightly to accurately reflect the content of the above paper and to take into account the strategic role of Cardiff Airport.
- 4.6 In this regard, paragraph 14.2 of the LDP Draft preferred Strategy paper (December 2007) referred to plans for the development of St Athan and the synergy with plans to expand Cardiff International Airport (as it was referred to at this time) as follows:
- 'Similarly as a result of major investment planned at RAF St Athan, the St Athan area has also been identified as an area of opportunity, the focus of development being aimed at capitalising on economic development opportunities arising from this and future expansion plans at Cardiff International Airport'.*
- 4.7 The role of the Airport was also an issue that was raised during the consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy during January and February 2008, and the Cabinet Meeting of 3rd February, 2010, considered this issue when a report was presented to allow a

Consideration of Progress on the Local Development Plan and Consideration of Consultation Responses on the Draft Preferred Strategy and Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report. The following is an extract from that report.

29. It was recommended that consideration be given to the inclusion of a policy on Cardiff International Airport. The addition of a reference to the Airport Access Road (AAR) in Core Strategic Policy 11 was also suggested. It is proposed that the Deposit Draft Plan will contain more detail on the role of the Airport during the plan period and the need to improve access to the Airport .
30. On 15th July 2009 the WAG announced that it is not planning to provide improved surface access to Cardiff International Airport. It intends to focus its resources on making better use of the existing surface accesses, including improvements to Five Mile Lane. The WAG also intends to improve the frequency of bus services to Cardiff International Airport and upgrade the train service at Rhoose from hourly to half hourly. This train service links to Cardiff International Airport with a short bus service. All these initiatives have synergies with the DPS which is focussed around the development of Barry and St. Athan, and the need to provide for a range of choice of travel options'.

- 4.8 As a consequence, the Airport was a key component of the Strategy, although not expressed as such in the actual Strategy description or statement, and the decision has been made to include reference to the strategic importance of the Airport within the Strategy description, as follows:

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

- 4.9 This amendment to the strategy description is a more accurate reflection and expression of the previously adopted Draft Preferred Strategy and as a consequence, does not necessitate a further Sustainability Appraisal, over and above that already undertaken for the Draft Preferred Strategy. In any event, the strategic allocations at the Airport have been subject to SA given that Policy SP2 indicates the provision of a Strategic Site at the Airport, which is also referred to within Policy SP5 and SP, all of which have been subjected to SA.

SA of Revised Strategic Objectives

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

Objective 1 (Previously Objective 8): To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working and socialising for all.

Objective 2 (Previously Objective 2): To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of, and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

Objective 3 (Previously Objective 6): To reduce the need for Vale residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.

Objective 4 (Previously Objective 7): To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.

Objective 5 (Previously Objective 4): To maintain, enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Objective 6 (New Objective): To reinforce the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale of Glamorgan's district, local and neighbourhood shopping centres.

Objective 7 (Previously Objective 3): To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs.

Objective 8 (Previously Objective 5): To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of wider South East Wales Region.

Objective 9 (New Objective): To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents

Objective 10 (Previously Objective 1): To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land both effectively and efficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

Key findings of the SA of the Strategic LDP Objectives.

- 4.11 The Sustainability Appraisal of the LDP objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (see table 8 below) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. Nevertheless, in some instances the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty (?) in relation to outcomes, as these outcomes would be dependent on the specific nature and scale of development.
- 4.12 As previously identified, the appraisal did, in certain cases, reveal areas of potential conflict (+/-) between the LDP objectives and the SA objectives. For example, the LDP objectives for housing and employment (former objectives 3 and 5) conflicted with SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. The appraisal also indicated the potential for other LDP objectives to offset these potential conflicts, such as the former objectives 2 and 9 (climate change and waste management). The addition of an objective specifically on sustainable tourism is seen to strengthen local employment

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

Table 8: Compatibility of Key LDP Objectives with the SA Framework Objectives

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

Key		SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	3. To maintain and improve access for all	4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	7. To minimise waste	8. To use land effectively and efficiently	9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment	10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities	14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.	15. To promote appropriate tourism	
++	Major Positive Effect																	
+	Positive Effect																	
+/-	Positive or Negative Effect																	
0	No Effect/ Neutral																	
-	Negative Effect																	
—	Major Negative Effect																	
9: To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents		0	++	0	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-	++	++	++		
10: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land both effectively and efficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.		+/-	+/-	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	0		

SA of Deposit Plan Strategic Policies

- 4.13 The Deposit LDP includes 11 strategic policies, which have been subject to detailed sustainability appraisal using the SA Framework. It should be noted that the Draft Preferred Strategy contained 12 strategic policies and as a result of the consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy a number of policies have been either amended or replaced by new policies. Consequently for completeness all 11 Strategic LDP Policies have been reappraised and the main findings are summarised below, and a full record of the appraisal provided at Appendix 10. Changes to the policies in light of the SA are provided at Table 9.

POLICY SP1- THE STRATEGY

- 4.15 The SA indicates that the policy realises very positive effects overall. The strong positive effects reflect the strong emphasis towards regeneration, tourism development and focussing development at sustainable locations. A number of negative effects identified relate to climate change and environmental protection issues, which often go hand in hand with development based regeneration policies. The positive nature of the policy is backed up by the absence of any major negative effects that would normally be expected from climate change impacts. However mitigation from sustainable transport (to a certain degree) and secondary effects of protecting Greenfield land by focussing on brownfield, within-settlement development has modified the overall effect.
- 4.16 The SA recommended a number of amendments that would improve the sustainability performance of the policy, namely, the promotion of sustainable transport, the development of brownfield sites and restoration of contaminated land, and the protection and enhancement of built and natural assets.

POLICY SP2- STRATEGIC SITES

- 4.17 The SA indicates that overall the policy realises positive effects. However the policy also realises major negative effects associated with climate change issues, as well as a number of other potentially negative effects. This reflects the nature of the policy, which addresses the development of two markedly differing settlements; the Barry redevelopment seeking to regenerate the historic built environment whilst the St Athan development seeking to build on the existing aerospace specialisation and using greenfield development to bolster employment and housing supply.
- 4.18 Many of the anticipated effects are tempered by the differences between the settlements and their proposed development. It is highly likely that, if the settlements were addressed independently, the anticipated effects would be more striking, both positively and negatively. However, given that the purpose of the SEA/SA is to ensure environmental considerations are taken into account in decision-making, the strategic approach of offsetting effects from differing policies (or settlements) is appropriate for determining the strategic effects of the plan.
- 4.19 The SA recommended that the performance of the policy could be improved through the inclusion of measures to protect the maritime environment.

POLICY SP3 - RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENT

- 4.20 The SA highlighted that as a policy promoting development (housing in this instance) it would be normally be expected that the effects would show a balance of positives and negatives as a result of the competing economic and environmental factors. Accordingly the SA revealed a number of major negative effects associated with climate change, waste and negatives resulting from Greenfield development associated with the allocated development at St Athan. Conversely the development of Barry Waterfront, with its significant brownfield development will realise economic and environmental positives. On balance, the assessment concluded that the positive effects slightly outweigh the negatives, and taken as a whole the policy was considered to be produce neutral effects overall.
- 4.21 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY SP4 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVISION

- 4.22 The SA noted that the policy addresses the numbers of affordable units to be provided, but does not provide any spatial direction to where the affordable housing will be provided. It was also noted that the Reasoned Justification identifies that Registered Social Landlords can develop sites that lie outside settlement boundaries without stating any restrictions. Given this, the only assumption that can be made for the assessment is that the policy allows affordable housing development anywhere in the county borough.
- 4.23 As a result the SA revealed a number of major negative effects, particularly those associated with the SA objectives for Climate Change, Waste Management, and the effective and efficient use of land. Additionally, the appraisal realised a number of unknown affects, as the impact would be dependent on the location of the affordable housing to be provided through the Plan. Despite this, the SA noted that it would not be inappropriate to assume that given affordable housing has strong links to volume house building it would as a result be developed largely in areas where market housing would take place.
- 4.25 On the basis of the above, the SA recommended a number of changes to enhance the sustainability performance of the policy. Namely;
- Directly address the spatial distribution of affordable housing. It is recommended that the policy and/or Reasoned Justification include simple cross-referencing to other policies (especially the general housing policy CSP3) and address how affordable housing is delivered through (and therefore in the same locations as) general volume building. In addition, whilst the Reasoned Justification sets out the areas of highest need, it fails to link the need to delivery. A simple reference to this would resolve the issue.
 - The statement in paragraph 5.36 relating to Registered Social Landlords building outside settlement limits raises significant issues in SEA/SA terms, particularly when there is no acknowledgement to restrictions being applied. It is recommended that the Reasoned Justification be reworded, referencing an

exceptions policy that includes appropriate criteria to ensure that delivery is sustainable.

- Climate change is a particular concern in this policy, particularly as it realises significantly more negative effects than the general housing policy CSP3. Whilst it may be repetitive, it is concluded that it is worth including references to:
- Social housing being generally built to higher environmental standards than general housing
- Promoting sustainable construction
- Potential for local renewable energy generation.

POLICY SP5 - EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

4.26 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised positive effects in respect of objectives for social and economic factors, including addressing deprivation and promoting accessibility, with secondary affects realised through protecting the countryside by focussing development onto specific sites and areas. Conversely the appraisal highlighted negative impacts associated with Climate Change and Waste Management, whilst noting that is to be expected from a policy that seeks to promote economic and employment growth.

4.27 Overall the SA highlighted that the policy is likely to deliver positive outcomes and with other policies in the plan, realise a strongly positive effects. On this basis the SA did not recommend changes to the policy, but suggested that the supporting Reasoned Justification make reference to policies elsewhere in the plan that support rural diversification.

POLICY SP6 - RETAIL

4.28 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy was in general positive reflecting the focus of development in accessible and sustainable locations in support of objectives for Climate Change. A number of negative effects were identified in relation to the generation of waste. It was also noted that the policy did not directly address protection of built heritage in relation to concentrating retail development in existing retail centres.

4.29 Consequently, the appraisal indicated that the policy could be strengthened by addressing the issue of protection and enhancement of the built environment, in seeking to maximise reuse of existing buildings, and the promotion of new retail development.

POLICY SP7 - TRANSPORTATION

4.30 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised strong positive effects associated with the provision of transport infrastructure and the associated benefits derived from increasing accessibility.

4.31 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY SP8 - SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.32 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall realised neutral impacts largely due to the policy being associated with a specific land use and therefore not directly of relevance to many of the SA objectives.

4.33 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY SP9 - MINERALS

4.34 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy generally scored neutrally against the SA objectives, with positive outcomes realised in respect of the protection of land and promoting the sustainable use of minerals and secondary aggregates.

4.35 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY SP10 - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

4.36 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy scored positively in respect of environmental factors directly associated with the policy, but also noted that this may result in negative outcomes for economic factors resulting from the protection of the built environment assets. However, the appraisal also noted positives for the local economy in relation to tourism as a result of the built heritage.

4.37 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY SP11 - TOURISM AND LEISURE

4.39 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy scored positively in respect of social and economic factors, realising a number of positive effects associated with the expansion of rural based tourism and the secondary effects associated with the impact on natural and built environment assets as well as increasing the need to travel. Notwithstanding this, the SA concluded that the policy realises an overall neutral assessment.

4.40 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

Incorporation of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Strategic Policies into the Deposit LDP

4.41 The following table summarises the key SA recommendations in respect of the Strategic Policies and where recommended changes have been incorporated into the Deposit LDP.

Table 9 SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies

Policy	SE/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
SP1	<p>1. The policy promotes sustainable transport solely for the purposes of reducing congestion. Amending the policy to reflect the promotion of sustainable transport as a principle, with particular proposals aimed at addressing specific congestion issues, would realise greater positive effects.</p> <p>2. The policy promotes the regeneration of Barry as a cornerstone of the LDP, but does not address either brownfield development or restoring contaminated land to beneficial use, both of which would realise significantly positive effects.</p> <p>3. Policy only seeks the positive management of built and natural assets. Addressing their protection and enhancement would realise significant positive effects.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Delete "to reduce congestion" from criteria 4.</p> <p>2. Noted. This issue is covered in Policy MD 1(6) – "makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings." No change.</p> <p>3. Noted. Delete "Providing positive management of" from criteria 5 and replace with "Protecting and enhancing..."</p>
SP2	<p>1. The policy promotes development at Barry waterfront that could lead to significant adverse impacts upon the maritime environment. Addressing the issue of the protection of the Maritime environment would realise greater positive effects in terms of flood risk, water quality and, potentially, climate change issues.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Add the following sentence to the end of paragraph 7.18: "In line with the Vision, proposals will also be required to have regard to its maritime context and where appropriate, protect and enhance the marine environment."</p>
SP4	<p>1. The policy only addresses the required level of provision of affordable housing. The policy should address the spatial delivery of affordable housing as well.</p> <p>2. The Reasoned Justification does not qualify the issue of RSLs being able to develop anywhere (outside settlement boundaries).</p> <p>3. There are three Objective sets (6 - Climate Change, 7 - Waste Management</p>	<p>1. Noted. Paragraph 5.43 amended to reflect concerns. Reference to policies MG1, MG2, MG5 and MG6 added.</p> <p>2. Noted. Paragraph 5.44 amended to read: "In order to assist in the provision of affordable residential units, Policy MD 7 will provide a framework which allows for the development of affordable housing in sustainable locations outside the settlement boundaries of the towns and villages identified in the LDP settlement hierarchy."</p> <p>3. Add the following sentence to the end of paragraph 5.43: "The council will</p>

Table 9 SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<p>and 8 - Efficient and effective Use of Land) that are realising highly negative effects. Addressing the relevant issues for these could significantly reduce the negative effects.</p> <p>4. There are two objective sets (9 - Protect and Enhance Built and Natural Environment, 14 - Vitality/Viability of Centres) that realise significant unclear effects. Addressing the relevant issues for these could realise more positive effects.</p>	<p>expect the provision of new affordable housing to be constructed to Welsh Quality Housing Standards and include measures for managing the reduction of energy use through construction and occupation."</p> <p>4. Disagree. Policy SP4 provides a framework for the delivery of affordable housing in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole. Issues of site specific delivery are addressed in policies MG2, MG6 and MD7 as well as the Delivery and Implementation section of the Plan.</p>
SP6	1. Policy could be bolstered by reference to protection and enhancement of the built heritage in maximising reuse of existing buildings and new development.	1. Noted. The issue is addressed in the Policy and supporting text.
CSP11	1. The policy is heavily biased toward the promotion of tourism at the expense of protecting the existing tourism and, to a lesser extent, natural assets. A positive and direct reference to ensuring that new tourism development does not adversely impact the existing tourism asset would realise positive effects.	1. Noted. Policy SP11(3) amended to read "protect existing tourism assets and promote ..."
CSP Overall	<p>1. A policy addressing the issues of climate change is included in the Core Strategic Policies.</p> <p>2. A policy addressing sustainable construction, reuse of existing buildings and use of secondary and recycled materials be included within the policy framework.</p> <p>3. The protection of high-grade agricultural land be included within the plan, preferably within the policy framework to provide formal policy backing.</p>	<p>1. Noted. This issue is addressed in national planning guidance. Sustainable development is addressed through a number of policies in the Plan.</p> <p>2. Policy MD 1 criteria 6 amended to read "Promotes sustainable construction and makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings."</p> <p>3. Noted but this is contained in national planning guidance.</p>

Sustainability Appraisal - Managing Development Policies

4.42 The Deposit LDP contains 13 criteria based Managing Development Policies. These policies seek to provide detailed guidance on specific issues associated with all forms of development. A summary of the SA of the Managing Development policies is provided below, and a full record of the appraisal provided at Appendix 11. Changes to the policies in light of the SA are provided at Table 10.

POLICY MD1: LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT

- 4.43 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy is principally a policy for controlling the location of development and therefore generally realised a high number of positive effects. A similar number of +/- effects were realised due to the diverse range of aims of promoting development and protecting the built and natural environment and those associated with climate change and minimisation of waste.
- 4.44 As a result the SA did not recommend changes to the policy, but suggested clarification be provided in the Reasoned Justification in respect of "equine facilities" as well as how proposed development related to existing infrastructure.

POLICY MD2: PLACE MAKING

- 4.45 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall realises positive effects with only a relatively small number of negative effects being recorded. These negative effects were associated with the potential constraints placed on development in relation to promoting sustainable design and creating a sense of place.
- 4.46 As a result the SA did not recommend changes to the policy, but suggested clarification be provided in the Reasoned Justification in respect of whether development will be required to meet all the criteria contained within the policy and whether the policy would only be relevant in the "urban environment" as implied by the Reasoned Justification.

POLICY MD3: DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 4.47 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall realises a high number of significant positive effects, and only one negative affect associated with the efficient use of land due to the potential impacts of such development locally. Notwithstanding this, the SA recommended that criteria 8 be worded so that new development would minimise the causes of climate change, rather than as worded. i.e. "contribute towards tackling climate change"

POLICY MD4: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

- 4.48 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall realises a high number of significant positive effects due to it being a policy that seeks to deliver a wide range of infrastructure to support the principle of sustainable development.
- 4.49 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD5: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- 4.50 The SA of the policy highlighted that as a result of the policy having a very specific focus, the policy realised a high number of neutral affects due to the policy not being directly relevant to many of the SA objectives, and where directly relevant, positive outcomes were realised.

- 4.51 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD6: PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY

- 4.52 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall, the policy would realise slightly positive effects. This was due to the competing interests of a policy that seeks protection of the environment and associated benefits for the environment and climate change with the wider economic SA objectives.
- 4.53 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD7: AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS

- 4.54 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy could result in a high number of negative affects as it allows for the provision of affordable housing to take place outside settlement boundaries in Minor Rural Settlements. The negative affects identified were those associated with SA Objectives on Sustainable Transport, protection and enhancement of built environment, protecting countryside/greenfield land and delivering high quality development.
- 4.55 Conversely, the policy also realised a number of positive effects associated with the SA objectives for affordable housing provision, rural diversification, community spirit and address deprivation; highlighting that the policy is geared specifically towards addressing social factors.
- 4.56 On the basis of the appraisal, the SA recommended that cross references to other policies within the LDP be made within the Reasoned Justification so as to clarify how the competing interests highlighted by the SA are to be resolved in the implementation of the policy.

POLICY MD8: CONVERSION AND RENOVATION OF RURAL BUILDINGS

- 4.57 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised a number of negative effects largely due to the isolated locations of most rural buildings within the Vale of Glamorgan, and therefore performed poorly against the SA objectives associated with sustainable transport and climate change. Conversely, the policy was shown to realise positive outcomes in respect of enhancing the built environment and promoting tourism and rural diversification. Overall, the SA concluded that on balance the policy performed positively against the SA objectives.
- 4.58 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD9: REPLACEMENT DWELLINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

- 4.59 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised overall neutral effects, reflecting the specific nature of the policy not being directly relevant to many of the SA objectives, and where directly relevant positive outcomes were realised.

- 4.60 Overall, the SA concluded that on balance the policy performed neutrally against the SA objectives. However, the SA noted that the policy as worded allowed for the extension of the existing residential curtilage, and as such recommended that the policy be amended to restrict such development

POLICY MD10: TOURISM AND LEISURE

- 4.61 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised a high number of +/- due to the mixed approach of allowing new tourism developments within both identified settlements and rural locations, such as that in association with rural diversification schemes. It was concluded that this could create tensions between the SA objectives for promoting development in sustainable locations and rural diversification. Notwithstanding this, the SA indicated that the policy realised a significant number of major positive effects associated with the promotion of tourism development that were considered to outweigh the negative affects.
- 4.62 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD11: EMPLOYMENT LAND AND PREMISES

- 4.63 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy scored highly in respect of the social and economic SA objectives and a number of negative outcomes associated with new development and SA objectives for climate change, waste management and sustainable transport. The SA concluded that the policy would on balance realise overall neutral effects.
- 4.64 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD12: GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION

- 4.65 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall would realise neutral effect. This was due to the negative affects relating to the SA objectives for protection of the natural environment, promoting local distinctiveness and promoting high quality development being offset by the provision of housing, addressing the causes of deprivation and promoting development in sustainable locations
- 4.66 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MD13: LOW CARBON AND RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

- 4.67 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would overall realise major positive effects as a result of the inclusion of "non unacceptable impact" within the policy. However, the SA recommended that this phrase be amended to "no adverse impact" in order to provide a degree of flexibility.

Incorporation of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Managing Development Policies into the Deposit LDP

4.68 Table 10 summarises the key SA recommendations in respect of the Managing Development Policies and where recommended changes have been incorporated into the Deposit LDP.

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies		
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MD1 - Location of New Development	<p>1. Despite the positive nature of the policy, the policy itself is difficult to interpret, as it does not set out how the criteria within the policy apply, i.e. does a development proposal have to satisfy all of them, some of them, and if so which are optional. Without this direction on how to implement the policy there is no method of resolving conflict between the Criteria, i.e. brownfield land can be of high ecological value, which could realise conflict between Criterion 8 and Criterion 9. Similarly farm development in the rural Vale is not going to support the objectives of the South Eastern Zone. For assessment purposes it was assumed that development would be required to satisfy all criteria. The policy would benefit from direction on how the policy is to be applied.</p> <p>2. The term "EQUINE FACILITIES" in Criterion 3 is not defined and so it is unclear whether the policy is seeking to promote commercial horse related activities (e.g. pony trekking, breeding stables) or whether it seeks to proliferate individual provision for pet horses and horse culture. This should be clarified.</p> <p>3. Criterion 6 supports development that "benefits" from existing infrastructure provision. The meaning of this is unclear. For assessment purposes it was assumed that this meant that proposed development would not compromise or overload existing infrastructure or would provide compensatory provision. The policy would benefit from clarification of this criterion.</p>	<p>1. Development proposals should aim to meet as many of the criteria as possible, although it is accepted that there will be instances where conflicts arise between criteria. Criterion 1 "Supports the objectives of the south east zone" has been deleted to reflect the strategy as a whole. Criterion 3 has also been amended for clarification purposes " In the case of residential development ..."</p> <p>2. Having considered the remarks it is considered that the reference to equine facilities is superfluous in any event as it is covered by the terms new enterprises and leisure. Accordingly, this has now been removed from the policy.</p> <p>3. Agree – add reference to impact on existing Infrastructure in paragraph 6.2.</p>
MD2 - Place Making	<p>1. The policy and the Reasoned Justification do not accord on the scope of the policy, i.e. the policy sets out it applies in all cases, the RJ only</p>	<p>1. Noted. Policy relates to existing towns and villages - change 'urban environment'</p>

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<p>relevant to “urban environment”. The policy would benefit from a change that would address this issue.</p> <p>2. The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.</p>	<p>to ‘local environment’ in paragraph 6.5.</p> <p>2. Noted. The word ‘and’ has been added between criteria 8 and 9. The Council acknowledges that not all criteria will be relevant e.g. criteria 4 & 6. Conflicts between criteria will need to be considered during the planning application process on a case by case basis.</p>
<p>MD3 – Design of New Development</p>	<p>1. Criterion 8 requires development to make a positive contribution toward tackling climate change, whilst most new development (housing, employment retail etc.) would only increase the causes of climate change. It may be more appropriate for the criterion to address the issue of a development minimising the causes of climate change related to that development, rather than seeking an overall reduction. The second part of the Criterion could also play a significant part in that, wherever possible, provision to facilitate the adaptation to climate change could also be secured. It is recommended that the criterion be reviewed in light of this.</p>	<p>1. Agree – Amend criterion 8 to read ‘They minimise the causes of climate change and incorporate renewable and low carbon energy use features’.</p>
<p>MD5 – Environmental Protection</p>	<p>1. The Policy is contradictory. The Policy, in the first paragraph, seeks to ensure that the development can demonstrate that it will not result in unacceptable impacts. However, the second paragraph of the policy sets out what may be required where proposals do have unacceptable impacts. As such it would be difficult to implement the policy. It is recommended that the Policy be amended to provide consistency.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Second part of policy amended to read: “Where impacts are identified the Council will require applicants to demonstrate that appropriate measures can be taken to minimise the impact identified to an acceptable level. Planning conditions may be imposed or legal obligation entered into, to secure any necessary mitigation and monitoring processes.”</p>
<p>MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity</p>	<p>1. The policy and the Reasoned Justification do not accord on the scope of the policy, i.e. the policy sets out it applies in all cases, the RJ only relevant to “urban environment”. The policy would benefit from a change that would address this</p>	<p>1. Applies in all cases. The Council disagrees that the reasoned justification is only relevant to the urban environment.</p>

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<p>issue.</p> <p>2. The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.</p>	<p>2. Both criteria need to be satisfied (see word and) - enhance biodiversity by doing (ii). Policy acknowledges what is required if negative impacts are identified. Further clarification to be provided in Biodiversity SPG.</p>
<p>MD7 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas</p>	<p>1. The policy would benefit from amendment to include, or cross reference to, factors that will be taken into account in considering the appropriateness of the proposed location for affordable housing development, and how conflicting issues will be addressed.</p>	<p>1, Criteria sets out factors to be considered when assessing such proposals. Proposals would need to satisfy all of the criteria- word ‘and’ added. Criterion 5 is a key part of policy. Plan needs to be read as a whole- there are other policies on scale, form, impact on environment.</p>
<p>MD9 – Replacement Dwellings in the</p>	<p>1. The policy and Reasoned Justification are contradictory. The policy requires proposals to satisfy both Criterion 2 and Criterion 3, but the Reasoned Justification identifies that proposals need satisfy only one of the criteria. The Policy and Reasoned justification should be amended to ensure they are compatible.</p> <p>2. The policy does not require that the replacement dwelling be built on the same footprint as the previous building (there would be exceptions for those buildings that are constrained from appropriate extension). This could result in buildings being removed and being relocated a significant distance from their original position and incorporating land that was originally outside the curtilage of the existing dwelling. The policy would benefit from addressing the location of the replacement dwelling within the site.</p> <p>3. The policy does not address the issue of curtilages. If a dwelling is relocated outside the original curtilage (as outlined in 2 above), a new residential curtilage would need to be identified which could significantly increase the extent of residential curtilage. The policy would benefit from</p>	<p>1. Disagree</p> <p>2. Disagree- may be cases where changing the position of a dwelling may be favourable i.e. a positive change. This matter should be assessed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>3. New criteria added on residential curtilage</p>

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Development Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	addressing this issue and the potential adverse impacts this may cause.	
MD13 – Low Carbon & Renewable Energy Generation	<p>1. The policy sets out a non-exhaustive list of energy generation methods covered by the policy. By including a specified list there is potential that methods not included on the list will be treated more negatively than those that are included. In order to ensure that all methods of low carbon and renewable energy generation are considered consistently and fairly, it would be better to omit the list from the policy text and, if appropriate, the various methods can be set out and considered in the reasoned justification.</p> <p>2. The policy requires that proposals have no adverse impact upon a range of factors if they are to be permitted. Proposals for all forms of low carbon and renewable energy generation will have an adverse impact upon one or more of the factors. It would be better if the policy qualifies the level of adverse impact to introduce an element of flexibility, which could be realised by simply substituting the term “unacceptable impact” for “no adverse impact”</p> <p>3. The policy does not address the issue of using mitigation to overcome adverse impacts. Its inclusion in the policy would provide a further element of flexibility.</p>	<p>1. Agree. Amend policy accordingly. At the same time additional criteria has been added to the policy to take account of the potential impacts on electrical, radio or other communications due to the existence of Cardiff Airport and RAF St Athan</p> <p>2. Agree. Amend “unacceptable impact” to “no adverse impact”.</p> <p>3. Agree. Amend paragraph 6.55 accordingly.</p>

Sustainability Appraisal - Managing Growth Policies

4.69 The Deposit LDP contains 29 Managing Growth Policies, which are a combination of site allocation policies and criteria based policies. A summary of the SA of the Managing Growth policies is provided below, and a full record of the appraisal provided at **Appendix 12**. Changes to the policies in light of the SA are provided at Table 11.

POLICY MG1: HOUSING SUPPLY IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN

4.70 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would realise a large number of positive effects associated with the economic and social SA objectives including those relating housing provision, addressing community needs and deprivation. The significant positive scoring is associated with the location of allocated sites, which form the consideration of the SA for this policy. Notwithstanding this, the policy identified a number of negative effects associated with impact of development on climate change, which the SA noted would always be realised for such a policy. Other negatives were

associated with the potential for windfall sites to take place on Greenfield sites and also for a number of allocated sites to similarly be located on greenfield sites.

- 4.71 Overall the assessment concluded that the policy would realise both positive and negative affects which when considered in relation to other policies in the LDP (notably MD1- Location of Development) would limit the negative effects identified. On this basis the SA considered the policy to be neutral overall.
- 4.72 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG2: HOUSING ALLOCATIONS

- 4.73 As with Policy MG1: Housing Supply within the Vale of Glamorgan, the SA highlighted that the policy would realise a large number of positive effects associated with the economic and social SA objectives including those relating to housing provision, addressing community needs and deprivation. The high occurrence of positive score is associated with the location of allocated sites which form the consideration of the SA for this policy. Notwithstanding this, the policy identified a number of negative effects associated with impact of development on climate change, which the SA noted would always be realised for such a policy. Other negatives were associated with the potential for windfall sites to take place on Greenfield sites and potential secondary affects relating to flooding and loss of biodiversity.
- 4.74 Overall the assessment concluded that the policy would realise both positive and negative affects, especially when considered in relation to other policies in the LDP. The proposed phasing of sites across the plan period, which gives preference to the released of brownfield sites in the early stages of the plan was also seen as a significant factor.
- 4.75 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG3: STRATEGIC SITE AT BARRY WATERFRONT

- 4.76 Due to the site specific nature of the policy, the SA highlighted that the policy would realise significant positive benefits as a result of mixed use redevelopment on brownfield land, the sustainable location of the proposal, meeting housing needs, the provision of community facilities and addressing deprivation. Overall the assessment concluded that the policy is considered to be highly positive, realising significant sustainability benefits.
- 4.77 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG4: STRATEGIC SITE AT ST ATHAN

- 4.78 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would realise a high number of negative effects associated with the SA objectives associated with sustainable transport, protection of the natural environment and climate change. The SA noted that these negative affects are a result of a significant level of development being located in and around a small scale settlement that is not presently served by high levels of public transport. Conversely, the SA highlighted major positive effects associated with the

proposed housing and employment, which is the purpose of the policy. This highlighted the social and economic bias of the policy.

- 4.79 Notwithstanding this, the SA recognised the role of other policies within the LDP which seek to mitigate the negative effects identified, and recommended that the Reasoned Justification for this policy be amended to reflect the other requirements in the policy framework, which would assist in realising a more positive assessment.

POLICY MG5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- 4.80 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would realise a high number of major positives associated with the provision of affordable housing and SA objectives associated with social elements which the plan seeks to address, notably meeting the housing need and deprivation. However, the SA also highlighted potential environmental impact associated with new developments and tensions between the provision of affordable housing and economic objectives. Generally, the SA concluded that on balance the policy is balanced in its effects and is considered to be neutral

- 4.81 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG6: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KEY, SERVICE AND PRIMARY SETTLEMENTS

- 4.82 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would realise major positives as it seeks to direct new development to settlements considered to be the most sustainable in terms of accessibility to services and facilities, scoring well against the a broad range of social, economic and environmental SA objectives. The appraisal also noted potential negative impacts associated with other uses with could be located outside of the settlements within the hierarchy, noting out of town retailing and employment as such examples.

- 4.83 On the basis of the appraisal it was considered that the policy was overall positive, but it was recommended that the policy makes reference for new development to accord with the role and function of the settlement within which it is located.

POLICY MG7: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN MINOR RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- 4.84 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would realise slightly less positive results than identified in the appraisal of Policy MG6 (Residential Development in Key, Service and Primary Settlements) due to the absence of settlement boundaries, thereby allowing greater flexibility in the implementation of the policy. Additionally, it was noted that minor rural settlements do not contain the level of services and facilities as those other settlements featured elsewhere in the hierarchy.

- 4.85 The key issue raised by the appraisal was the potential for flexibility in the implementation of the policy which could result in inappropriate development, and as such the policy as worded was considered to be negative overall. Consequently, the appraisal recommended that the policy be worded more definitely and strongly so as to remove potential ambiguities in its interpretation and implementation.

POLICY MG8: HOUSING DENSITIES

- 4.86 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.
- 4.87 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG9: GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE

- 4.88 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall would realise neutral effect. This was due to the negative affects relating to the SA objectives for protection of the natural environment, promoting local distinctiveness and promoting high quality development being offset by the provision of housing, addressing the causes of deprivation and promoting development in sustainable locations Notwithstanding this, the levels of gypsy and traveller accommodation identified within the LDP was considered to relatively low thereby realising an overall neutral effect.
- 4.89 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG10: PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

- 4.90 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.
- 4.91 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG: 11 LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL

- 4.92 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.
- 4.93 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG12: EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS

- 4.94 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.
- 4.95 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG13: STRATEGIC SITE ADJACENT TO CARDIFF AIRPORT AND PORT ROAD RHOOSE

- 4.96 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect. This was based on the assumption that the associated rail link would be provided within the mid part of the plan period thereby mitigating potential negative effects identified within the assessment.
- 4.97 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG14: RURAL ENTERPRISE

- 4.98 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

4.99 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG15: REPLACEMENT CATTLE MARKET

4.100 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

4.101 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG16: RETAIL ALLOCATIONS

4.102 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would realise major positives across a range of economic, social and environmental objectives, which was largely as a result of the location of the retail allocations set out in the policy.

4.103 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG17: RETAIL HIERARCHY

4.104 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

4.105 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG18: NON A1 RETAIL USES WITHIN TOWN AND DISTRICT RETAIL CENTRES

4.106 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised positive effects across a broad range of SA objectives these including retail provision, effective and efficient use of land, accessibility, design, protection of built environment/heritage and culture, deprivation, community spirit and provision of facilities. For areas where the policy scored either neutrally or negatively the SA noted that these were as a result of the policy seeking to address a specific use, for example the policy realised negative scores for objectives relating to housing provision.

4.107 Consequently, the appraisal concluded that the effect of the policy to be neutral overall with no recommended changes to the policy. However, the SA recommended that the Reasoned Justification would benefit from clarification on "over concentration" referred to in the policy.

POLICY MG19: NON A1 RETAIL USES WITHIN LOCAL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SHOPPING CENTRES

4.108 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively in relation to a number of SA objectives, namely retail provision and the effective, efficient use of land, addressing causes of deprivation and the provision of facilities. For areas where the policy scored either neutrally or negatively the SA noted that these were as a result of the policy seeking to address a specific use, for example the policy realised negative scores for objectives relating to housing provision.

- 4.109 Consequently, the appraisal concluded that the effect of the policy to neutral overall with no recommended changes to the policy. However, the SA recommended that the policy could split into a policy relating to local retail centres and a separate policy for neighbourhood retail centres, and an explanation as to where the "other areas" cited in the policy related to. Additionally it was recommended that the Reasoned Justification would benefit from clarification on "over concentration", where referred to in the policy.

POLICY MG20: TRANSPORT PROPOSALS

- 4.110 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively in relation to a number of SA objectives, namely improving accessibility, providing effective infrastructure and providing facilities, and also realised 57 single positive effects across a range of economic, social and environmental factors. Where negative effects were identified these related to the potential loss of greenfield land as a result of new transport infrastructure. Despite these factors the assessment considered the policy to be overall positive.

- 4.111 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG21: SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS

- 4.112 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively across a broad range of SA objectives, and only a small number negative effects associated with renewable energy generation. Also given the specific nature of the policy, a high number of neutral scores were also realised and as such the SA concluded that on balance the policy would realise a neutral effect.

- 4.113 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal, however it was recommended that the Reasoned Justification be amended to read "new development must not detract from the special qualities"

POLICY MG22: GREEN WEDGES

- 4.114 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively across a broad range of SA objectives including retention of greenfield land, protection of the natural environment and the beneficial effects on community spirit as a result of maintaining well known settlement boundaries. However, given the specific nature of the policy, a high number of neutral scores were also realised and as such the SA concluded that on balance the policy overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

- 4.115 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG23: SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

- 4.116 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively in relation to the SA objectives including protection of Greenfield land and the natural environment, access and community facilities. A small number of negative effects were identified relating to the potential for the policy to restrict housing and employment opportunities. However on balance the SA concluded that the policy would realise positive effects.

4.124 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG24: DEVELOPMENT IN MINERALS SAFEGUARDING AREAS

4.117 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised a high number of +/- due to the nature of the policy, for example on the one hand the policy safeguards land, but conversely allows for the winning of minerals. A number of negative affects were also identified, and related to the potential impact of the working of minerals resources.

4.118 The SA noted that whilst the assessment does realise more negatives than positives, many of the negative effects may not be realised within the plan period and therefore on balance concluded that overall the policy is considered to be neutral in effect.

POLICY MG25: BUFFER ZONES

4.119 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy overall realised a high number of neutral effects, and only a small number of negative effects directly associated with the working of minerals. Consequently, the SA concluded that on balance the policy overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

4.120 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

POLICY MG26: DORMANT MINERAL SITES

4.121 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

4.122 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG27: GLAMORGAN HERITAGE COAST

4.123 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively in relation to the SA objectives for the character of the Vale of Glamorgan, heritage and the protection of the natural environment as well as a broader range of social factors. Negative effects identified related to the SA objectives for housing, employment and community facility provision and sustainable transport which emanated from the protectionist nature of the policy. The SA therefore concluded that the policy would realise positive effects overall.

4.124 Whilst no changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal, the SA did recommend that further clarification be provided on the types of development considered to be appropriate which within the Heritage Coast

POLICY MG28: COSMESTON LAKES AND PORTHKERRY COUNTRY PARKS

4.125 The SA of the policy highlighted that overall the policy would realise a neutral effect.

4.126 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

POLICY MG29: TOURISM AND LEISURE FACILITIES IN BARRY

4.127 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy performed positively across a broad spectrum of social, economic and environmental objectives. It was also noted that as there are no firm development proposals for tourism development identified within the policy, and as such the policy also realised an equal number of neutral effects. Notwithstanding this, the SA concluded that on balance the policy would realise positive effects overall.

4.128 Whilst no changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal, the SA recommended that the Reasoned Justification would benefit from the inclusion of more detail on what is likely to comprise appropriate enabling development, which in turn could realise significantly more positive effects.

Incorporation of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Managing Growth Policies into the Deposit LDP

4.129 The following table summarises the key SA recommendations in respect of the Managing Growth Policies and where recommended changes have been incorporated into the Deposit LDP.

Table 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies		
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MG2 – Housing Allocations	1. The assessment process uses the precautionary approach and takes a worst-case scenario of effect where they are unclear. Increased certainty for this policy, through identifying whether the allocations are greenfield or brownfield, would be likely to realise more positive effects. Further consideration should be given to providing annotation on whether the site is Greenfield or brownfield.	1. Noted, However, information on Greenfield / brownfield status is provided in the Delivery and Implementation section of the Plan. No change required.
MG4 – Strategic Site at St. Athan Strategic Opportunity Area	1. The Reasoned Justification identifies potential impacts upon local biodiversity and heritage factors but states that they can be mitigated so as to not preclude development. Other policies in the policy framework set out a no net loss, or even a net gain, requirement where adverse impacts are identified. The Reasoned Justification for this policy could be amended to reflect the other policies in the policy framework and this would realise a more positive assessment.	1. Noted. Add reference to biodiversity in Delivery and Implementation Section of the Plan.
MG6 – Residential Development in Key, Service Centre and	1. The hierarchy of settlements has been defined by the particular roles and functions that each settlement play in the overall picture. However, the policy makes no reference to this important	1. Noted. However, it is considered that this issue is addressed in criteria (iii).

Table 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
Primary Settlements	factor. Consideration should be given to amending the policy to include a requirement for development to accord with the role and function of the settlement within which it is located	
MG7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements	1. In the absence of defined settlement boundaries the policy needs to be worded very definitively and strongly to avoid potential difference in interpretation and to provide certainty. The Criteria are not written in a definitive manner and, as a result, introduces flexibility that could lead to significant negative environmental impacts. Rewording the criteria to be specific and definitive would remove much of this potentially harmful flexibility.	2. The absence of residential settlement boundaries in minor rural settlements seeks to encourage appropriate new development in these areas. However, it is considered that policy MG7 as worded together with other relevant policies in the plan will help to reduce the possibility of any negative environmental impacts occurring.
MG8 – Housing Densities	1. The policy sets out the development density for residential development, but does not set out the background context of why the figures of 30 and 25 dwellings per hectare have been chosen. A nominal average density for residential development is generally accepted at 35 dwellings per hectare and, given that it is a government aim, and a SEA/SA aim in the assessment framework, to seek higher density development, the policy would benefit from the inclusion of background information explaining why the targets set represent high density development.	1. Noted. This figure reflects past trends and the sensitive nature of much of the Vale of Glamorgan. Policy MG8 states a minimum of 30 net dwellings per hectare for the main towns and villages so in reality the density in these locations could be higher eg. Barry Waterfront. The following text has been added to the end of paragraph 7.39 to clarify “This reflects the sensitive nature of many rural villages and the character of existing built form.”
MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhose	1. The Employment, Transport allocations and the extension to Porthkerry Park have already been allocated under separate policies. This policy seeks to allocate them a second time, which is unnecessary and could lead to confusion. 2. The purpose of the policy is unclear. As outlined above the allocations are allocated under separate policies, and there is little, if any, evident cohesion between the different proposals. The Policy seeks to identify	1. Disagree. This is a strategic allocation and this policy brings together all the essential components of the allocation. 2. Amend paragraph 7.52 to state “The Strategic site includes the following elements ...”Add the following after first sentence of paragraph 7.51 “The site will be served by a new direct rail link,

Table 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<p>a Strategic Site, but without an explanation of how the component parts work together to be a Strategic Site, the policy fails. Therefore the Reasoned Justification needs to set out, in detail, how the component parts relate to one another.</p> <p>3. The policy realises significant negative effects for climate change/transport related factors that are not offset by any appreciable positive effects. Consideration should be given to amending the Policy or the Reasoned Justification to address these issues and provide mitigation or offsetting benefits where possible.</p>	<p>which will provide passenger and freight services. In order to ensure the site fits within the fine landscape of the Vale of Glamorgan and promotes sustainability the site includes an extension to Porthkerry Country Park.</p> <p>3. Whilst the assessment in respect of climate change is noted, the proposal does include the provision of a direct rail link which has the potential to reduce car borne trips. In addition, the proposal includes a transport hub with the potential to provide for a park and ride and park and share, further reducing dependency on the private car. With reference to energy consumption, future proposals will need to be assessed against sustainability criteria and furthermore the proposals do suggest the provision of an energy centre to serve the development. This important element has now been incorporated in to the reasoned justification at paragraph 7.52.</p>
<p>MG17 – Retail Hierarchy</p>	<p>1. The policy is an administrative action without any policy content. The policy context for the retail hierarchy is contained in the subsequent policy MG13 and MG14 and consideration should be given to the deletion of this policy and the incorporation of the retail hierarchy into the subsequent 2 policies.</p>	<p>3. Whilst it is accepted that the policy as written sets a context for the retail policies that follow, it is important that this context is set through a managing growth policy to provide certainty and clarity.</p>
<p>MG19 - Retail Uses Within Local and Neighbourhood Shopping Centres</p>	<p>1. The policy contains two policy statements, one that relates to Local Centres and one that relates to Neighbourhood Centres, with differing policy content. Given that the policy sets out different policy requirements for the different types of centre, the policy framework may benefit from splitting the two policy elements into separate policies, which could provide</p>	<p>4. 1. Noted. However, the Council wishes the Policy to remain as drafted.</p> <p>2. Accepted and amended accordingly</p>

Table 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	<p>more clarity.</p> <p>2. The policy makes reference to an "<i>over concentration</i>" of non A1 retail uses in local retail centres. However the term is not defined in the policy or reasoned justification and therefore the term is unclear and ambiguous. The policy would benefit from amendment to provide more certainty over what is meant by "<i>over concentration</i>".</p> <p>3. The policy also makes reference to neighbourhood centres and "<i>other retail areas</i>". The retail hierarchy set out as Policy MG12 sets out Local Centres and Neighbourhood Centres and it is assumed they have a defined area. However the hierarchy makes no reference to "other retail areas" and, as such, it is assumed that they do not have identified boundaries. The policy would benefit from clarification what "other retail areas" are, where they stand in the hierarchy and how the policy is to be applied to them.</p>	<p>3. Agreed and amended accordingly</p>
MG 26 – Dormant Mineral Sites	<p>1. It is unclear what alternative uses would be acceptable for the sites. The policy would benefit from an amendment to the Reasoned Justification outlining what uses would be considered appropriate for the sites.</p>	<p>1. No change required. Given the specific policy does not refer to alternative uses, there is no need for clarification. Any alternative proposals would need to be considered having regard to other policies in the Plan, on a site by site basis.</p>
MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast	<p>1. Criterion 3, as drafted, is very open, potentially allowing any development that might require a coastal location, irrespective of the potential damage it may cause. The Criterion would benefit from rewording to address appropriate coastal development that would not result in adverse impact to the Heritage Coast.</p>	<p>1. Noted. Criterion 3 amended to read "other development for which a coastal location is essential". This is now – ties in with Policy MD10 (Tourism and Leisure).</p>
MG23 – Tourism and Leisure Facilities in	<p>1. The reasoned justification to the policy alludes to enabling development being required to realise the tourism allocations, and it also advises that</p>	<p>1. Noted. Paragraph 7.113 amended to read "In allocating the site for tourism and leisure uses the Council is aware that a level of</p>

Table 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies

Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
Barry	overly residential biased development will not be permitted. This lacks clarity and certainty. The reasoned justification would benefit from the inclusion of more detail on what is likely to comprise appropriate enabling development, which in turn could realise significantly more positive effects.	enabling development in the form of residential or other commercial development is likely to be required to make a scheme commercially viable."

Sustainability Appraisal of Deposit Plan Site Allocations

- 4.130 The Council developed a 3-stage assessment process for appraising sites submitted to the Council for consideration within the Deposit LDP. The site assessment methodology was developed by the Council and is outlined below. Further details of the findings of the candidate assessment process are provided in the Council's Findings of the Candidate Site Assessment Process Background Paper. Stage 3 of the candidate site methodology involved a Sustainability Appraisal of individual sites allocated within the Deposit Plan for development, including sites which were previously allocated for development in the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan.

Incorporation of the Sustainability Appraisal of Candidate Sites into the Deposit LDP

- 4.131 The purpose of the appraisal was to determine how each site performed against each of the Sustainability Objectives of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP Sustainability Appraisal Framework. Through this appraisal, the Council was able to identify issues associated with development of the site in question, and appropriate mitigation measures to address issues identified. For example the provision of buffer zones between development areas within sites and areas of biodiversity interest, or specific site development requirements which are set in the Section 8 Delivery and Implementation of the Deposit LDP. In this regard, it should be noted that as a consequence of the SA appraisal, site boundaries for allocated development sites within the LDP may not correspond with those originally submitted to the Council for consideration. Table 12 summarises the sustainability appraisal of each site allocated for development within the LDP. Full Sustainability Appraisals of all allocated sites contained within the LDP are provided at Appendix 13.

Table 12 - Sustainability Appraisal Scores for allocated Candidate Sites

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.1	Phase 2 Barry Waterfront	++	++	++	+	0	++	--	++	-	++	0	++	++	+	+
MG2.2	Land at Higher End, St Athan	+	+	+	+	0	+/-	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.3	Land at Church Farm, St Athan	++	++	++	+	+	+/-	-	+/-	0	+	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.4	Land to the north of Waycock Cross, Barry	+	+	++	++	0	+	--	--	--	+	--	++	++	+	0
MG2.5 MG28.1	Barry Island Pleasure Park, Barry Island	++	++	++	+	+	++	--	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++
MG2.6	Land at White Farm, Barry	++	+	++	+	0	+	-	+	--	+ / -	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.7	Land to the south west of Waycock Cross Barry	++	+	++	+	-	++	--	-	--	++	-	++	0	+	0
MG2.8	Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane, North East Barry	++	+	++	+	0	+	--	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	0

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Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.9	Land to the west of Pencoedre Lane, North East Barry	++	+	++	+	0	+	--	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	0
MG2.10	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School, Cowbridge	++	0	++	+	0	+	-	++	0	+	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.11	Cowbridge Cattle Market	++	+	+	-	0	+	-	++	++	+	++	++	-	+	0
MG2.12	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 th Form Block, Aberthin Road	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+/-	++	+/-	++	0	+	0
MG2.13	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.14	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	++	++	-	+	0	+/-	-	-	0	+	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.15	Land to the rear of Heol-y-Felin Estate, Llantwit Major	++	++	+	+	-	+/-	-	-	--	0	0	+	0	+	-
MG2.16	Land at Fort Road, Lavernock	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.17	Land adjoining St Josephs School, Sully Road	+	+/-	++	0	+/-	++	--	+/-	--	+	0	++	0	+	0

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Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.18	Headlands School, St Augustines Road	++	--	++	+	-	++	-	+	+	+	+	++	-	+	0
MG2.19	Land at and adjoining St Cyres School Murch Road	++	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.20	Land of Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	++	+/-	+	0	+	++	--	+/-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.21	Land south of Llandough Hill/Penarth Road	++	+	++	+/-	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.22	Land north and south of Leckwith Road.	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.23	Land north of the Railway Line Rhoose	++	+	++	+	++	+	--	-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.24	Land south of the Railway Line Rhoose	++	+	+	-	0	+/-	-	+	0	+	0	+	--	0	0
MG2.25	Land west of Swanbridge, Sully	++	+	++	+	0	++	--	--	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.26	Land to the west of Port Road	++	+	+	+	0	+/-	--	-	--	+	-	+/-	0	+	0

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Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.27	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
MG2.28	Land to the rear of St David's Church in Wales, Primary School, Colwinston	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	0
MG2.29	ITV Wales Culverhouse Cross	++	0	+	+	-	+	--	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.30	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	++	+	-	0	0	-	-	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.31	Ogmore Residential Centre Ogmore by Sea	++	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	?	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.32	Ogmore Caravan park Ogmore by Sea	++	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	?	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.33	Land to the east of St Nicholas	++	0	0	0	0	+	--	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
MG2.34	Land off St.Brides Road, Wick	++	++	++	0	0	0	--	-	?	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.35	Land north of Sandy Lane	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0

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Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
Policy Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.36	Land off Badgers Brook Rise	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	0	0
MG9	Llangan, Gypsy and Traveller Site	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0
MG10.1	Penarth Learning Community, Penarth	0	++	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	0	0
MG10.2	Llantwit Major Comprehensive School	0	++	++	++	0	-	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	0	0
MG12.1	Land to the South of Junction 34 M4 Hensol	0	0	+/-	++	+	-	--	-	--	0	?	-	++	0	0
MG12.2	Land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhose	0	+	++	++	+/-	+	--	--	+/-	+/-	-	++	++	0	+
MG12.3	Aerospace Business Park, St Athan	+	++	+	++	+	+/-	-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	++	+	+
MG12.4	Atlantic Trading Estate	0	0	+/-	++	+	-	-	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG12.5	Land at Fford Mileniwm, Barry	0	0	+	++	+	+/-	--	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026

Sustainability objectives		To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	To maintain and improve access for all	Reduce the causes of deprivation	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	To minimise waste	To use land effectively and efficiently	To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
Policy Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG12.6	Hayes Lane, Sully	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	-	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG12.7	Hayes Road Sully	0	0	+/-	++	+	+/-	--	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG12.8	Hayes Wood Sully	0	+	--	+	0	-	-	++	?	0	?	--	++	0	0
MG12.9	Llandow Trading Estate	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	--	0	-	-	++	0	0
MG12.10	Vale Business Park, Llandow	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	-	0	?	-	++	0	0
MG12.11	Land to the West of Ruthin Road, St Mary Hill	0	0	-	+	+	+/-	-	-	+	+	0	-	++	0	0
MG12.12	Land at Walters Farm, Weycock Cross	+	+	++	++	0	+	--	--	--	+	--	++	++	0	0
MG28.2	Land at Nell's Point, Whitmore Bay	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
MG28.3	The Triangle Site, Barry Waterfront	0	+	++	+	0	+/-	-	++	0	+	?	+	+	+	+

5. Cumulative Effects Analysis

Introduction

- 5.1 In addition to the appraisal of individual policies undertaken in the SA/SEA, the SEA Directive requires consideration of the overall effects of the Plan including secondary, synergistic and cumulative effects of policies. These may include incremental effects that can have minor impacts or effects when considered individually, but cumulatively can accrue to have significant environmental effects. Alongside the many positive effects of the plan identified by the SA, some significant negative effects were also identified. The following tables summarise the key effects including the cumulative effects (intra-plan effects) and where relevant the combined effects with other relevant plans and projects (inter-plan effects).
- 5.2 Appendices 10-12 provide detailed assessments of the Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies set out in the Deposit LDP. The following section provides commentary on the headline positive, negative and cumulative effects identified through the SA.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of the Strategic Policies

Table 13: SA Summary of the Cumulative Effects of the Strategic Policies

++	0	+	24	+/-	4	0	43	-	8	--	0	?	0
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- 5.3 The Strategic Policies are the over-arching policies that set out the policy requirements and the broad spatial distribution of development for the LDP. As such they do not include detailed policies that address specific topic areas and do not address detailed site development considerations. In undertaking the assessment, the policies realised 8 overall negative effects that are addressed below. However, these negatives reflect, in part, the absence of detailed considerations that would otherwise follow from a further assessment of the Managing Development policies contained within the Plan..
- 5.4 By contrast the Strategic Policies realise 24 overall positive effects, predominantly related to the provision of development, bringing brownfield and contaminated land into beneficial use and in protecting the built and natural environment (as a result of focussing development within existing settlements).
- 5.5 These positive effects greatly outweigh the negative effects. Given that the purpose of the SA assessment is to ensure that sustainability (including environmental) considerations are taken into account, thereby making the LDP more sustainable, the positive effects identify that the policies as drafted are realising benefits in sustainability terms.
- 5.6 The most significant negative issues revolve around SA Objective Set 6 – Climate Change, where over half of the overall effects were deemed to be negative. Generally, where negative effects are identified for a strategic policy, it is possible to mitigate or minimise those effects through the provision of detailed policies that would as a

consequence be included within the overall policy framework. However these assessments raise a significant issue at a strategic level that is considered unlikely to be resolved through more detailed and focussed managing Development and Managing Growth policies. However, sustainability is an issue that is reflected in a number of detailed policies as well as being reflected in national policy and guidance.

5.7 The other main issue raised in the SA of the Strategic Policies is the need for the plan to address the sources of waste generation, rather than the sustainable handling of waste. However, the scope for a Development Plan to address the issue of waste generation is limited and, as such the plan should focus on specific areas that it can influence. It was therefore recommended that the plan included policies that address sustainable construction, prioritising the reuse of existing buildings and the use of secondary materials in developments.

Cumulative Effect Analysis of the Managing Development Policies

Table 14: SA Summary of the Cumulative Effects of the Managing Development Policies

++	0	+	17	+/-	5	0	55	-	2	--	0	?	0
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5.8 The Managing Development policies set a policy framework for managing and controlling development across the county borough. The policies are more detailed in nature than the Strategic Policies and are more likely to realise definitive effects as a result. It is usually the case that the more detailed and focussed the policy, the more negative are the assessments.

5.9 Nevertheless, the SA realised a significant number of overall positive effects (17), with three (3) objective sets (1 – Housing provision; 2 – provision of facilities; and 4 – reducing causes of deprivation) also being generally positive. Nevertheless, the positive effects are spread across a broad spectrum of SA objectives, indicating that the policy framework, when implemented, should achieve positive sustainability benefits across the Vale of Glamorgan.

5.10 By contrast only two (2) overall negative effects have been identified, these relating to energy consumption and minimising waste, and a further 5 positive/negative effects. Given that the Managing Development Policies are relevant across a broad spectrum of issues and circumstances, the Positive/Negative effects of the policies realised from the SA reflect the conflicts inherent in land use planning. Consequently the SA concluded that on balance the policy framework would result in positive outcomes in those areas in which the plan had direct influence.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of the Managing Growth Policies

Table 15: SA Summary of the Cumulative Effects of the Managing Growth Policies

++	0	+	7	+/-	3	0	64	-	5	--	0	?	0
----	---	---	---	-----	---	---	----	---	---	----	---	---	---

- 5.11 The Managing Growth Policies provide the policy framework to guide development over the plan period and a number of policies seek to allocate sites for specific uses.. These policies are the most detailed of all the policies within the LDP as they relate to specific land uses or specific sites. Given the nature of such policies the SA would generally realise more negative effects, as the effects can be more readily defined. Despite the more detailed nature of the policies, the assessments realised only five (5) overall negative results.
- 5.12 By contrast the assessments realised seven (7) positive results, with two (2) positive results for economic factors ('range and mix of housing' and 'maintain and enhance retail centres'). Four (4) positive results were noted for social factors ('meeting community needs', 'promote improvement in deprivation', 'provide a range of local facilities' and 'meeting needs of users'), and a positive result for one (1) environmental factor (efficient and effective use of land). A total of three (3) Positive/Negative effects were also realised through the assessments.
- 5.13 The assessments realised a low overall number of defined effects. This, in part, is due to the specific and detailed nature of the policies and the how they interact with the overall strategy of the LDP, including the settlement hierarchy.

Conclusions

- 5.14 Overall the SA indicated that the Strategic Policies are positive as they and would realise significant sustainability benefits. Addressing the issues raised by the assessments would strengthen the positive nature of the policies further, and where feasible this has been undertaken.
- 5.15 The SA of the Managing Development Policies realised a very high level of positive effects , whilst only realising two (2) negative effects, which themselves are down to the role of the Plan in promoting development.
- 5.16 The Managing Growth Policies realise only 15 identified effects out of a total of 79 Objectives and Aims. This means that less than one in five of the objectives and aims realised an overall effect. In addition the nature of the effects was skewed towards being positive. The low level and the positive leaning of the identified effects, in conjunction with the 65 neutral effects realised in the assessment can only lead to the conclusion that, as a policy set, the Managing Growth Policies will not have a detrimental effect.
- 5.18 Table 16 below provides a summary of the cumulative positive and negative effects of the Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies of the Deposit LDP. This table highlights that the likely Significant Negative Effects of the Plan are those associated directly with new development, and are as a consequence of the increased demand for energy, transport, and increased waste generation.
- 5.19 The systematic appraisal of the various components that make up the Deposit LDP has assisted in the development and subsequent refinement of a series of strategic objectives consistent with the sustainability framework set out in the SA Scoping Report. This included the appraisal of strategic options that informed the Council in the identification of a Draft Preferred Strategy for the LDP that is best placed to address

the key economic, social and environmental issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. The SA has assisted in the development of a suite of LDP policies that seek to mitigate any potential adverse affects identified during the production of the Deposit Plan.

Table 16: Potential Cumulative Positive and Negative Effects of the LDP Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies

SA objective and Sub Aim		Overall Affect
1	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	0
A	Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0
B	Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0
C	Provide affordable housing	0
D	Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0
2	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+
A	Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+
B	Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0
C	Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0
D	Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0
3	To maintain and improve access for all.	0
A	Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0
B	Improve public perception of access	0
C	Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0
D	Promote 'life-time' homes	0
4	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+
A	Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+
B	Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0
5	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	0
A	Reduce the fear of crime	0
B	Provide community facilities	0

Table 16: Potential Cumulative Positive and Negative Effects of the LDP Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies

SA objective and Sub Aim		Overall Affect
C	Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0
D	Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0
6	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-
A	Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-
B	Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-
C	Promote renewable energy generation	0
D	Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0
E	Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0
F	Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0
7	To minimise waste.	-
A	Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0
B	Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0
C	Avoid landfill of waste	0
8	To use land effectively and efficiently.	+
A	Retain greenfield land	+ / -
B	Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+ / -
C	Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0
D	Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -
E	Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	0

Table 16 (Contd.) : Potential Cumulative Positive and Negative Effects of the LDP Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies

SA objective and Sub Aim		Overall Affect
9	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+
A	Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+ / -
B	Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	0
C	Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0
D	Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0
E	Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	0
A	Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+
B	Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0
C	Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0
D	Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0
E	Provide adequate green spaces.	0
F	Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0
11	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	0
A	Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0
B	Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-
A	Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -
B	Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0
C	Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0
D	Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0

Table 16 (Contd.) : Potential Cumulative Positive and Negative Effects of the LDP Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies

SA objective and Sub Aim		Overall Affect
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0
A	Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0
B	Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0
C	Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0
D	Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0
E	Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	0
A	Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0
B	Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0
C	Avoid out-of-town retail development	0
D	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0
E	Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	0
A	Promote local economic growth through tourism	0
B	Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0
C	Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0
D	Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0
E	Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Introduction

- 6.1 This section outlines potential indicators and targets which will be used through the SA/SEA process. Possible targets and/or indicators for each sustainability objective have been identified (from the SA Framework) and these indicators have been iteratively developed by the Council.

The requirement for Monitoring

- 6.2 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme are monitored in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and if necessary, to identify the need for remedial action. Government also requires local planning authorities to produce Annual Monitoring Reports to track the progress of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan. According to official guidance, '*These need to include the findings of SA monitoring*'. Therefore, the monitoring strategy for the SA/SEA should be integrated with the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report.

SA Monitoring Proposals for the Local Development Plan

- 6.3 Table 17 sets out the proposed LDP monitoring framework and indicators which the Council will use to seek to measure all relevant aspects of the areas addressed by the SA/SEA. These indicators relate to social and economic as well as environmental Factors. The targets and indicators have been developed in order to assess the sustainability of the LDP. The aim has been to identify a set of objectives that can be used to assess how well the Plan meets the goals of sustainable development both at a global and local scale.
- 6.4 The framework has been developed by considering, the key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan, the objectives identified in the PPP review, baseline data review, consultation with key stakeholders and statutory consultees and representations received at pre-deposit consultation. They are also drawn from objectives and targets set out in the LDP – some of which are quantitative and may be expressed as maps, graphs, diagrams or percentages (e.g. Percentage of new housing built on brownfield land, target of 10% of energy on major new developments to be provided by renewables etc.);
- 6.5 The indicators are based on information already gathered by the Council and other relevant organisations where this has been identified in the monitoring table below and therefore at this stage envisage that annual monitoring against the indicators is both achievable and realistic.

Table 17 Proposed LDP monitoring framework and indicators

1. Housing				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a mix of dwelling types and 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.
		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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of 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 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

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To maintain and improve access for all. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community ▪ Improve public perception of access ▪ Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment ▪ Promote 'life-time' homes 	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled persons access	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled access
		Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons	Planning 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

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	Reduce the causes of deprivation. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and wellbeing, education, housing, environment and access, for all. ▪ Prevent the isolation of deprived communities. 	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:	WIMD	Reduce overall deprivation
		Educational achievement (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve educational achievement
		Health and well-being (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve health and well being
		Housing (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing
		Environment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve the environment in deprived areas
		Access (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access for deprived areas
		Employment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Increase employment opportunities

5. Community Spirit				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit. Aims: Reduce the fear of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide community 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.
		New developments with local distinctiveness e.g. finishing materials, public art, facilities etc.	Planning application database	Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness
6. Climate Change				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) ▪ Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) ▪ Promote renewable energy 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. 	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

	Energy consumption per head	DTI Energy Statistics	Reduce energy consumption per head
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7. Waste

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

8. Land use

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

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

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

10. Quality of new development

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

11. Cultural heritage and historic environment				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

12. Transport and accessibility				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working) Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way) 	Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership
		Modal shift	Census Sewta Surveys	Increased use of alternative transport modes.
		Levels of congestion	VOG Surveys	Reduce levels of congestion
		Length of cycle ways in the Vale	VOG data	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale
		Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans	VOG, 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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses ▪ Support a culture of entrepreneurship ▪ Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes ▪ Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs ▪ Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification 	Percentage of working age population in employment	Census	Increase total number in employment
		Percentage of population receiving benefits	WIMD	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits
		Distribution of employment across sectors	Census, ONS.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors
		Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	VOG Surveys	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes

14. Retail				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.	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.

	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport ▪ Ensure a range of uses within retail centres ▪ Avoid out-of-town retail development ▪ Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes ▪ Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres 	Access by public transport, walking and cycling	Public Transport Guide, Walking / Cycling Audits	Improve access by public transport, walking and cycling
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15. Tourism				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	<p>To promote appropriate tourism.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote local economic growth through tourism ▪ Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes ▪ Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets ▪ Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) ▪ Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc). 	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

7. NEXT STEPS

- 7.1 This SA Report will be subject to consultation, including consultation with all statutory consultees and the public (along with other stakeholder organisations). This consultation will be undertaken alongside the consultation on the deposit LDP.
- 7.2 Consultation is an important part of developing the LDP. Following this, all responses received will be collated and incorporated as appropriate into decision-making for finalising the LDP. The consultation on the LDP is being undertaken in parallel to the consultation on the SA report, and feedback is anticipated on both the LDP and the SA Report.
- 7.3 After adoption of the LDP, a SEA Statement must be produced in order to document how the SA / SEA and consultation on the SA has influenced the development of the LDP. It will also set out the final SEA monitoring commitments. This will be undertaken at the earliest practicable opportunity upon adoption of the LDP.

Appendices



VALE OF GLAMORGAN
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY
APPRAISAL
STAKEHOLDER
WORKSHOP

REPORT OF CONSULTATION

October 2006



Executive Summary

This Consultation Report outlines the findings of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 11th October 2006, at the YMCA Hub, Barry.

The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to engage relevant stakeholders in initial discussions to provide a foundation upon which the Council could base its sustainability framework against which the Plan can then be appraised. The stakeholders were asked to:

- Identify the Sustainability Issues for the Vale of Glamorgan; and
- Discuss ways in which the LDP can address these issues.

The workshop had 43 attendees representing a wide variety of interests from the Vale and neighbouring areas (see Appendix A). The aim of the workshop was to determine key sustainability issues for the Vale relating to the economy, the environment and the society, and to establish objectives for these issues.

The findings from the discussions show that the key sustainability issues for the Vale, according to stakeholders at the workshop include:

- Transport and accessibility;
- Employment related issues;
- Housing provision, especially affordable housing;
- Increasing development pressures;
- Community cohesion;
- Waste disposal and pollution; and
- Threats to cultural heritage, biodiversity and landscape.

Participants gave feedback on the stakeholder workshop and 93% felt their overall experience of the day was neutral to excellent.

The findings provide the foundation on which the Council will develop the Sustainability Objectives against which the LDP will be appraised. These will be outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will be drafted for wider written consultation prior to the final approval of the Sustainability Appraisal framework.

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1 Introduction

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) will govern how land within the Vale of Glamorgan is used between 2011 and 2026.

An integral part of preparing the LDP is carrying out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Plan, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC), to ensure that it is consistent with the principles of Sustainable Development. In particular, the purpose of the SA is to assess the economic, environmental and social effects of the LDP.

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.

One of the first parts of the SA process is to establish the Sustainability Appraisal framework against which the LDP can be assessed. The Council recognised in its LDP Delivery Agreement, the importance of stakeholder involvement in the process. Therefore, the Council felt it appropriate to seek stakeholder participation prior to drafting its Sustainability Appraisal framework, so that the views of stakeholders provide the foundation for the framework.

To establish the Sustainability Appraisal framework, an external stakeholder workshop was held on Wednesday 11th October 2006, at the YMCA Hub in Barry, to:

- Identify the Sustainability Issues for the Vale of Glamorgan; and
- Discuss ways in which the LDP can address these issues.

Invitations were sent out to over 250 relevant external stakeholders from the LDP contact database, of which 43 attended, representing a wide variety of interests from the Vale and neighbouring areas, including: secondary school pupils, Town and Community Councillors, community groups, environmental consultation bodies, business and developer interests and local societies. A list of attendees is provided in **Appendix A**.

Prior to the workshop, attendees were allocated a topic area, either 'Our Economy', 'Our Environment' or 'Our Society'. They were given background information on baseline data for the Vale to help them identify sustainability issues, and a summary of key objectives from relevant policies, plans or programmes to base their discussions on. The background information is attached at **Appendix B**.

1.1 Workshop structure

As an introduction to the workshop, Rob Thomas, Head of Planning & Transportation for the Vale of Glamorgan Council, gave a presentation outlining the Local Development Plan and the aims of the Sustainability Appraisal Workshop. This was followed by a presentation by David Hourd of Hyder Consulting, explaining the need for a Sustainability Appraisal of the LDP. The presentations were followed by the main workshop discussions.

The workshop was sub divided into two groups for each of the three categories of interest: 'Our Economy', 'Our Society' and 'Our Environment' (six groups in total).

Each group had a facilitator and scribe to ensure that discussions were focused, provided the essential feedback required, and were accurately recorded. The workshop was structured to hold two discussion sessions.

The first session encouraged each group to "mind-map" and suggest sustainability issues relating to the Vale of Glamorgan. Each group was asked to identify which were the five

main issues pertaining to their category (economy, society or environment), outlining for each issue:

- Where the issue is occurring?
- When the issue is happening?
- Who the issue relates to and who can affect it?; and
- Why the issue is deemed to be a problem?

The second session was focused on determining the objectives for dealing with and addressing each of these five issues.

The full agenda, and participant instruction sheets for the Workshop are provided in **Appendix C**.

The results of the discussions from each of the groups at the workshop are summarised within this Consultation Report. This feedback provides the foundation on which the Council will write the Sustainability Objectives against which the LDP will be appraised. These will be outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will be drafted for wider written consultation prior to the final approval of the Sustainability Appraisal framework.

2 Sustainability Issues and Objectives

This section of the report outlines the Sustainability Issues that the stakeholders felt were pertinent to the Vale of Glamorgan and ways in which they might be tackled. It should be noted that these comments reflect the views of the workshop participants and not necessarily the views of the Vale of Glamorgan Council. In due course the Council will produce its Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will clarify the Council's position in respect of these matters.

The following tables outline the main Sustainability Issues identified by the stakeholders, alongside the aims and objectives derived by them to tackle these issues. The discussions expanded on each issue identified to consider where the issue is most apparent, when the issue has occurs, whom it affects and why it's happening.

ISSUE 1: Transport and Accessibility <i>Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact</i>		Economy Environment Society
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic congestion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on routes to and from Cardiff - on all routes to and from schools (e.g. Cardiff Road during school term time) - Culverhouse Cross, Barons Court roundabout, Penarth (worsened by current traffic works), Dinas Powys, town centres - Barry: outgoing traffic congestion in the mornings and incoming traffic in the afternoon ▪ Parking in town centres (Penarth, Barry etc.) ▪ Rural areas – poor public transport provision leading to isolation and a lack of integration 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peak periods at Culverhouse Cross and Barons Court roundabouts ▪ Anticipated to get worse when International Sports Village and other developments in Cardiff are completed ▪ Worse at peak periods for school run / commuting. Noticeably better during school holidays 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non car owners (elderly, young, low income groups) ▪ Students, commuters and the school run ▪ Rural communities 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General development of Cardiff. An excessive economic focus on Cardiff increases the pressure on the transport network within and around the city ▪ A perceived lack of traffic planning for new developments ▪ Low frequency and unreliability of public transport services particularly in the evening and weekend. It was considered that the public is less likely to use public transport services where the frequency is less than 15 minutes (particularly to existing employment sites) ▪ Increasing levels of employment increases pressure on transport infrastructure. There is also an increase in commuting distances to work and school, resulting in "commuter villages" ▪ Increase of car ownership as cars have become more affordable, and there is a dependence on the private car for access to core services such as schools, health facilities, shopping, leisure and places of employment. ▪ Cycle routes throughout the Vale are thought to be unsafe and have inadequate linkages into adjoining areas ▪ Conflict was highlighted between the provision of public transport and the car parking facilities in the rural parts of the Vale. There is also a lack of parking, Park and Ride facilities, and 'park and share' sites. Parking facilities have not increased to reflect the increase in traffic volume. Car park charges at service stations discourage car sharing. ▪ The barriers to improvements in transport infrastructure (including development at the airport) were identified as being: noise, land take and emissions. 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing Congestion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve road network. - By pass congestion hot spots. ▪ Reducing the need to travel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the need to travel to jobs/services etc. - Improve access to services including health. - Provide localised services to discourage longer distance private transport. - Concentrate development around public transport nodes. - Encourage working from home through provision of IT and telecommunications services. ▪ Promoting sustainable travel alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of bus lanes/car share lanes. - Promote green travel plans - Address school transport congestion by promoting alternatives to car e.g. walking and cycling – safe routes to schools initiatives. - Prioritise alternative modes of transport other than the car - Increase provision of Park and Ride schemes. - Make use of Barry Docks for bringing in raw materials. - Increase use of rail for transportation of industrial freight. - Provide safe walking and cycle routes. ▪ Improving existing infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide flexible transport facilities both locally and on a regional basis. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated transport plans are key. - Review existing provision. - Improve quality of existing infrastructure. - Realise potential to link capital city, airport, tourism, employment and housing. - Ensure access for emergency services. - Increase frequency of existing public transport facilities. - Focus on problem routes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address the perception of crime. - Ensure walking, cycling routes and green spaces are safe for users. - Improve public information, including safety information. - Control speed and weight on rural roads.
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ISSUE 2: Housing <i>Increasing Housing demand, increasing house prices and lack of affordable housing</i>		Economy Environment Society
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the Vale there has been an increase in house prices ▪ Communities (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth) were described as being commuter settlements and this is deemed as being undesirable. ▪ Throughout the Vale there is an under occupancy of some properties from a poor range of property types. 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Last decade ▪ Since 1980s (right to buy policy) ▪ Cost of housing currently 36% higher than previous years (the comparator was not specified) 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people, particularly 20 to 40 year olds ▪ Low income households that cannot afford to buy property ▪ Those on a medium income who cannot afford to move up the property ladder ▪ Persons relocating to the Vale, especially from elsewhere in Wales ▪ Single person households ▪ Elderly and disabled people ▪ Homes are not currently provided for all sectors of society. ▪ The strength of Cardiff's economy has had an impact on house prices/housing demand. 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a lack of supply to meet the demand / need and lack of more affordable housing throughout the Vale (including Council housing). There is not enough new housing land available, particularly in rural areas, and there is a change in household structure with more single households than before. The 'Right to buy' also had a direct impact on the availability of affordable housing and has also led to a view that society encourages owner occupancy. A lack of affordable housing also leads to problems of homelessness. ▪ The Vale is being affected by people moving out along main corridors as a result of high costs in Cardiff. ▪ There is a need to balance housing supply against environmental issues e.g. loss of countryside and landscape, as protection of the countryside prevents development or change of use particularly around nature/development borders ▪ Where land is required for commercial development or has tourism potential (e.g. Penarth and Barry) there is a conflict with the demand for housing development. (e.g. housing/flats etc. on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast) ▪ There is a loss of the younger population due to high property prices, which is resulting in an ageing population although higher prices in Cardiff are forcing some people to move to the Vale ▪ There is a general lack of temporary housing (e.g. bed and breakfast) as well as housing for the less able. The existing housing stock is not currently suitable for the ageing population and those that are disabled. 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase housing supply and the mix of house type and tenure to meet the need ▪ This is a cross boundary issue that needs to be addressed through cooperation with Cardiff City Council. ▪ A clear definition is needed for affordable housing and then specific allocations for affordable housing, including Council housing should be provided so that a higher percentage of all housing is affordable ▪ Adopt a flexible approach to new rural housing ▪ Convert and renovate existing buildings (in rural areas employment facilities should come first). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Council needs to take a more proactive position in determining the quantity and location of affordable housing whilst encouraging a range and choice of housing ▪ Regulate provision of suitable types of housing for elderly and disabled groups ▪ Formulate policy for new and redeveloped housing to adhere to certain baseline standards in terms of quality and energy efficiency whilst meeting the needs of society ▪ Ensure appropriate location and design of housing to be near existing facilities for employment, transport (public) and leisure and ensuring that new developments do not lead to isolation of communities and individuals ▪ Reconsider affordable housing legislation to include more flexible solutions to cater for all needs and not simply for the limited section of the public who qualify for affordable housing. ▪ Provide or encourage employment housing (e.g. farmers employ staff and provide accommodation) ▪ Increase consultation with the public throughout the planning process
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ISSUE 3: Role of the Vale of Glamorgan <i>Issue of being just a Commuter Belt for Cardiff</i>		Economy
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the Vale ▪ Coastal strip (employment) ▪ Towns and Village centres – a lack of local services (i.e. shops, pubs, employment and community facilities) 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Now and set to worsen as Cardiff expands 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everyone 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National policy/influences ▪ Demise of local facilities and growth of out of town developments ▪ Decline in rural economy ▪ The Vale's economy is dominated by that of Cardiff's and other near by centres, and the Vale faces competition for investment and expenditure (especially retail expenditure) from these centres 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop a more self-reliant economy that does not merely act as commuter belt. ▪ Regenerate town centres to provide both services and employment. ▪ Create sustainable communities (have facilities for people to live and work in the Vale). ▪ Provide youth facilities e.g. cafés for young people to socialise in the Vale. ▪ Maintain and improve employment stock. ▪ Discourage out of town development sites (e.g. shopping and office developments). ▪ Promote economic diversity through tourism related land uses, farm diversification, and allowing changes of use of existing buildings (i.e. barns to residential/other industrial uses). 	

ISSUE 4: Employment and Location <i>Location, Accessibility, Availability of jobs, training and skills</i>		Economy Society
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing employment sites where there is a lack of road infrastructure/access, poor public transport to sites e.g. Llandow Industrial Estate, and poor vehicular access for HGVs (no bypass alternative). ▪ Rural areas, villages, farms, tourist areas, town centres, retail areas ▪ Communities located further away to employment hubs (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth etc.) ▪ There are inadequate employment opportunities in the Vale as a whole but particularly in villages and for young persons who are therefore being forced to find employment elsewhere e.g. Cardiff 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Now and future implications 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current population and future generations ▪ Small businesses 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aging population ▪ There is a lack of skills and training provision to ensure that the local community has the 	

	<p>right skills for local jobs. Transport problems also affect access to training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family commitments ▪ Commuting ▪ Decline in historic industries (e.g. Barry's coal export industry) ▪ A lack of facilities in new developments is a cause for settlements becoming "commuter villages" which has a significant impact on transport requirements ▪ Farm diversification and agglomeration is an issue for the rural parts of the Vale. ▪ The protection of the countryside in the Vale as a whole prevents development or change of use, which has a direct impact on employment ▪ Home working was recognised as becoming more popular in the future, which would assist in transport issues but could result in a social issue due to isolation. ▪ There has been pressure on traditional farming practice/land use from development of 'urban' uses e.g. golf courses and tourism. Some farmers have been going out of business ▪ Airport access – improving but still needs better road and public transport access ▪ Decline of town centres has led to a lack of employment in service sector for less qualified persons
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide and increase local employment opportunities especially in existing town centres and close to rural villages so that the labour force is employed locally ▪ Match employment to skills of the Vale population and skills education to employment requirements. A Council Partnership with local employers would also ensure that suitable training is made available ▪ Build new houses closer to employment sites and locate employment development near existing transport links and residential populations ▪ Nurture small businesses to encourage employment and encourage business start-ups ▪ Develop a culture of lifelong learning.

ISSUE 5:	
Unpredictable Economic Change <i>Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change</i>	Economy
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the Vale but particularly closer to Cardiff where pressure for economic growth is stronger and more influenced by regional economy
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently and in future.
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current and future residents ▪ Adjoining authorities
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welsh Assembly Government Policy (e.g. Wales Spatial Plan) ▪ Convergence funding ▪ Economic growth ▪ Changes in markets ▪ The Vale is experiencing fast economic growth ▪ The expansion of existing employment sites e.g. airport, chemical plants, St Athan (MOD)
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognise the shift from a focus on manufacturing to services industries. ▪ Acknowledge and respond to economic and market changes. ▪ Adopt a flexible approach to addressing economic changes. ▪ Skills need to match changes in the economy. ▪ Accommodate unforeseen changes in the LDP ▪ New direction and vision are needed to encourage the development of new industries to replace Barry's historic coal export industry.

ISSUE 6:	
Tourism A missed opportunity	Economy Environment
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the Vale, particularly historic towns (Llantwit Major and Cowbridge) ▪ Glamorgan Heritage Coast, particularly Barry Island and Penarth seafront ▪ Barry, where long stay has declined significantly and there are seasonal fluctuations ▪ Cowbridge, as it is a specialist area
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seasonal Influence
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everyone in the Vale

Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barry not viewed as a long stay location - Multiple trips from Cardiff sub region, primarily for 'days out'. ▪ Development of residential uses on Barry Island and Penarth waterfront has restricted focus on tourism. There is a general conflict between the development of the tourism potential and demand for housing. ▪ Current retail viability of town centres and congestion problems act as a deterrent to potential visitors. ▪ Transport issues including congestion, reliability and currently poor airport linkages e.g. Airport Access Road ▪ Lack of a tourism strategy ▪ There is excessive economic focus on Cardiff with consequent issues for transport and local employment and vitality. ▪ Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained. Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast. ▪ Issues with maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs. ▪ Public transport affects the development of the tourism industry. ▪ Not capitalising on the proximity of Cardiff.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a high profile marketing strategy for the Vale to raise its profile and highlight Vale attractions separately from neighbouring areas. ▪ Protect current attractions with investment and invest in new attractions. ▪ Integrate variety in tourism attractions throughout the entire Vale. ▪ Focus on Barry's industrial heritage as a tourism attraction. ▪ Link various services through strong public transport links. ▪ Create new transport links to encourage tourism, but be sympathetic to local residents needs ▪ Avoid land uses that are likely to discourage tourism. ▪ The development of heritage and cultural tourism needs to be encouraged ▪ Ensure the development of a market that is active all year round

ISSUE 7: Health <i>Lack of care and health facilities</i>		Society
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a lack of care and health facilities throughout the Vale. Most people currently need to travel outside the Vale for healthcare facilities. 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The elderly ▪ Those that have long term health problems ▪ The less abled requiring special care 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People tend to live longer ▪ People are not actively encouraged to have healthy lifestyles leading to arise in obesity and general lack of fitness ▪ Unhealthy lifestyles are exacerbated by insufficient provision of sports facilities (e.g. outdated Colcot Sports Centre) ▪ Insufficient investment for local clinics and GP surgeries ▪ Although we now have EU working time regulation, people living in the Vale still tend to work long hours. 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage people to develop healthy life-styles. ▪ Improve access to health facilities, green spaces, footpaths and cycle ways. ▪ Monitor and maintain the quality of open space. ▪ Encourage communities to take ownership of open space and community facilities after development. ▪ Carry out local surveys and registers of GP surgeries and dental practices. 	

ISSUE 8: Loss of local facilities e.g. schools, shops, pubs etc. and lack of new provision		Society Economy
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A lack of facilities in new developments (e.g. Rhose Point) was also identified as being a cause for settlements becoming "commuter villages". ▪ Church School on Placey Street granted permission for housing development 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High vacancy rates of retail spaces within Barry, Penarth and Llantwit Major were highlighted. ▪ Poor quality community facilities e.g. Colcot Sports Centre which is outdated
When?	Currently
Who?	Entire communities
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus has been on housing development without the associated services and facilities e.g. schools ▪ Under-use of local facilities affecting economic viability ▪ There has been a change in the patterns of land use in urban areas (e.g. out town retail/employment). ▪ Access to training/jobs is affected by transport problems. ▪ The lack of suitable properties for retail to relocate i.e. lack of larger retail units for typical 'out-of-town' stores (bulky goods stores) within town centres. ▪ Housing development throughout the Vale has increased but no related increase in retail provision. ▪ Lack of provision of services and infrastructure for new development, particularly waste disposal and recycling facilities, sewerage infrastructure and power supply. The cost implications for the Council in providing waste facilities, especially exporting to landfill sites, were also noted. ▪ Congestion and parking problems affect the use of local facilities. ▪ Lack of crematoria and shortage of burial land (especially green burial sites) in the Vale
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actively and positively encourage the UWIC development proposal. ▪ Encourage the use of community centres in villages as training facilities. ▪ Increase provision of broadband. ▪ Encourage centres of excellence. ▪ Basic services e.g. shopping, leisure, need to be a walking distance from places of residence. ▪ Provide an all weather leisure facility for Barry and surrounding areas.

ISSUE 9:		
Disability / Accessibility Issues – Not enough provision for special needs groups		Society Environment
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public buildings / facilities e.g. some railway station platforms and town centres ▪ Throughout the Vale ▪ Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained. Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast. 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At all times 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of access for disadvantaged e.g. disabled, non-car owners, the elderly, other infirm, single parents and families with pushchairs. 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ System 'loaded' toward car use and individual mobility. ▪ Prejudice against those disadvantaged, mentioned above. ▪ Historic lack of facilities for less mobile and lack of investment to improve situation ▪ Insufficient disabled parking ▪ Housing not suitably adapted ▪ Issues relating to the elderly and less abled throughout the Vale include: access to buildings; facilities such as hearing loop systems in public buildings; access to services; provision of suitable residential accommodation (e.g. blocks of flats need to have lifts); and access needs of those providing care ▪ There is generally limited consultation with the elderly and less abled 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to services within each community. ▪ Provide facilities within housing development and enhance existing facilities in local areas ▪ Improve local access for public transport through effective design. ▪ Provide improved land use patterns to improve accessibility. ▪ Ensure convenient location of housing sites in relation to employment sites. ▪ Improve the design of the local environment to sustain walking/cycling/local access. ▪ Improve the design and layout of facilities such as pedestrian access: (e.g. improved lighting and surveillance). 	

ISSUE 10:		Society Economy
Lack of Sustainable Rural Communities		
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural Vale 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing, particularly since the growth of Cardiff 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local farmers and low income workers ▪ New residents / existing residents ▪ Younger people 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changing patterns of employment (decline of agricultural industry) ▪ The success/influence of the Cardiff sub region creates community demand, high land values ▪ Home working throughout the Vale was recognised as becoming more popular in the future. 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In promoting rural development, ensure flexible use of surplus buildings (e.g. barn conversions) for local employment needs. ▪ Promote affordable housing in villages as a priority. ▪ Encourage the development of 'brownfield' sites (e.g. disused barns). ▪ Target special villages for wider development need (employment / housing). ▪ Need to address price issues of 'local need' e.g. housing in villages for local people ▪ Preventing "commuter villages" (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth) ensuring there is adequate housing provision in the vicinity of employment sites. ▪ Continue to use planning gain to secure benefits for communities affected by development e.g. provision of new recreation and education facilities. 	

ISSUE 11:		Society Economy
Pockets of Deprivation		
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barry and some areas of Penarth ▪ Isolated areas in the Vale ▪ Barry needs to be the focus of efforts to reduce deprivation and crime. ▪ Drug abuse / disruption / crime are of concern in some areas. 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At present 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local residents of Barry ▪ Elderly, young people, ethnic groups, families, single parents. 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of local opportunities possibly due to lack of education / training, transport / access. ▪ Lack of local employment is a cause of deprivation and crime problems. ▪ Furthermore there is a lack of European funding support to assist such areas due to general affluence of Vale of Glamorgan 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage sustainable investment and positively favour land use change in deprived areas. ▪ Make community services more accessible. ▪ Consider subsidising community facilities. ▪ Relaxation of planning control in deprived areas ▪ Recognise that poorer areas sometimes have lower education standards and endeavour to reverse this trend. 	

ISSUE 12:		Society
Lack of Community Spirit – missed potential to work together and use the community resource		
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout rural Vale, but particularly relevant to Barry and Dinas Powys ▪ Communities such as Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth etc. were described as being commuter settlements. ▪ Isolation and a lack of integration were highlighted as key issues for rural parts of the Vale. ▪ Community spirit in towns and villages is also affected by tourism, particularly in Barry, Cowbridge and Penarth. ▪ Strong local identity in Barry caused by strong local population 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At present 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All residents in the areas involved ▪ Minority groups, e.g. the elderly and infirm 	

Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced social mix in villages with an increase in the number of upper middle class and a fall in the number of young people living in the villages ▪ Some rural areas are only suitable for those that are highly mobile ▪ Home working was recognised as becoming more popular in the future in some parts of the Vale. This would assist in reducing transport issues but could result in a social issue due to isolation. ▪ There is an increase in focus on the Welsh language, particularly in schools, which is an issue for some communities. ▪ High levels of mobility mean that there is very little community spirit in most settlements. ▪ Problems observed are partly due to a lack of community pride and ownership.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teach sustainability within schools. ▪ Encourage young people to become involved in their local communities. ▪ Technology should be used to help achieve environmental sustainability. ▪ Encourage the development of eco schools. ▪ Encourage the Alley Gates Scheme. ▪ Encourage safe communities by design (secure by design). ▪ Lesser focus on Welsh ethnicity ▪ Consideration of penalising “bad” behaviour to in local communities to reduce environmental impacts

ISSUE 13:	
Pressure for and impact of Development	
<i>Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development</i>	
Environment	
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban fringe ▪ Rural area / Farms ▪ St Athan ▪ Flood plains ▪ Woodlands e.g. Pencoedre ▪ The historic landscape
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residents ▪ Tourists ▪ Regulatory bodies
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in population, mainly due to in migration and an increase in the number of households ▪ Profit for developers ▪ Continued pressure for farmers to diversify ▪ Employment needs ▪ Tourism ▪ Government policy (e.g. Structural reorganisation of MOD) ▪ Design (building) ▪ Lack of appreciation of the quality of the local environment in local communities. ▪ Homes are not currently provided for all sectors of society. ▪ Increase in the risk of flooding, exacerbated by development in floodplains. ▪ Insensitive infilling within settlements, in relation to both the range of uses available and the character of the built environment. ▪ Developmental pressure more recently on historic buildings and sites within the Vale ▪ The lack of suitable properties for retail to relocate i.e. lack of larger retail units for typical ‘out-of-town’ stores (bulky goods stores) within town centres.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target development to suitable areas, prioritising brownfield sites and protecting sensitive areas (e.g. greenfield). ▪ Population control (possibly through policy) e.g. migration and industry. It should be acknowledged that there is no unlimited scope for growth. ▪ Protect urban fringe; cultural heritage, recreation areas; land for other uses; open space, heritage coasts; environmentally sensitive areas; designated areas. ▪ Proactively encourage the reuse of previously developed land and proper use of existing buildings. ▪ Maintain residential boundaries. ▪ Continue to use planning gain to secure benefits for communities affected by development e.g. provision of new recreation and education facilities. ▪ Ensure availability of services and infrastructure. ▪ Encourage high energy standards for new development through design standards. ▪ Protect flood plains and agricultural land from development pressures. ▪ Avoid development in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. housing/flats on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General standards of building design need to be improved, with attention being paid to imaginative designs, quality of design and sustainability. ▪ There is a need to protect agricultural land from development pressures. ▪ There must be a holistic approach to development of the Vale – not only cooperation within but also the surrounding authorities. ▪ Improve understanding of the effect on the quality of life of the local environment ▪ New or redeveloped homes should meet local needs & be environmentally efficient.
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ISSUE 14:	
Waste disposal and pollution <i>(Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water)</i>	Environment
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aberthaw (gaseous emissions) ▪ Throughout the Vale ▪ Emissions from industries in the Vale, including the power station, cement works and chemical works.
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on Wildlife ▪ Residents in and around the Vale
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High levels of waste generation ▪ Flytipping is increasing due to limited waste disposal facilities. ▪ Existing waste disposal and recycling facilities within the Vale are inadequate. ▪ Perceived lack of capacity of wastewater treatment works, with the increasing population and development. ▪ There is currently much overuse of natural resources (energy, water, aggregates).
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure landfill and other waste facilities are located locally and sensitively ▪ Proactively encourage waste minimisation (e.g. packaging waste). ▪ Increase the provision of recycling facilities (possibly through planning gain). ▪ Use civic amenity sites for waste management. ▪ Explore the use of alternative methods for waste disposal. ▪ Encourage home composting. ▪ Improve the capacity of wastewater treatment facilities. ▪ Reduce energy consumption.

ISSUE 15:	
Cultural heritage threatened by new development	Environment
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historic towns such as Cowbridge, Llantwit Major also Barry and Duffryn ▪ Glamorgan Heritage Coast ▪ Conservation areas ▪ Historic buildings, sites, parks and gardens, landscapes and woodland areas ▪ Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments ▪ There are issues with the maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs.
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When there is development pressure
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everyone
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neglect ▪ Lack of funding ▪ Lack of education and appreciation of cultural heritage ▪ Cultural heritage has not been prioritised in practice ▪ Development pressure ▪ There is a general lack of investment in cultural heritage.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage appropriate reuse of buildings. ▪ Give consideration and protection to cultural heritage sites as a whole (integrated approach). ▪ Improve the livelihood in cultural heritage areas. ▪ Actively promote awareness of cultural heritage through education and tourism using informal education facilities. ▪ Protect cultural heritage sites including coastal areas. ▪ Protect traditional historic buildings, parks and gardens. ▪ Encourage the use of the Welsh language.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve industrial heritage buildings within communities. ▪ Build on culture and heritage to encourage tourism development.
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ISSUE 16:	
Climate Change – causes and consequences	Environment
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the Vale
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the time
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everyone
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various sources of greenhouse gases e.g. transport ▪ There is a general lack of renewable energy provision in the Vale. Development of renewable technologies is not actively encouraged.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change: the threat posed by climate change is a serious one and ways of reducing the impact from the Vale should be explored and encouraged. ▪ Encourage the use of renewable energy sources and decentralised generation of electricity. ▪ Encourage the development of combined heat and power. ▪ Provide a flexible approach to energy generation. ▪ Prevent inappropriate development in flood plain issues. ▪ Reduce energy consumption. ▪ Promote sustainable urban drainage. ▪ Promote eco-homes – BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method). ▪ Introduce stringent planning conditions to promote renewable energy and sustainability.

ISSUE 17:	
Open Spaces <i>Lack of management and maintenance, provision and access</i>	Environment
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to countryside ▪ There is a lack of mixed use of spaces within the Vale's town centres. ▪ Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast. ▪ Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained.
When?	At present
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Authorities ▪ Residents ▪ Developers
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of management of open space by Local Authorities including areas of formal recreation and areas of incidental green space ▪ Issues with park safety and littering ▪ An increasing pressure for development now affects the urban fringe/green field sites and open countryside. Within settlements, this pressure affects the availability of open green spaces. ▪ There is a lack of public recreation facilities and where these are available, they are difficult to access. ▪ There are some designated sites that are in poor condition. ▪ Insensitive infilling within settlements in relation to both the range of uses available and the character of the built environment.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain, protect and enhance existing recreation facilities. ▪ Protect parks for their own sake, for the community and community health. ▪ Improve access to services through public transport and other alternative modes of transport. ▪ Support and integrate a Rights of Way Improvement Plan, improving coastal access. ▪ Integrate recreation with new developments. ▪ Include provision for a coastal trail. ▪ Make open spaces accessible to all. ▪ Address imbalance in scale of provision of open spaces. ▪ Set aside areas within new developments for wildlife. ▪ Maintain /enhance opportunities for water based recreation (e.g. Angling and canoeing).

ISSUE 18:		Environment
Impact on Wildlife, biodiversity, water from development pressure <i>Protect and enhance; Efficient use of resources</i>		
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Near Vale border ▪ Throughout Vale 	
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing 	
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vale and other LA's – cross boundary issue 	
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a concern that loss of biodiversity may result from continued development pressure ▪ Climate change. ▪ There is an issue with invasive plant species in some areas of the Vale 	
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the protection of all designated sites and increase the buffer zones around them. ▪ Make provision for buffer zones for wildlife along key wildlife corridors (e.g. rivers). ▪ Seek to ensure all habitats achieve “favourable conditions” by 2020 (designated sites by 2013 – SSSIs/SACs). ▪ Enhance areas for wildlife / halt the loss of biodiversity. ▪ Efforts need to be made to meet national targets for biodiversity. ▪ Reduce water and air pollution to protect biodiversity. ▪ Prevent erosion of protected essential areas. ▪ Educate children and their parents about our fragile natural environment. ▪ There is a need to protect agricultural land from development pressures. 	

3 Conclusion

The workshop highlighted a range of perceived key issues in the Vale of Glamorgan and devised objectives to tackle these issues. This provides the foundation on which the Council will write the Sustainability Objectives against which the LDP will be appraised. These will be outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will be drafted for wider written consultation prior to the final approval of the Sustainability Appraisal framework. The Council will take these findings into consideration whilst developing the Local Development Plan and in undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal.

Feedback from participants

Following the workshop discussions, the attendees were asked to complete feedback sheets to express their opinions on the stakeholder workshop to enable any necessary improvements to be made for future consultation exercises.

The overwhelming response from the participants was positive with 93% saying their overall experience of the day was neutral to excellent.

Appendix A: Workshop Attendees

Name	Organisation
Kath Coleman	Barry Town Council
Stuart Ingram	Bridgend County Borough Council
Viv Pritchard	British Horse Society
Mrs Lisa Roberts-Clarke	CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments
Robin Simpson	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Barbara Chick	Cardiff & Vale S. E. Wales Beekeepers Association
Roger Thorney	Cardiff Harbour Authority
Steve Hodgetts	Cardiff International Airport
Nia Williams	Countryside Council for Wales
Dr. C. A. Pearce	Cowbridge and Llanblethian Residents Group
Cllr Mrs Linda Adams	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Cllr A Williams	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Cllr Mrs Gwen Batty	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Cllr Mrs Sue Cox	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Mr. A. L. J. Raum	CPRW
Dave Norton	Environment Agency Wales
John Harrison	Environment Agency Wales
Jonathan Goldsworthy	Environment Agency Wales
Claire McCorkindale	Environment Agency Wales
Lucy Turner	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Victoria Abraham	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Andrew Wallace	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Emma Harvey	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
John Marks	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Bev Searle	Facilitator (Planning Information Officer, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Judith Doyle	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Name	Organisation
J. R. Hardman	Green & Clean 'PULP' project
Richard Price	Home Builders Federation
David Hourd	Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd
George Smith	Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd
Cllr Jeff Robinson	Llanmaes Community Council
Lesley Stokes	Llantwit Major Town Council
Janice Tse	Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
Tim Gilbert	NCH
Andrew Davies	NFU Cymru
Chris Hunt	Old Penarth Community Forum
Mr. J. Homewood	Penarth Hard of Hearing Club
Mr. I. Davis	Penarth Hard of Hearing Club
Cllr Val Hartrey	Penarth Ramblers Association
Edward Vick	Penarth Town Council
Kate Wiltshire	Pupil – St. Cyres School, Penarth
Caroline Musgrove	Pupil – St. Cyres School, Penarth
Nicola Gulley	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Nick Lloyd	Scribe (Conservation and Design, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Peter Thomas	Scribe (Conservation and Design, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Marlene Chitonga	Scribe (Hyder Consulting)
John Raine	Scribe (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Andy Eccleshare	Scribe (Public Transport, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Clare Cameron	Scribe (Public Transport, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Ian Barlow	Sully Community Council
Rachel Connor	Vale Centre for Voluntary Services
John Mudford	Vale of Glamorgan 50+ and Senior Citizen's Forum
Rob Thomas	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Dr Jane Wilkinson	Vale of Glamorgan Local Health Board
Janet Small	Vale of Glamorgan Railway Co. Ltd.
Janet Williams	Welsh Historical Gardens / Cowbridge & Llanblethian Residents Group

Name	Organisation
Nigel Ajax Lewis MBE	Wildlife Trust for South and West Wales
R. L. Pittard	Youth Hostel Association

Appendix B: Background Information

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Workshop

Background Information for Stakeholders

Sustainability Issues - OUR ECONOMY

Indicator	Issues derived from baseline data collection	Source
Employment land supply and demand	<p>Range and choice of vacant allocated employment land in the Vale of Glamorgan for companies to locate.</p> <p>Allocated employment sites being developed for alternative uses e.g. Hotel, Retail etc.</p>	<p>VOG UDP 1996-2011.</p> <p>Planning applications and enquiries.</p>
Skills & Education	<p>Overall good level of educational achievement in Vale.</p> <p>Isolated wards of underachievement, i.e. Court and Gibbonsdown.</p>	<p>VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>WAG Baseline Data (2004)</p>
Economic Activity	<p>High number of inactive retired people throughout the Vale, and pockets of economically inactive (unemployed) in Barry.</p> <p>Pressure on facilities for economically inactive population e.g. leisure / community facilities, transport, health care etc.</p>	<p>VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>NOMIS</p> <p>Census 2001</p> <p>NAW, Economic Inactivity In Wales 2003</p>
Employment patterns	<p>Declining jobs in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public administration industries.</p> <p>More home working in rural areas than urban areas - Implications for transport and IT infrastructure.</p>	<p>NOMIS</p> <p>Census 2001</p> <p>VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p>
Agricultural Industry	<p>The Vale has a significant agricultural industry – employment and land use implications.</p> <p>Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification e.g. tourism, holiday lets etc.</p>	<p>VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>Planning applications and enquiries.</p>

	Pressure for development on / adjoining agricultural land.	
Tourism Industry	<p>Growth in tourism has potential conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, and biodiversity, landscape designations etc.</p> <p>Tourism uses are generally accessed by the private motorcar, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment.</p>	<p>VOG Council STEAM Report 2005</p> <p>Wales Tourist Board (2004)</p>
Retail Industry	<p>Higher proportion of vacant retail units within Barry Town Centre than other town centres e.g. Cowbridge.</p> <p>Out-of-town shopping is increasing, especially for food goods.</p>	VOG Surveys
Income	<p>There are disparities between levels of income throughout the Vale. Gibbonsdown and Court ward salaries average approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely.</p> <p>Lowest 6 wards for Income are all in Barry.</p> <p>As a rural authority, the Vale of Glamorgan compares well with a lower % of low-income households than other rural Welsh authorities.</p>	<p>Local Government Association, CACI – PAYCHECK data (2004)</p> <p>Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004)</p>
Housing Need	<p>Shortage of temporary accommodation</p> <p>Shortage of affordable housing</p> <p>Pressure for new housing – potential conflict with other land uses and protective designations.</p>	<p>JHLA Studies</p> <p>VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-9</p>
Housing tenure	Fewer residents in rented accommodation than elsewhere in Wales and higher proportion of 'owned with a mortgage'.	ONS, Derived from 2001 Census
House Price	<p>House prices in the Vale of Glamorgan are 36% higher than the Welsh average for all house types.</p> <p>Pressure for housing development in Countryside and potential for town-cramming within settlements</p>	<p>VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009</p> <p>Planning applications and enquiries</p>
Access to services	Poor perception of access to services (e.g. local hospital) amongst residents, especially in the rural Vale.	VOG Council Opinion Survey
Movement	High level of outward movement for services, retail spend, employment etc., especially to Cardiff and Bridgend.	NAW, Economic Inactivity In Wales 2003
Car ownership and travel patterns	Growth in car ownership and car use year on year, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment.	Census 1971-2001

	<p>Increased reliance upon private car for access to goods and services. Most people commute to work by car, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment.</p> <p>57% of all car trips are less than 5 miles.</p> <p>Link between increased car use and increased road accidents.</p>	VOG Cycling Strategy (1997)
Parking	Parking problems and lack of car parking within town centres – high circulation of traffic and congestion in town centres.	VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005)
Congestion	Congestion is a daily problem at peak times at the two main gateways to the Vale of Glamorgan from Cardiff, i.e. Culverhouse Cross and Baron's Court junctions.	VOG Council Surveys
Bus Service provision	Some settlements are lacking adequate bus service provision: Aberthaw (West), Welsh St. Donats, Cog, Llancafán, Penmark, Colwinston, Corntown, Llanblethian, and Llanmaes.	VOG, Assessment of Bus Service Provision (2005).
Train service	No rail services in much of rural Vale and larger settlements of Sully, Cowbridge and Wenvoe.	VOG Public Transport Guide 2006
Cycling provision	<p>Lack of designated cycle paths and parking in the Vale</p> <p>No network of designated cycle routes within the Vale.</p>	<p>VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)</p> <p>Sewta Transport Survey (2005)</p>
Air Travel	<p>Continued growth in air freight and passenger travel – implications for the environment.</p> <p>Potential pressure for airport related development – may conflict with other land uses / designations.</p> <p>Airport has a positive economic impact providing employment within the local economy.</p> <p>Access to airport for employees and passengers.</p>	Cardiff International Airport Master Plan (2006)
Freight	Increase in total freight movements but decline in rail freight over long period.	DFT Statistics

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Workshop

Background Information for Stakeholders**Sustainability Issues - OUR SOCIETY**

Indicator	Issues derived from baseline data collection	Source
Population Change and Composition	<p>Higher proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) than UK average.</p> <p>Fewer persons aged 20-40 than UK average.</p> <p>Aging population in line with UK.</p> <p>Range, choice and type of housing.</p> <p>Provision of and access to community facilities / services particularly for young and old e.g. schools, libraries, health care, public transport.</p>	Census 2001
Ethnicity	<p>Predominantly White British, which reflects the overall picture in Wales.</p> <p>Provision of and access to community facilities / services.</p>	Census 2001
Welsh Language	<p>Number of Welsh speakers is steadily increasing but figure is still low compared to rest of Wales.</p> <p>Cultural heritage and equality issues.</p>	Census 2001
Approximated Social Grade	<p>Large percentage of people in professional, managerial and administrative posts.</p> <p>Proportion of those working in skilled trades, plant and machine operation and elementary occupations (i.e. farming, quarrying etc) is amongst the lowest in Wales.</p> <p>Skill levels and training, barriers to learning, range and choice of employment opportunities.</p>	Census 2001
Deprivation	<p>Most deprived wards in the Vale are Castleland and Gibbonsdown in Barry. (Deprivation refers to problems caused by a general lack of resources and opportunities. Measures are derived from several factors, namely income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services and environment).</p> <p>Access to employment, shops, cultural and leisure opportunities.</p>	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005
Housing Need	House prices have risen sharply in the last 5 years in line with UK.	VOG Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009

	<p>Average house prices in the Vale are significantly greater than Wales average.</p> <p>Shortage of affordable housing, especially in Rural Vale.</p> <p>Increase in the total number of households as average household size falls.</p> <p>Pressure for new housing- potential conflict with other land uses and protective designations.</p>	
Housing Conditions	<p>Low proportion of unfit housing compared to the rest of Wales although pockets of high percentages of unfit houses in Barry.</p> <p>Relationship between housing conditions and health/wellbeing.</p>	Welsh House Condition Survey 1998
Access to Services / Public Transport	<p>Access to local services (e.g. hospital) is perceived as poor, particularly in the Rural Vale.</p> <p>11 settlements have lower bus service provision than the recommended level in the Local Authority Bus Strategy (LABS).</p> <p>Much of the Rural Vale together with some larger settlements such as Cowbridge, Sully and Wenvoe are not served by rail.</p> <p>High percentages of journeys are made by car.</p> <p>Few designated cycle paths and cycle parking facilities.</p> <p>Pollution, congestion, road safety, social exclusion issues evident</p>	<p>VOG Council and LHB, Health, Social Care and Well being Assessment (Draft) 2003</p> <p>VOG Council Opinion Survey 2003</p> <p>VOG Council, Assessment of Bus Service Provision 2005</p> <p>Sewta Transport Survey 2005</p>
General Health	<p>Personal health generally perceived as being good but pockets of poor health perception in Penarth, Barry, St.Athan, St. Brides and Hensol (which reflects former Hensol hospitable operational in 2001).</p> <p>Provision and access to health and leisure facilities.</p>	Census 2001
Crime	<p>Lower levels of reported crime than national average but perception of crime remains high.</p>	<p>Home Office Crime Statistics.</p> <p>Vale of Glamorgan Council</p>

		Crime and Disorder Strategy
Skills and Education	<p>Overall good level of education achievement in the Vale.</p> <p>Isolated wards of underachievement e.g. Court and Gibbonsdown.</p> <p>High concentrations of full time students in east and west Vale.</p> <p>Lifelong learning, student accommodation and social exclusion.</p>	<p>VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison 2005</p> <p>WAG baseline data</p>
Arts and Cultural Provision	<p>Relatively good provision of local galleries, museums, castles, theatres etc.</p> <p>Access to and protection of existing arts and cultural facilities.</p>	VOG Leisure and Tourism department
Recreational Land Provision – Parks and Open Space	<p>Lack of formal Public Open space (such as parks and playing fields) but a large amount of informal open space (such as the open countryside, coastal strips and woodlands).</p> <p>However access is limited in some areas to informal open space placing pressure on the limited formal Public Open spaces.</p> <p>Health and wellbeing benefits attributed to access to open space.</p>	Vale of Glamorgan Council

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Workshop

Background Information for Stakeholders**Sustainability Issues - OUR ENVIRONMENT**

Indicator	Issues derived from baseline data collection	Source
Natural Environment		
Nature Conservation	<p>Large number and range of sites important for nature conservation including International, National and Local sites e.g. Special Areas of Conservation, SSSIs, Nature Reserves.</p> <p>Threat from development and informal recreation.</p>	CCW, JNCC, Vale of Glamorgan Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
Development in the Countryside	<p>Continued pressure for development in open countryside especially around the urban fringe.</p> <p>Loss of flora and fauna, landscape, views, high quality agricultural land, public rights of way, informal recreational space, light pollution, road traffic etc.</p>	Planning enquiries and applications
Agricultural Land	<p>Large proportion of agricultural land within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>Pressure for development on agricultural land, especially around the urban fringe.</p> <p>Farm diversification, removal of agricultural land from farming to other uses.</p>	<p>Digest of Welsh Local Statistics 2004.</p> <p>Planning applications and enquiries.</p>
Recreation	<p>Changing leisure habits have brought about an intensification of use of existing sites for informal for recreation. Inappropriate use and management issues on common land. Good Public Rights of Way Network.</p> <p>Threats to recreational sites, designated site(s) and habitats e.g. Glamorgan Heritage Coast. Litter and vandalism.</p>	<p>Vale of Glamorgan Council.</p> <p>Vale of Glamorgan Council Register of Common Land</p>
Public Open Space	<p>Lack of public open space within many areas of the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>Development pressure on existing areas of public open space.</p> <p>Issues for recreation, health and well-being, flora and fauna.</p>	<p>Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996 – 2011</p> <p>Planning applications and enquiries.</p>
Minerals	Continued demand for minerals supply throughout South Wales. Vale of Glamorgan area is a net supplier of minerals and aggregates to the region.	South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party, Annual Report (2004)

	<p>Long-term demand for quarry extensions and/or new sites, need to ensure continuance of supply.</p> <p>Impact upon the environment e.g. noise, visual intrusion, and loss of agricultural land, vehicle movements.</p>	
Energy	<p>Increase in energy consumption. Over reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels with low levels retrieved from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Impact upon the global environment. Resource depletion. Implications for energy efficient construction.</p>	DTI, Vale of Glamorgan Council.
Flooding	<p>A number of rural villages and areas of main settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Damage to property and sterilisation of land for development. Minimal risk to life and disruption to way of life.</p>	Environment Agency Development Advice Maps (2004).
Water Quality	<p>Positive general increase in bathing water and river water quality at monitored sites in the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>	VOG Council – Bathing Water Archive Environment Agency
Air Quality	<p>Air quality generally good in most of the Vale however pockets of air pollution especially within the eastern Vale.</p> <p>Levels of road traffic, congestion, location of development.</p>	Air quality archive.
Transport	<p>Continued reliance upon the private car for access to services, employment and recreation. Congestion of major roads in eastern Vale.</p> <p>Increasing use of air travel for business, pleasure and freight.</p> <p>Continued use of road for movement of freight.</p> <p>Impacts upon the environment through air pollution, noise, congestion. Impacts on health and well being.</p>	Census (2001) VOC Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005). Cardiff International Airport Master Plan (2006).
Built Environment		
Historic Environment	<p>Large number of historic buildings, designations and features of historic importance within the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments etc.</p> <p>General degradation of historic environment through piecemeal development and infrastructure provision e.g. traffic schemes, small-scale development, overhead power lines etc.</p> <p>Continued pressure for development.</p>	CADW, Vale of Glamorgan Council.

Housing Development	<p>Pressure for housing development. Insensitive infilling and development, especially within rural villages.</p> <p>Loss of character of rural villages and impact upon services.</p>	Planning applications and enquiries.
Brownfield Development	<p>The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on brownfield sites.</p> <p>Dwindling resource, increased pressure on Greenfield sites.</p>	JHLA Studies 2001 - 2005
Waste	<p>Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year despite increases in level of recycling. Increasing pressure on existing disposal sites. Difficulty in finding alternative disposal sites. No landfill sites within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>	Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan (2004)

Sustainability Objectives - OUR ECONOMY

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
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
		Welsh specific	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
Retail	To support the viability and vitality of retail centres at the national, local and regional level.	Welsh Specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (1996)

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
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
		Welsh specific	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)
Sustainable Development	To encourage development that maximises economic prosperity whilst minimising any harmful impact on the environment.	European	The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
		UK-Wide	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
		Welsh specific	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Planning Policy Wales (2002) The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –2007
Tourism	To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector through maximising economic and social benefits whilst safeguarding cultural and environmental assets.	Welsh specific	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)

Sustainability Objectives - OUR SOCIETY

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Accessibility	To provide accessible essential services and facilities.	Welsh Specific	The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001) Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Planning Policy Wales (2002)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001 Vale of Glamorgan Draft Walking Strategy Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy 2003
Affordable Housing	To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home.	Welsh Specific	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

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Culture	To create and sustain vibrant communities.	Welsh Specific	Iath Pawb - A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003) TAN 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000)
Education	To raise educational achievement levels and provide the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	Local	Children & Young People Strategy
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	Welsh Specific	Well Being in Wales (2002) TAN 16: Sport and Recreation (1998)
		Local	A Healthy Vale- Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009

Sustainability Objectives - OUR ENVIRONMENT

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity
		European	EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998) EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC
		UK-Wide	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
		Local	Severn Estuary Strategy 2001
Habitat protection	To protect and enhance wildlife habitats	European	EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC
		Welsh Specific	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)
		Local	Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
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
		UK-Wide	UK Climate Change Programme (2000/2006)
Design	Encourage sustainable design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of access for all.	Welsh Specific	TAN 12: Design (2002) TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)
		Local	Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Flooding	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public well-being, the economy and the environment.	Welsh Specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
Human Health	To reduce health inequalities and safeguard against the potential negative effects of development on health.	European	EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC
		Welsh Specific	TAN 11: Noise (1997)
Landscape	To protect and enhance landscape character	European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
		Welsh Specific	TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997) TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
Natural Resources: Soil	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources	European	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (July 2002) 1600/2002/EEC
Natural Resources: Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	European	EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
		UK-Wide	UK Air Quality Strategy (2000/2003)
Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.	European	EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
		UK-Wide	Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales
Sustainable Development		International	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
	To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development whilst recognising the need to protect the environment alongside the carefully management of natural resources.	European	Agenda 21 (1992) The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
		Welsh Specific	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)
Sustainable Resources: Energy	To promote energy efficiency development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.	UK-Wide	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003) The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001)
		Welsh Specific	TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)
Sustainable Resources: Minerals	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.	Welsh Specific	Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000. MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
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
		UK-Wide	UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)
		Welsh Specific	Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)
		Regional	South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)
Transport	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)
		UK-Wide	The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004)
		Welsh Specific	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)
		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 not published)

Appendix C: Workshop Agenda

- 9.00** **Arrival, Registration and Coffee**
- 9.15** **Welcome and Introduction to the Vale of Glamorgan LDP**
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council
- 9.30** **Question & Answer**
- 9.35** **Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal**
Specialist SA Consultants - Hyder Consulting
- 9.50** **Question & Answer**
- 10.00** **Group Discussions – Sustainability Issues**
Stakeholders divided into areas of interest, i.e. Our Economy, Our Society or Our Environment.
- 11.15** **Break – Tea and Coffee**
- 11.30** **Group Discussions – Sustainability Objectives**
Stakeholders divided into areas of interest, i.e. Our Economy, Our Society or Our Environment.
- 12.45** **Close and way forward.**
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council
Buffet lunch.

Group Discussion 1 – Sustainability Issues

Instruction sheet

The discussion should be informed by the baseline information provided as well as your own knowledge of the issues as they affect the Vale of Glamorgan.

1. Use flip chart and pens to 'mind-map' ideas of what the sustainability issues are for the Vale of Glamorgan for your topic area (Approx 30 minutes).

If basing issues on your own experience please say so and provide names.

2. Decide amongst you what the main five sustainability issues are and write them on the sheet provided. (Approx 15 minutes)

If you feel there are more than five main issues – please add more.

3. Discuss the main issues and determine who they affect and when / where they happen. (Approx 30 minutes)

Group Discussion 2 – Sustainability Objectives

“An objective is a statement of what is intended, specifying a desired direction of change.” (ODPM, SA Guidance 2005)

Instruction sheet

The discussion should be informed by the policies, plans and programmes overview provided as well as your earlier discussions about what the main sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan are.

1. Use the flip charts and pens to discuss what should be done about the five main sustainability issues raised in Discussion 1. Try to write aims / objectives between you. (Approximately 45 minutes)

E.g. If a trend shows a noticeable increase in an issue – should we seek to promote the increase, halt the increase, or reverse the trend?

Think about whether the objectives you derive are:

- *Consistent with the national and local policy context (from the PPP review)?*
- *Achievable within the land use planning framework?*

2. Once you have agreed the main objectives think about how we could measure these objectives to monitor the effects of the Plan (i.e. what indicators / targets)? (Approximately 30 minutes)



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VALE OF GLAMORGAN
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY
APPRAISAL
OFFICER
WORKSHOP

REPORT OF CONSULTATION

October 2006



Executive Summary

The Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) process is important in ensuring the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) is developed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The first phase of SA is to establish the context and this is done through consultation with stakeholders.

The SA officer workshop was held on 19th October 2006 involving officers representing a range of service areas across the Vale of Glamorgan Council (see Appendix D). The aim of the workshop was to discuss the issues and objectives raised by the external stakeholders at an earlier workshop and their relevance to the Vale of Glamorgan. This was also an opportunity to add any other relevant issues, which had not been previously raised. Issues and objectives are addressed in Chapters 2 and 3 of the report.

On the whole, the officers present agreed with the views of the stakeholders with only a few anomalies. There were several suggestions with regards to new objectives that are listed in Chapter 4 of this report.

Strategic Environmental Assessment:
Officer Workshop

- ii -

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report summarises the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Officer Workshop held on 19th October 2006 at the Civic Offices, Barry. This was following the external stakeholder workshop held on 11th October 2006 at The YMCA Hub, Barry.
- 1.2 The previous workshop had involved various external stakeholders in setting the context for the sustainability appraisal. It was split into two group discussions; the first discussion allowed the attendees to air their views on what they considered to be sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. The second discussion asked the attendees to consider what could be done about those issues with a view to forming the SA objectives.
- 1.3 The Officer Workshop followed a similar format and took the issues raised by the stakeholders and allowed officers from a diverse range of service areas within the Council, the opportunity to agree or disagree with the issues / objectives raised by the external stakeholders and given an opportunity to add additional issues.

2.0 Sustainability Issues

2.1 The group considered the issues that were raised in the stakeholder workshop and attendees were asked to comment on their relevance to the Vale of Glamorgan. The attendees were also able to expand on and make additional notes as necessary. The issues raised at the external stakeholders workshop are listed at Appendix A, and a graphical representation of the officer's views can be seen at Appendix C. The summary of issues is shown below.

2.2 **Transport and Accessibility Issues Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact of transport**

2.2.1 All of the attendees at the workshop agreed that transport and accessibility are a sustainability issue. Many of the issues raised were duplicated by several of the officers. The key issues raised can be categorised as follows:

- Availability of public transport particularly in the rural Vale.
- Effects of growth in private car use.
- Car parking and infrastructure provision.
- Congestion.
- Environmental impact of transport.
- Potential impact on land values and development opportunities.

2.3 **Lack of Housing (especially affordable) Increasing housing demand from demographic change, increasing house prices and lack of affordable housing**

2.3.1 All of the attending officers agreed that lack of housing is an issue but one stated that was probably an issue but they had "...no personal knowledge of this". A number of officers mentioned that they felt this was a national issue. The main issues regarding housing and the lack of in the Vale are summarised below:

- House prices are high in the Vale particularly the rural Vale.
- Town centre and brownfield redevelopment.
- Pressure for new housing development.
- Changing demographic structure.
- Urban/rural shortage of affordable housing.
- Market forces and patterns dictating high prices.

2.4 **Land Use A Self-Reliant Vale or Commuter Belt? Lack of facilities / services/ employment etc. within villages**

2.4.1 62% of the attendees agreed that land use is a sustainability issue, 17% disagreed and 21% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Lack of employment and services provision in rural Vale.
- Some major employment sites but need for more local elements
- Individual choice to locate – it's a regional issue
- The prospect of home working
- Villages should be maintained

- Need for self-reliance v commuter belt for Cardiff/Bridgend
- Need to develop both
- Changing expectations of citizens.
- Maximise use of brownfield sites

2.5 Employment and Location Poor accessibility to employment in the Vale

2.5.1 54% of the attendees agreed that employment and location is a sustainability issue, 29% disagreed and 17% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Low unemployment rate in the Vale.
- Limited employment opportunities in rural Vale.
- Reliance on Cardiff/Bridgend as an employment location.
- Travel to work issues – reliance on car.
- Importance of St Athan and Rhoose

2.6 Economic Change Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change

2.6.1 88% of the attendees agreed that economic change is a sustainability issue, 4% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- The impact of service provision.
- Regional manner of economic change.
- Flexibility especially concerning developing technologies.
- Reservations on how LDP can achieve this.
- Need to attract future growth/development

2.7 Tourism Missed opportunity for more tourism (economic growth) in Vale.

2.7.1 79% of the attendees agreed that tourism is a sustainability issue, 13% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Lack of quality facilities for visitors.
- Opportunities to exploit – e.g. Heritage Coast, Historic Environment.
- Development of a marketing scheme.
- Focus on maximum value added type.
- Over exploitation could cause further harm.
- Need to be balanced against aspiration of local community

2.8 Health Lack of care and health facilities throughout Vale.

2.8.1 46% of the attendees agreed that health is a sustainability issue, 25% disagreed and 29% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Aging population
- Split between NHS trusts
- Trend towards centralised services
- Reliance on facilities in Cardiff/Bridgend

- Many officers (15) felt unable to comment on this issue.

2.9 **Education Lack of educational facilities – conversion of schools to alternative uses.**

2.9.1 29% of the attendees agreed that education is a sustainability issue, 46% disagreed and 25% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Smaller class sizes.
- Improved provision for pre-school children.
- Alternative (community) use of schools during non-school periods.
- Quality of school buildings
- Pressure on school sites from developers.
- Many officers (12) felt unable to comment on this issue.

2.10 **Disability/Accessibility Issues Not enough provision for special needs groups (e.g. Life-time homes, railway stations, public buildings, insufficient disabled parking etc)**

2.10.1 54% of the attendees agreed that disability/accessibility is a sustainability issue, 25% disagreed and 21% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Aging population.
- Particularly at transport facilities.
- Several officers identified that the issue is addressed by legislation.
- Quality of sheltered accommodation.

2.11 **Lack of Sustainable Communities Need for rural employment, development and housing**

2.11.1 75% of the attendees agreed that a lack of sustainable communities is a sustainability issue, 8% disagreed and 17% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Need for flexibility.
- Vitality of towns/village at risk.
- Particular impact on rural Vale.
- Concentration of resources in urban areas.
- Community development
- Realism due to commuter nature of Vale.
- Requirement for services v the need to protect rural Vale.
- Current rural employment under pressure. Diversification.

2.12 **Deprivation Isolated areas of deprivation in Barry and Penarth**

2.12.1 92% of the attendees agreed that deprivation is a sustainability issue, no one disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Communities first areas.
- Targeted focus of resources in these areas.
- Some officer's thought that improvements have been made already, perhaps focus should switch to groups rather than areas.
- Gentrification of Barry may cause conflict.

- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.13 **Lack of Community Spirit Missed potential to work together as a community to improve things**

2.13.1 42% of the attendees agreed that lack of community spirit is a sustainability issue, 25% disagreed and 33% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Dependant on location (rural/urban).
- Isolation of some communities.
- Make better use of community facilities.
- Involve community in decision-making.
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.14 **Pressure from Development Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development**

2.14.1 92% of the attendees agreed that pressure from development is a sustainability issue, no one disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Pressure on open spaces/countryside.
- Need to balance against other issues.
- Encourage brownfield site development
- Future role of Development Control
- Wider impact of development – e.g. transport, health etc
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.15 **Waste disposal and pollution Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water**

2.15.1 88% of the attendees agreed that waste disposal and pollution is a sustainability issue, 4% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Regional issue
- Lack of landfill sites in the Vale.
- Need to promote recycling.
- Reduce waste and reliance on fossil fuels
- Need for Environment Agency involvement
- Economic benefits of chemical industry in Vale.
- Waste processing treatment
- Fly tipping issues
- Noise pollution is also an issue
- More enforcement required

2.16 **Cultural Heritage Threatened by development pressure**

2.16.1 71% of the attendees agreed that cultural heritage is a sustainability issue, 21% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- To include culture in general – e.g. theatres, galleries etc.
- Some key elements – e.g. historic towns.
- Good policies in place at present.

- There is now increased awareness.
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.17 Climate Change Causes and consequences

2.17.1 All of the attendees agreed that climate change is a sustainability issue. The main issues are summarised below:

- Concerns in floodplains and coastal locations.
- Central Government matter but LDP can play a part.
- A need to be proactive.
- Is the LDP able to deliver this?
- Need to upgrade older buildings.
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.18 Open Spaces Lack of management and maintenance

2.18.1 54% of the attendees agreed that open spaces are a sustainability issue, 17% disagreed and 29% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Need to prioritise.
- Attracts fly tipping.
- Encourage more open spaces in new developments.
- Resource issue.
- Small pockets rather than a Vale wide issue.
- Access to open space – e.g. Heritage Coast.
- Bring park managers.

2.19 Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water Threatened by development pressure

2.19.1 92% of the attendees agreed that are Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water a sustainability issue, 4% disagreed and 4% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Extent legislation and EIAs cover this.
- Pressure from development
- Dredging off coast
- Balance is needed.
- Treat as a resource in its own right.

3.0 Sustainability Objectives

3.1 The second phase of the workshop was to consider the objectives that were established in stakeholder workshop and to make comment on them, and make additions as necessary. The objectives can be seen at Appendix B. The summary of issues is below.

3.2 Transport and Accessibility issues

3.2.1 On the whole the objectives were agreed with by the Officers, however, the following points were raised:

- To be considered as a core issue.
- “Too many road safety measures increase traffic congestion”.
- Congestion is a localised issue.
- Infrastructure to include parking provision.
- Improvements to public transport provision.
- Reliability and efficiency.
- “Cycling is not well served or comprehensively considered”.
- Improvements to facilities for walkers. Footpaths and pavements.
- Sustainable transport must be quality not “...more of the same”.
- Air Quality Management Areas

3.3 Lack of Housing (especially affordable)

3.3.1 The following points were raised in relation to lack of housing:

- Demand is a key issue
- “...’demand’ in VOG insatiable” so an increase would not be beneficial.
- Regional demand could be met by the Vale of Glamorgan, which would trigger growth, but this might not solve affordability issues.
- Regeneration/redevelopment of redundant buildings/brownfield sites.
- Locate near public transport nodes.
- Locate near ‘cottage industry’ and allow for home working.
- Population moving out of Vale due to lack of affordable housing.
- New homes provided should be sustainable in nature.
- Affordable housing as a separate objective.
- Mixed tenure developments
- Locating new housing near existing services etc may exclude the rural Vale.

3.4 Land Use

- 3.4.1 The following points were raised in relation to land use:
- Promote Vale but accept that commuters are inevitable.
 - Viability of local services over long term.
 - Respect the character of any settlement when providing new services.
 - Encourage regeneration and reduce 'leakage' though retail provision.
 - Balance of protecting rural Vale against development pressure from large conurbation.
 - Need for Regional overview.
 - One officer thought that both objectives were irrelevant.
 - Loss of facilities due to economic viability issues.

3.5 Employment and Location

- 3.5.1 The following points were raised in relation to land use:
- Interlinked with Housing, Transport and Land Use.
 - Balance of protecting rural Vale against need to provide employment opportunities.
 - Difficulties in ensuring take up of employment opportunities.
 - Accessibility of the motorway.
 - Lorry/rail transfer facilities.
 - Should be viewed in terms of character of local employment.
 - Diverse range of employment.
 - Encourage inward investment.

3.6 Economic Change

- 3.6.1 The following points were raised in relation to economic change:
- Use of technology should be encouraged.
 - Care not to compromise SEA.
 - Difficulties in achieving this over the plan period.
 - Should not be concentrated too locally.

3.7 Tourism

3.7.1 The following points were raised in relation to tourism:

- Resource issue of enhancing public transport for tourism purposes.
- Improvements to accessibility in rural areas.
- Care should be taken to ensure the special interest of the area is maintained.
- Tourism by its nature may be inherently 'unsustainable'
- Some tourism facilities are in 'unsustainable locations'.
- Promotion of eco-tourism.
- Concentrate resources on more urban tourism facilities where economic regeneration is needed most such as Barry Island, or historic towns.
- Ensure additional employment
- Barry Island could be marketed as a regional (SE Wales) asset.

3.8 Health

3.8.1 The following points were raised in relation to health:

- More than a land use issue.
- Difficult to achieve through land use policy.
- Resource limitations.
- Access to primary care should be ensured.
- Targeting provision on need.
- Open space and opportunities for 'healthy' activities should be increased.
- Regeneration of run down areas.

3.9 Education

3.9.1 The following points were raised in relation to education:

- Relevance to land use planning was questioned.
- Improved facilities and management.
- Community focused establishments.
- Pressure should be applied to developers to provide educational facilities.
- Resource limitations.
- All levels – all ages.
- Potential for a school of excellence for top achievers.

3.10 Disability/Accessibility Issues

3.10.1 The following points were raised in relation to disability and access issues:

- May be dependant on location of facilities.
- Statutory duty and guidance in place.
- Better provision of sheltered accommodation.

3.11 Lack of Sustainable Communities

3.11.1 The following points were raised in relation to the lack of sustainable communities issues:

- A strategic option to adopt.
- Dependant on several other issues being controlled. Eg transport, development in the countryside etc.
- Encourage mixed developments.
- Issue of commuter belt status of the Vale.
- Difficulties in achieving this in rural Vale.
- Fundamental issue is reducing the need to travel.

3.12 Deprivation

3.12.1 The following points were raised in relation to deprivation issues:

- Should be targeted not just by area but also by group.
- Extent of deprivation is small but significant
- Linked to overall quality of life, health and well-being.
- Encourage urban regeneration.

3.13 Lack of Community Spirit

3.13.1 Views ranged from “crucial” to “not a land use planning issue” whilst some officers thought that this was an ambiguous objective. The following points were raised in relation to a lack of community spirit issues:

- Community facilities/events with capacity building activities for local groups.
- Involving the community in decision-making.
- Improved ‘ownership’ of communities e.g. best kept village/area etc.
- A forum for the community – although wariness of an ‘alternative agenda’ was raised by one officer.

3.14 Pressure from Development

3.14.1 The following points were raised in relation to pressure from development issues:

- A key policy.
- Encourage brownfield developments although the number of sites is diminishing.
- Establish difference between sensitive areas and greenfield sites.
- Minor rural developments can contribute to other sustainability objectives e.g. construction of a village shop.
- Protect pockets of green space to maintain open space in built environment.

3.15 Waste disposal and pollution

3.15.1 The following points were raised in relation to waste disposal and pollution issues:

- Landfill in the Vale is not the answer.
- Encourage local produce, which uses less packaging/transport.
- Waste treatment.
- One response to location of land fill sites was “NO, NO, NO!!”
- Education to promote “reduce - reuse - recycle”.
- Communal recycling facilities in new developments.

3.16 Cultural Heritage

3.16.1 The following points were raised in relation to cultural heritage issues:

- Importance role of Development Control.
- Link to tourism – footpath/cycle route.
- Existing listed buildings policies are strong.
- Role of ‘County Treasures’ as a local list and opportunity to protect through policy.
- Important for tourism, could be linked to eco-tourism.
- Can be widened to include ‘culture’ such as theatre and the arts.
- Need to ensure degradation is prevented

3.17 Climate Change

3.17.1 The following points were raised in relation to climate change issues:

- Higher level strategic policies required. E.g. Building regulations and planning considerations that is linked to many other issues.
- Need to address small-scale renewables e.g. solar panels, wind turbines. Particularly an issue in conservation areas – the new satellite dish?
- Developers should be encouraged to build energy efficient/eco-homes.
- Encouragement of alternatives to travel by private car.
- Flood protection

3.18 Open Spaces

3.18.1 The following points were raised in relation to open space issues:

- Resource issue for maintenance and promotion.
- Incorporate into biodiversity balanced with recreational needs.
- Opportunity for community ownership of smaller, local open spaces.
- Use school playing fields as an open space resource.
- Linked to health and wellbeing
- Better provision within new developments.

3.19 Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water

3.19.1 The following points were raised in relation to wildlife, biodiversity and water issues:

- Buffer zones concept already in place through countryside policy?
- Buffer zones should only be used where essential.
- Restrict development that causes harm.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 to provide guidance.
- Wildlife corridors just as important as buffer zones – to include hedgerows, roadside verges, streams etc.
- Protection of existing trees and inclusion of new trees in new developments.
- Other statutory bodies deal with water and air pollution.
- Increasing buffer zone sizes may shift problems elsewhere rather than dealing with them.

4.0 New Issues and Objectives

- 4.2 The following have been identified as potential new objectives:
- | | |
|--|--|
| Transport and Accessibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of Air Quality Management Areas in congestion 'hot spots'. |
| Lack of Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of demand required. • Make beneficial use of brownfield sites where possible. • Encourage mixed use and mixed tenure developments. |
| Land Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain balance between development and intrinsic value of the Vale. |
| Employment and Location | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain balance between development and intrinsic value of the Vale. • Encourage inward investment. • Encourage use of new technologies. • Protect, enhance and promote as regional asset. • New tourism uses to include eco-tourism. |
| Economic Change
Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of urban regeneration in health and wellbeing. • Community role for schools facilities for all members of the community. • In line with statutory guidance. |
| Health | |
| Education | |
| Disability/Accessibility
Lack of Sustainable
Communities
Deprivation
Lack of Community Spirit
Pressure from Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage rural developments that contribute to sustainability of the rural Vale. • Delete landfill in the Vale. |
| Waste Disposal and
Pollution
Cultural Heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote culture as a whole in the Vale. To include the arts etc. |
| Climate Change
Open Spaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate open space and biodiversity. |

Wildlife, Biodiversity and
Water

- Adopt guidelines from Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

4.3 Many of the objectives by their nature are crosscutting and will apply to more than one issue. This will obviously need to be considered further in the SA process.

Sustainability Issues from Stakeholder Workshop

Transport and Accessibility

Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact of transport

Lack of housing (especially affordable)

Increasing housing demand from demographic change, increasing house prices and lack of affordable housing

Land Use

A Self-Reliant Vale or Commuter Belt? Lack of facilities / services/ employment etc. within villages

Employment and Location

Poor accessibility to employment in the Vale

Economic Change (Unpredictable)

Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change

Tourism

Missed opportunity for more tourism (economic growth) in Vale.

Health

Lack of care and health facilities throughout Vale.

Education

Lack of educational facilities – conversion of schools to alternative uses.

Disability / Accessibility Issues

Not enough provision for special needs groups (e.g. Life-time homes, railway stations, public buildings, insufficient disabled parking etc)

Lack of Sustainable Communities

Need for rural employment, development and housing

Deprivation

Isolated areas of deprivation in Barry and Penarth

Lack of Community Spirit

Missed potential to work together as a community to improve things

Pressure from Development

Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development

Waste disposal and pollution

Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water

Cultural heritage

Threatened by development pressure

Climate Change

Causes and consequences

Open Spaces

Lack of management and maintenance

Wildlife, biodiversity, water

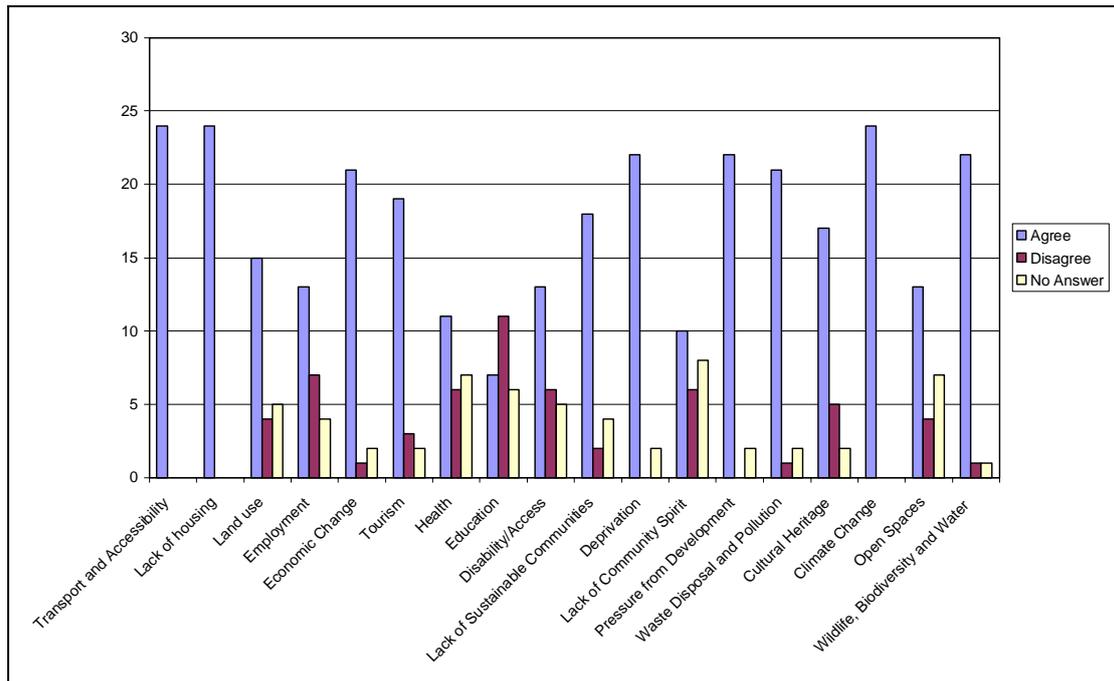
Threatened by development pressure

Sustainability Objectives from Stakeholder Workshop

Issue	Objective
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce congestion • Reduce need to travel • Promote sustainable travel alternatives • Improve existing infrastructure • Improve safety on roads
Lack of housing (especially affordable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase supply of housing to meet demand • Locate new housing near employment, transport, services and facilities.
Land Use (A Self-reliant Vale or Commuter Belt?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a more self-reliant economy, so that the Vale does not act merely as a commuter belt for Cardiff • Provide more facilities within the settlements to reduce the need to go elsewhere
Employment and Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase employment opportunities where there is demand • Locate employment near existing transport links and near communities
Economic Change (Unpredictable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to acknowledge and respond to economic and market changes • Need flexibility to respond to unexpected changes during the Plan period
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance existing tourism uses • Provide for new tourism uses where they are accessible by public transport
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve health and well-being of the Vale's community • To improve access to health facilities, green spaces, footpaths etc.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational achievement at all levels
Disability / Accessibility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access for all users to public facilities, services, transport, housing etc.
Lack of Sustainable Communities Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide integrated housing, employment and services throughout the Vale • Reduce deprivation in need areas through focussed investment and support
Lack of Community Spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a sense of community throughout the Vale to empower local communities to make positive improvements
Pressure from Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target development to suitable areas, prioritise brownfield sites and protect sensitive areas
Waste disposal and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sensitive and local location of landfill sites • Encourage waste minimisation

Issue	Objective
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance cultural heritage sites • Encourage appropriate re-use of heritage buildings
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the cultural heritage of the Vale • Reduce the causes and protect against the consequences of climate change • Promote renewable energy, sustainable drainage, eco-homes etc.
Open Spaces Lack of management and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, protect and enhance existing recreation facilities • Improve access to open spaces etc
Wildlife, biodiversity, water Threatened by development pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance all designated sites and increase buffer zones around them • Reduce water and air pollution to protect biodiversity • Spread awareness and educate about sensitive sites

Graphical Representation of Officers Views



Attendees

Marcus Goldsworthy	Development Control
Bob Guy	Economic Development
John Gleeson	Building & Vehicle Services
Kristian James	Regulatory Services
Gareth Bisset	Property
Kate Pryor	Ecologist
Phil Beaman	Parks & Grounds
Martin Lucas	Minerals Officer
Paul Gay	Engineering Design & Procurement
Mike Matthews	Learning & Development
Mike Ingram	Housing & Community Safety
Helen Moses	Corporate Policy & Communications
Nicola Williams	Waste Management & Cleansing
Tom Bevan	Engineering Design & Procurement
Bev Noon	Corporate Policy & Communications
Frank Coleman	Countryside & Environmental Projects
Dorrett Thompson	Legal
Nick Lloyd	Conservation & Design
Jane Crofts	Development Control
Candido Choo Yin	Environmental Health
Lucy Turner	Facilitator
Andrew Wallace	Facilitator
Victoria Abraham	Facilitator
John Marks	Scribe
Richard Cole	Scribe
Peter Thomas	Scribe

VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**Sustainability Appraisal Workshop
Officer Group 19th October 2006 at 9.45 a.m.
Corporate Suite, Civic Offices****A G E N D A**

- 9.45 Arrival and Coffee.
- 10.00 Welcome and Introduction to the Vale of Glamorgan LDP.
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning and Transportation
- 10.10 Question and Answer
- 10.15 Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal
Emma Harvey – Operational Manager, Planning and
Transportation Policy
- 10.25 Question and Answer
- 10.30 Group Discussion 1 – Sustainability Issues
- 11.00 Break – Tea and Coffee
- 11.10 Group Discussion 2 – Sustainability Objectives
- 11.45 Close and Way Forward
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning and Transportation,
Vale of Glamorgan Council



The Vale of Glamorgan Council
Directorate of Environmental & Economic Regeneration

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LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

APPROVED SCOPING REPORT



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 its 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.

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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 Appraisal¹ (SA) of the Plan incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment² (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:

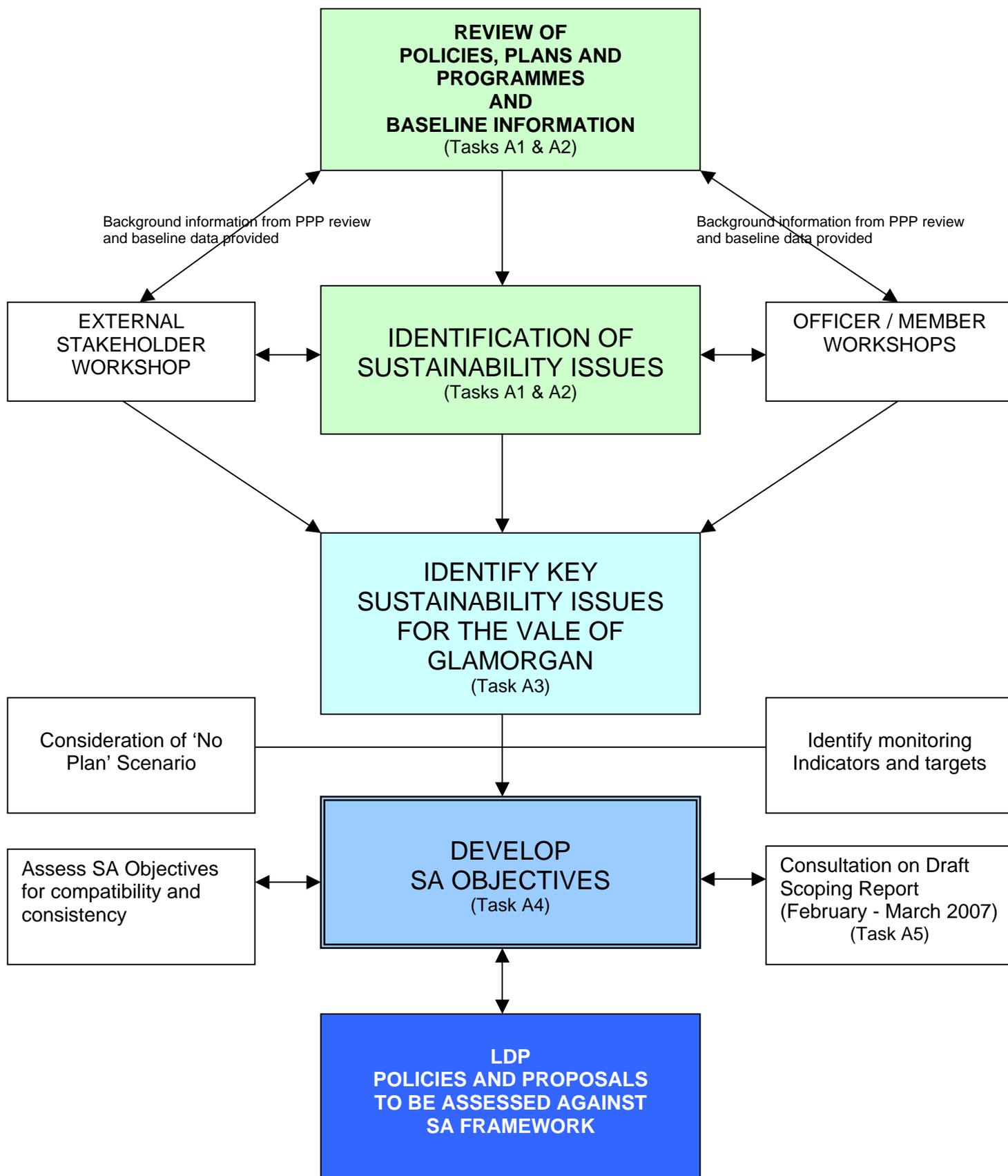
Task A1.	Review other relevant policies, plans, and programmes and sustainability objectives.
Task A2.	Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline and other information
Task A3.	Identify sustainability issues and problems.
Task A4.	Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability 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 bodies⁵ 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 (UNFCCC) 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 2000/60/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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation ▪ Increased housing demand / need ▪ Increasing house prices ▪ Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings ▪ Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand ▪ Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care ▪ Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc. ▪ Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites ▪ Lack of local employment opportunities ▪ Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhose Point, Pencoedre, 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of provision for special needs groups, especially mobility impaired e.g. ramps, lifts, hearing loop systems, signage etc. in public buildings, streetscape and new housing developments. ▪ Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missed opportunity to work together as a community ▪ Lack of community facilities ▪ Lack of community ownership / responsibility ▪ Lack of local identity, especially in new developments ▪ Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes: pollution (pockets of pollution in the eastern Vale) from traffic and industry, over-reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels, loss of woodlands and countryside, etc. ▪ Consequences: increased risk of flooding, changes to farming practices (e.g. growing different crops), impact on biodiversity, economic impact, human lifestyle impact etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year ▪ Lack of waste management / recycling facilities ▪ Fly-tipping throughout the Vale of Glamorgan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Waste Management Strategy ▪ PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Resources: Waste) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ENVIRONMENT	Impact of development on built and natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visual impact on open countryside / landscape / coast ▪ Consequences for biodiversity, flora and fauna – Vale has a large number of statutory and non-statutory designated nature conservation sites ▪ Loss of open spaces / recreation (urban and rural) ▪ Impact on built environment and threat to cultural heritage ▪ The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on sustainable brownfield sites, but this is a dwindling resource ▪ Long-term demand for minerals across the South Wales Region ▪ Impact on water quality and water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor design – visually uninspiring without local distinctiveness (e.g. public art, finishing materials etc) ▪ Lack of local community facilities ▪ Estates designed for motorcars - poor permeability for pedestrians and lack of facilities for cyclists ▪ Lack of off-street car parking ▪ Missed potential for sustainable building design, drainage and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments ▪ Insensitive new development damaging built environment ▪ Proliferation of highway signs and modern infrastructure in historic towns e.g. Cowbridge. ▪ Lack of funding to protect or enhance historic environment ▪ Some neglect of listed buildings, conservation areas, ancient monuments etc. ▪ Ignorance and complacency ▪ Lack of cultural facilities e.g. theatres, museums, art galleries, public art, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOG Schedule of Listed Buildings ▪ Conservation Area Appraisals (various) ▪ PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Tourism, Culture) ▪ Stakeholder workshop ▪ Officer workshop
ECONOMY	Transport and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Congestion at peak times on key routes to Cardiff ▪ Inappropriate traffic management measures ▪ General lack of parking (e.g. town centres, new housing developments etc) ▪ Insufficient public transport (especially in rural Vale) ▪ Lack of provision for cyclists and pedestrians ▪ Lack of 'park and ride' and 'park and share' sites ▪ Increased car ownership ▪ Increased reliability on cars for access to goods and services ▪ Increasing commuter distances to work ▪ Environmental impact of vehicular traffic e.g. noise, emissions etc ▪ Continued growth of air freight and passenger transport ▪ Increase in total freight movements, but sustained decrease in rail freight ▪ Access to MoD St Athan and Cardiff International Airport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited employment opportunities within Vale ▪ Pressure for development for alternative uses on employment sites e.g. retail, car parking, residential etc. ▪ Reliance on travel to work by car ▪ Existing industrial sites with insufficient infrastructure for HGVs and poor public transport links e.g. Llandow ▪ Reliance on Cardiff / Bridgend for employment ▪ Decline in traditional agricultural industry ▪ Potential for increased home working ▪ Rural diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher proportion of vacant units in Barry town centre than Cowbridge ▪ Congestion, traffic and perceived lack of parking ▪ Missed potential for an evening economy – potential for local jobs ▪ Growth of out-of-town retail developments especially for food goods e.g. Culverhouse Cross, and in adjoining authorities - Cardiff Bay, Talbot Green. ▪ Lack of suitable sites for bulky goods retailers within town centres ▪ Infrequent public transport to Cowbridge town centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Predominance of residential development at Barry Waterfront, Penarth Marina and promenade - not enough mixed use development to encourage tourism ▪ Lack of evening economy in Barry, especially Barry Island ▪ Growth in tourism has potential to conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, biodiversity, landscape, coast etc. ▪ Growth in farm diversification ▪ Tourism uses generally accessed by car 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued minimum provision for mobility impaired ▪ Protection provided under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995
	Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued isolation of deprived communities
	Lack of community spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued missed opportunity for community resource ▪ Continued high perception of crime
ENVIRONMENTAL	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure ▪ Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities ▪ Provide affordable housing ▪ Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan ▪ Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users ▪ Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible ▪ Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community ▪ Improve public perception of access ▪ Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment ▪ Promote 'life-time' homes 	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled persons access	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled access
		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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all. ▪ Prevent the isolation of deprived communities. 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the fear of crime ▪ Provide community facilities ▪ Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art) ▪ Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design) 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) ▪ Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) ▪ Promote renewable energy generation ▪ Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains ▪ Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change ▪ Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks. 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) ▪ Provide and promote recycling facilities. ▪ Avoid landfill of waste 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain greenfield land ▪ Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use ▪ Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context. ▪ Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and 	% 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas of high landscape value. Restore contaminated land to beneficial use. 	Level of contaminated land	VoG data	Reduction in total area of contaminated land
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9. Environmental Assets				
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	<p>To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources. Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas. Protect cultural heritage and archaeology. Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets. 	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
		% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species	LBAP and CCW	Improve priority habitats and species
		Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration
		Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems
		Water quality	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.
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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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users. ▪ Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials) ▪ Promote sustainable design and construction solutions. ▪ Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. ▪ Provide adequate green spaces. ▪ Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space. 	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes ▪ Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<p>To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport ▪ Ensure a range of uses within retail centres ▪ Avoid out-of-town retail development ▪ Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes ▪ Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres 	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. <u>Aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote local economic growth through tourism ▪ Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes ▪ Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets ▪ Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) ▪ Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc). 	Number of new tourist related developments	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan
		Visitor numbers	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan
		Visitor spend	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the value of tourism spend per head
		Length of stay	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist
		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 (UNFCCC)
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 2000/60/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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (12 th 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 (UNFCCC)			
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.

<p>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.</p>			
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
<p>Legally binding agreement under which industrialised countries will reduce their collective emissions of <i>greenhouse gases</i> by 5.2% compared to the year 1990 in the commitment period 2008 - 2012.</p> <p>The goal is to lower overall emissions from six greenhouse gases - <i>carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride</i>, HFCs, and PFCs - calculated as an average over the five-year period of 2008 -12.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Addressing climate should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives.</p>	<p>Climate change issues should be a key consideration in developing the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Plan should support and reflect the sustainability objectives of Agenda 21 at the local level.</p>	<p>Sustainability objectives should underpin the sustainable principles of the SA.</p>

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
<p>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.</p>	<p>The Convention provides for:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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")</p> <p>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").</p>	<p>Requirements should be covered within the Community Involvement Scheme.</p>	<p>Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organizations, in accordance with guidance and the Community Involvement Scheme.</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>None specific. However the Convention stresses the importance of the following principles when considering landscape protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The protection, management and enhancement of both urban and rural landscape will be an important issue for the LDP.</p>	<p>The protection, enhancement and management of townscapes and landscapes should be considered within the SA framework.</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 by 2010. • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>Key objectives that should underpin the Sustainability Appraisal objectives developed by the Vale of Glamorgan Council.</p>
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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and quality of life • Natural Resources and Waste <p>The Commission will start a mid-term review of the 6th EAP before the end of 2006.</p>	<p>Numerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions:</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Key European Context. Seek to develop policies that ensure sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment.</p>	<p>Key European Context.</p>

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
<p>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.</p> <p>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'</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Habitat protection is an important aspect of sustainability that should be considered in the SA objectives.</p>
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
<p>Implications are yet unclear, Sets the legal framework for member states for the development and implementation of agricultural policy centred around 3 core objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Under each of these broad objectives, Member States or regions can chose from a range of pre-defined support measures to build their programmes.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Axis 2: Environment/Land Management Measures targeting the sustainable use of:</p> <p>Agricultural land: mountain areas; other areas with handicaps; Natura 2000 areas; agri-environment; animal welfare; support for non-productive investments</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Axis 3 : Diversification of the rural economy: Diversification to non-agricultural activities; support for micro-enterprises; tourism</p> <p>Improvement of the quality of life: Basic services; village renewal; conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage (natural and cultural)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Rural diversification that promotes sustainable development should be a key SA consideration of the SA.</p>

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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Employment creation and economic development will be a key aspect of the LDP.</p>	<p>There are potential conflicts between the aim of promoting economic development and sustainable development, which needs to be considered within the SA framework/objectives.</p>
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
<p>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).</p> <p>The Strategy is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Within each Theme the specific objectives that will need to be achieved in the context of Action Plans and other measures are highlighted.</p>	<p>The Strategy focuses specifically on the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectoral policies, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of natural resources • Agriculture, • Fisheries, • Regional policies and spatial planning, • Forests, • Energy and transport, • Tourism, • Development and economic co-operation 	<p>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.</p>	<p>Safeguarding biodiversity is an important aspect of sustainability which should be considered in the SA objectives</p>
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
<p>The WFD was transposed into English & Welsh law in December 2003, and will have a significant impact on the spatial planning process.</p> <p>It establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The protection of water resources is an important aspect of sustainability that should be considered in the SA objectives.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. <p>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.</p>			
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The new directive will complement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water framework Directive 2000/60/EC • The urban waste water treatment Directive <p>Directive on nitrates pollution from agricultural sources</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The LDP should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced e.g. through the reduction in pollution</p>	<p>The protection of water resources is an important aspect of sustainability that should be considered in the SA objectives</p>
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
<p>The Bern Convention came into force on June 1, 1982 and led 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.</p> <p>The Convention provides for the monitoring and control of endangered species, and the provision of assistance concerning legal and scientific issues.</p>	<p>The convention sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • Promote co-operation between states; • Monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species; <p>Assist with the provision of assistance concerning legal and scientific issues.</p>	<p>Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives.</p>	<p>Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.</p>

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
<p>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 1 May 2006)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives</p>	<p>Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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) 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.</p>	<p>The Convention has three main 'pillars' of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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.</p>	<p>Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives</p>	<p>Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant operator; • The competent authorities; or a third party. 	<p>Addressing biodiversity and improving the health and well being of the population should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives</p>	<p>Biodiversity and health issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.</p>

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
<p>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.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment.</p> <p>The Directive is supplemented by a series of specific daughter Directives, covering particular waste topics e.g. air pollution from industrial plants and landfill.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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).</p>	<p>The LDP land use policies for waste will need to support the objectives of National and Regional Waste Strategies.</p>	<p>The sustainable management of waste arising and encouraging overall waste reduction should be a Key SA objective.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>To meet its target under the Kyoto Protocol of an 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2008-2012.</p>	<p>Climate change is a key issue, which the LDP must address through its land use strategy.</p>	<p>Key SA issue.</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>Member States must also conserve, maintain or restore the biotopes and habitats of these birds by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating protection zones; • Maintaining the habitats; • Restoring destroyed biotopes; • Creating biotopes. 	<p>Specific targets are considered within the EU Habitats Directive and Biodiversity Strategy</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Safeguarding biodiversity is an important aspect of sustainability which should be considered in the SA objectives</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>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 around 10% in the year 2010 and 20% by 2020</p>	<p>Not directly relevant to the LDP, however policy criteria will need to take account of the impact of development in relation to noise generation.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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
<p>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.</p> <p>The general aim of the Directive is to define the basic principles of a common strategy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for the pollutants identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene; • 1,3-butadiene; • Carbon monoxide; • Lead; • Nitrogen dioxide; • Ozone; • Particles (PM10); and • Sulphur dioxide. 	<p>Not directly relevant to the LDP, but it should consider any effects policies may have on the levels of air pollution.</p>	<p>Protection of the environment is a key sustainability objective and improving air quality should be amongst the SA objectives.</p>
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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Strategy sets out to achieve the following objectives over this period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>None set.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Landscape and biodiversity protection/enhancement should be a key SA objective.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Assurance of adequate financial means to implement the Strategy.</p>			
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>The Directive requires Member States to implement one of the following two options: 1. To apply agricultural <i>Action Programme measures</i> throughout their whole territory or; 2. To apply Action Programme measures within discrete <i>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)</i></p>	<p>Plan policies should support the overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives on water quality.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>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.</p>	<p>The ESDP pursues three fundamental goals: economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and the competitiveness of the EU territory</p>	<p>Plan policies to support the overall objectives of the ESDP.</p>	<p>Objectives should be reflected within the SA Framework.</p>

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	Implications for SA
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Plan should consider how these issues may be addressed at a local level.</p>	<p>The SA should develop environmental objectives for sustainable transport.</p>

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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Promoting Good Governance Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Key to Plan Framework</p>	<p>Key SA framework</p>
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
<p>Sets out Government plans for transport in the long term. The strategy is built around 3 central themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment over the long term • Improvement in transport management, and • Planning ahead 	<p>The white paper does not contain detailed quantified targets or specific indicators.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The issues surrounding access and travel are important considerations for the SA.</p>

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
<p>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.</p>	<p>The pollutants covered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benzene; • 1,3-butadiene; • carbon monoxide; • lead; • nitrogen dioxide; • ozone; • particles (PM10); and • sulphur dioxide. <p>Targets are set for each of these.</p>	<p>Not directly relevant to the LDP, but it should consider any effects policies may have on the levels of air pollution.</p>	<p>Protection of the environment is a key sustainability objective and improving air quality should be amongst the SA objectives.</p>
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
<p>An addendum to UK Air Quality Strategy 2000, modifying objectives and setting new targets.</p>	<p>New targets set.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See Above.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>Overarching aim of the review is to reach a 60% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA framework should recognise the links between air quality, transport and land use.</p>

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
<p>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.</p> <p>It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 from agriculture and forestry; • Ensure the public sector takes a leading role. 		<p>The LDP policies should take account both of the need to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and the potential impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Climate change issues should be considered in developing the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>See key targets set in the 2000 Climate Change Programme above.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Climate change issues should be considered in developing the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>The aims of the white paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Reduction & Climate Change • Energy Efficiency- Homes, Transport and Industry • Renewable Energy- Winds, Solar, Wave, Biomass • Nuclear Energy, Oil, Gas and Coal • Fuel Poverty 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Fuel Poverty, renewable energy, energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions should be considered within the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>The review sets out the Governments long-term goals for energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>The LDP will need take account of the UK BAP principles and those contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Council LBAP.</p>	<p>The SEA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives.</p>
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
<p>This strategy has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>None specific however recognizes the role of planning for promoting sustainable water technologies within new developments.</p>	<p>Include policies that require new development to use water efficiently and that improve the state of watercourses.</p>	<p>Sustainability objectives should consider water quality and promote its efficient use.</p>

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
<p>This strategy describes the Governments vision for managing waste and resources better.</p> <p>Changing the way we manage waste and resources can make an important contribution to improving our quality of life.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Key targets:</p> <p>By 2005 to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998</p> <p>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</p> <p>(Also see WAG targets contained within Wise about Waste Strategy (June 2002).)</p>	<p>This strategy is relevant to the LDP in that planning policies may affect the delivery of the UK's waste strategy.</p>	<p>Management of waste is an important SD issue that should be considered in the SA.</p>
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
<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The LDP should consider the need to assess developments against having regard to statutorily designated common land.</p>	<p>Biodiversity is a key aspect of sustainable development that should be included within the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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 legislative framework .</p>	<p>In exercising their functions, all public bodies must so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, have regard to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Addressing biodiversity issues should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives</p>	<p>Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework</p>

WALES SPECIFIC POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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
<p>The objectives and aims of the WSP are based on 5 key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Sustainable Communities • Promoting a Sustainable Economy • Valuing our Environment • Achieving sustainable accessibility • Respecting Distinctiveness <p>The Vision for the South East region which covers the Vale of Glamorgan is:</p> <p><i>“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”.</i></p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Key Regional context.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Wales Spatial Plan will be a material consideration for Local Planning Authorities in making planning decisions.</p>	<p>Key Regional context.</p> <p>The SA should consider the objectives outlined to ensure compatibility.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>The Action Plan sets out key actions that the Welsh Assembly Government believe will constitute a 'step change' in delivering sustainable development in Wales.</p>	<p>The Action Plan contains various targets and indicators under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>The LDP should assist the statutory duty of the WAG to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>Need to ensure that LDP Policies are consistent with national sustainability objectives and targets.</p>	<p>SA principles should compliment the WAG's vision of sustainable development in Wales.</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Action Plan contains the following vision for sustainable development in Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<p>The LDP should assist the statutory duty of the WAG to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>SA principles should compliment the WAG's vision of sustainable development in Wales.</p>

<p>minimises waste generation, energy, water and transport demands;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
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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
<p>The WAG's over arching vision for health, education, employment for Wales. Key aims relevant to Plan and SA are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA should reflect the integrated economic, environmental and economic aims of the strategy.</p>

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
<p>This is the Assembly's framework for recognising and taking action against the causes and consequences of Climate Change.</p> <p>It relates directly to the Kyoto Protocol.</p>	<p>The UK as a whole has a domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010.</p> <p>"Better Wales, the strategic plan for the National Assembly for Wales, includes the following targets for sustainable development:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>One of the SA objectives should be to address the causes and consequences of climate change.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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</p>	<p>None specific, however the Action Plan for the implementation of the Environment Strategy identifies the following areas of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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
<p>Provides a framework for improvements in energy supply, to promote clean energy production and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Welsh energy policy currently has five important strands: A strong drive in Wales for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. More electricity generation from cleaner, higher efficiency fossil-fuel plants. Significant energy infrastructure improvements, and On a holistic basis, achieving measurable carbon dioxide emission reduction targets for 2020. 	<p>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.”</p>	<p>The need for clean energy production and energy efficiency should be reflected in the SA framework.</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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".</p>	<p>Winning Wales sets Wales-wide targets for the next 10 years. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The LDP land use strategy should assist in the WAG's economic vision.</p>	<p>The SA should seek the promotion of sustainable economic growth.</p>
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
<p>"Our Vision is of a vibrant Welsh economy delivering strong and sustainable economic growth by providing opportunities for all."</p>	<p>Main priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The LDP land use strategy should assist in the WAG's economic vision.</p>	<p>The SA should seek the promotion of sustainable economic growth.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>The position on skills and employment in Wales is certainly improving but major challenges remain to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<p>The LDP should contain policies and proposals that protect or enhance employment opportunities in the Vale.</p>	<p>The environmental, economic and social implications of policies or proposals promoting skills and employment should be considered within the SA framework.</p>

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
<p>Sets out the over arching tourism strategy for Wales until 2010 and is underpinned by 4 main principles of sustainability, quality, competitiveness and partnership.</p> <p>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.</p>	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
<p>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.</p> <p>This revised vision has been based around four strategic aims, which are designed to achieve long term prosperity for the industry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Encourage accommodation, attraction businesses and essential infrastructure facilities to stay open for a longer season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	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
<p>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."</p> <p>"Culture consists of all distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features which characterize a society or group."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>By 2010, Wales will be, and be known to be, a nation whose culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The potential for cultural tourism within the Vale should be recognised and promoted in the LDP.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countryside should be considered within the SA framework.</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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
<p>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"</p> <p>Aim to achieve this target by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The following indicators are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel time variability and journey times for all • How people travel to work or school • Road casualties • Accessibility to bus services or essential services. <p>Target – By 2010 to enable 25% of commuting to work by means other than car.</p> <p>Target – By 2010 to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

<p>International Airport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>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.</p> <p>Other Key objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<p>None specific, however the 2004 revision included access improvements to Cardiff International Airport Access in Phase 3.</p>	<p>To take account of the key objectives where possible.</p>	<p>The relationship between land-use, transport and sustainability should be fully recognised in the SA framework and the national objectives.</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Consequently, the LDP should ensure that new developments or highway proposals take account of road safety, particularly for non-motorised travellers.</p>	<p>Road safety should be considered within the SA, as part of improving access to service and facilities.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Strategy identifies the role land use planning has for the promotion of walking and cycling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Promotion of sustainable transport modes should be a Key SA objective.</p>

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The primary Wales specific targets are:</p> <p>Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

	<p>recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Improved segregation of hazardous household waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The secondary Wales specific targets are:</p> <p>Stabilisation and reduction of household waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Assembly Government encourages businesses to join in with the public sector to meet, and exceed where possible, the following waste minimisation targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>To divert waste from landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>To reduce hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000. <p>To divert biodegradable waste from landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>To re-use and recycle construction and demolition waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
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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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>A vision for care: meeting the needs of patients, professionals and the public.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The objectives for primary care over the next decade are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	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.

laith 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
<p>The Assembly Government's broad ambitions for the Welsh language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>By 2003-04: to stabilise the proportion of Welsh speakers and sustain the growth amongst young people</i> • <i>By 2010: more people who can speak Welsh, with the sharpest increase among young people.</i> 	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
<p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>	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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 sustainable 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
<p>Planning policies and proposals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>None.</p> <p>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-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>efficiencies in their use. The use of renewable resources and of sustainably produced materials from local sources should be encouraged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
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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
<p>Sets out the framework for JLHA studies.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Requires Local Planning Authorities to provide a readily available 5-year supply of housing land.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>JHLA studies provide an important part of the evidence base for plan preparation.</p> <p>Information on past housing completions (market and affordable) and future housing land supply should be included in the AMR.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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
<p>The guidance defines affordable housing for the purposes of this TAN and provides advice to local planning authorities on how to determine affordability.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>One of the key issues that LDPs will need to address is housing land supply both for market and affordable housing.</p> <p>The guidance requires local planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The supply of affordable housing helps maintain sustainable communities and this should be reflected in the SA.</p>
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
<p>None specific, however Simplified Planning Zones are seen as a mechanism for encouraging economic development in areas of high employment.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None directly, however employment and land use allocations will be a key aspect of the LDP.</p>	<p>Employment policies and land allocations should be a key aspect of the SA.</p>
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
<p>This offers advice on how to monitor retail centres and how to manage vitality and viability.</p> <p>No specific objectives.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ensuring that communities have access to a range of services locally should be a key SA objective.</p>

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.	<p>Nature conservation surveys and issues should be included in the evidence base for Plan preparation.</p> <p>The LDP should consider the need to assess developments against having regard to nature conservation designations.</p> <p>Plan should have regard to International, National, Regional or Locally Important Sites of Nature Conservation.</p>	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
<p>Contains advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<p>The SA objectives and appraisal should take account of the specific issues affecting rural areas.</p> <p>There are potential conflicts between the aim of protecting the countryside and economic development requires maintaining and enhancing thriving rural communities.</p>
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
<p>Local planning authorities need to recognise the importance of advertisements to the national economy and should not stifle original designs or new display techniques.</p> <p>The display of outdoor advertisements can only be controlled in the interests of amenity and public safety.</p>	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
LPA's are expected to consider matters of energy efficiency and energy conservation.	The Assembly Government has a national target that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 proactive 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
<p>None specific to the TAN, however the TAN itself supports the WAG's objectives for tourism as set out in Planning Policy Wales -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>None specific to the TAN, however it supports the WAGs objectives for the coast as set out in Planning Policy Wales-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Local Planning Authorities should consider and define the most appropriate coastal zone in its area.</p> <p>It is important to recognise that on-shore development can often have an impact offshore.</p> <p>Development plan policies should not provide for development on the coast, which does not require a coastal location.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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
<p>Direct new development away from those areas that are at high risk of flooding.</p> <p>Where development has to be considered in high-risk areas (zone C) only those developments, which can be justified.</p>	<p>Contains methodology with targets for assessing flood consequences.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that flood risks are adequately considered in the LDP.</p> <p>Managing flood risk is an important part of contributing towards achieving sustainable development.</p>
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
<p>Playing fields are of special significance for their recreational and amenity value and, in towns and cities, for their contribution to the urban environment.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Consideration will need to be given in particular areas to the relationship between the recreational use of land and the interests of conservation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Where sports activities generate noise, local planning authorities should identify areas where these can be carried on compatibly with other uses.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The extra traffic generated by a proposed development may bring forward the need for transport improvements in the vicinity of the scheme, and beyond.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>None specific to the TAN, however the TAN itself supports the WAGs main planning objectives for telecommunications as set out in Planning Policy Wales—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a 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	<p>Development plans should cater for telecommunications development by taking account of the strategic requirements of telecommunications networks.</p> <p>Policies should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Plans may allocate particular sites for major telecommunications developments to encourage site sharing.</p>	<p>Telecommunications systems can help achieve the sustainability objectives of encouraging a diverse economy and access to services.</p> <p>However, they can have negative environmental impacts, and possibly, health concerns.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	None	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Welsh language should be seen as an integral part of planning for sustainable communities</p>
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
<p>The land-use planning system has an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management. It should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of 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; 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA should consider waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>The overriding objective is to provide a sustainable pattern of mineral extraction by adhering to 5 key principles-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>The main aims relating to minerals planning as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Over the entire LDP period the following land banks should be maintained-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum 10 year land bank of crushed rock and • A minimum 7 year land bank for sand and gravel 	<p>The TAN must be taken into account in plan preparation in order to ensure that effects of mineral extraction are minimised and mitigated.</p>	<p>Mineral extraction is relevant to many aspects of sustainable development such as agriculture, transport, employment, and land use planning and resource use.</p>
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
<p>Provides the framework for Local Development Plans and Sustainability Appraisals.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The plan preparation process should take 4 years.</p>	<p>The plan should adhere to the framework for preparation in this document.</p>	<p>None specific.</p>
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
<p>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:</p> <p><i>'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'.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>None specific.</p>	<p>To ensure that policies and proposals reflect the Welsh Assembly Governments aspirations for Coastal Tourism within Wales.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should reflect the aims and objectives of the Draft Coastal Tourism Strategy.</p>

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
<p>The Regional Waste Plan has the following Vision and Aims:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>5 key principles are considered to be fundamental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability – ensuring “<i>development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</i>” 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 	<p>The Regional Waste Plan sets the following targets-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>The LDPs land use framework is required to assist in the implementation of the regional strategy.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include objectives devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.</p>
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
<p>The South East Wales Economic vision for South East Wales:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None directly, however economic development will be a key aspect of the LDP.</p>	<p>Economic development should be a key aspect of the SA.</p>

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
<p>The guidance will serves the following purposes:</p> <p>i) To provide a context for the preparation, consideration and revision of Unitary Development Plans (UDPs).</p> <p>ii) To minimise delays and conflicts between planning authorities at the public inquiry stage.</p> <p>iii) To identify areas of agreement on common issues.</p> <p>iv) To identify strategic spatial policy issues that may need resolution and identify the mechanisms for resolving them.</p> <p>v) In addition, it provides an opportunity for interested organisations to contribute to the Regional Planning process.</p> <p>The guidance covers the following areas-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>See above</p> <p>The strategy covers the following areas-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>A Walking and Cycling Strategy, July 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. <p>Regional Bus Strategy, February 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. <p>To provide guidance for the ongoing review, development, implementation and monitoring of bus services, thus providing coordination and consistency across the region.</p> <p>Moving People: Improving Rail: the next five years, July 2005</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Develop Integrated travel</p> <p>Develop cycle and walking paths</p> <p>Influence travel behaviours</p> <p>Increase patronage on sustainable travel modes (e.g. by train, bus, car sharing and walking and cycling)</p> <p>Help to reduce social exclusion – improve access to public transport and services</p> <p>Road safety and congestion levels.</p> <p>Reduce the reliance of the private car.</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider improving and increasing the use of sustainable and Integrated transport.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider improving the access to public transport.</p>

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
<p>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.</p>	<p>None specific. However CFMP contain the following aims which are considered of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The issues of flooding and climate change should be considered within the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The issue of coastal defence should be considered within the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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</p>	<p>None specific. The plans perform the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Not relevant at this time.</p>	<p>The impact of development upon water resources should be a key feature of the SA Framework.</p>

<p>achieve Water Framework Directive objectives. A final version of the Severn River Basin Management Plan will be published by 22nd December 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They form the main progress reporting mechanism to the EC as required by Directive Article 15. <p>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.</p>		
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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
<p>The plan outlines short, medium and long term actions to achieve the Council's Vision for the Vale as a place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>It identifies the following strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Leadership • Lifelong Learning • Community Well Being • The Environment • Regeneration • Corporate Resources 	<p>None specific the LDP/SA.</p> <p>However, the Corporate Plan includes 'corporate priorities' for each strategic objective, stated in broad terms that are implicit to the LDP and SA-</p> <p>Community Leadership <i>'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'</i></p> <p>Lifelong Learning <i>'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.'</i></p> <p>Community Well Being <i>'To make the Vale a safe, healthy and enjoyable place in which individuals, children and families can live their lives to the full'</i></p> <p>The Environment <i>"To achieve a quality environment through promotion and use of sustainable practices, and by making the best use of current and future resources."</i></p> <p>Regeneration <i>'To encourage the development of a diversified and sustainable community and to work in partnership with others to promote regeneration and economic development'.</i></p>	<p>A number of strategic objectives are relevant to the LDP, particularly those contained within the themes of Community Well Being The Environment and Regeneration.</p>	<p>All, or most, of the objective proposed are relevant to sustainable development. The SA framework should ensure that all relevant issues have been considered.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>See Key Objectives</p>	<p>The LDP will replace the UDP.</p>	<p>See Key objectives</p>

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
<p>The main purposes of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The strategy includes detailed strategic actions and priorities for addressing issues raised during the consultation process, under the themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Regeneration • Community Safety • Lifelong Learning • Health & Well Being • Environmental Improvement <p>Whilst the strategy does not include any quantified targets indicators, these are implicit in most of the measures proposed.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the issues raised in the strategy.</p>
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
<p>The objectives of the Strategy is that of the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan-</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The principle of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy that is relevant to the LDP is that-</p> <p>“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”</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include objectives devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>The LTP includes detailed actions and aims, and whilst no quantified targets are set these are implicit in most of the actions proposed.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental Improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA</p>

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”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>The key objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan LABS are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the bus journey “experience” as a whole. To outline the current provision and spend on all supported/ education bus services and community/taxi services in the Vale of Glamorgan. To identify ways of improving the frequency, reliability and standard of bus services to residential, employment, retail and tourism destinations. To identify opportunities for enhancing bus information and facilities. To ensure that new developments are accessible by bus. To examine the potential for the use of community and taxi transport modes for local public transport services, or parts of. To establish a mechanism for monitoring the patronage and reliability of local public transport services. To identify opportunities for the funding of local public transport services. To consider the needs of all who travel by bus, including those with mobility impairments. To continue to provide support for ‘socially necessary’ services. 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
<p>Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>The overall objective of the Vale of Glamorgan LBAP is to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the Vale by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Habitat Action Plans</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Species Action Plans</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The LDP should consider the need to assess developments against nature conservation designations and other relevant, related criteria.</p>	<p>Biodiversity is a key aspect of sustainable development that should be included within the SA framework.</p>
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
<p>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.</p> <p>The key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>The broad themes of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards Sustainable Development • Landscape supporting Economic Development • Protecting Tranquillity • Reinforcing the Vale's Identity • Conserving the Coast 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The key issues contained within the strategy will need to be considered within the LDP, particularly in relation to the plans land use strategy.</p>	<p>The key issues of the strategy should be considered as part of the SA.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<p>None specific. However the Strategy contains a number of aims relating to children and young people which the LDP can influence, these being;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>The Strategy also highlights housing and public transport as being issues affecting children and young people.</p>	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
<p>Identifies 12 strategic targets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

<p>vulnerable adults, young people and children</p> <p>9. Ensure people from black and minority ethnic communities have equal access to housing</p> <p>10. Ensure that the public have accessible, high quality advice and information in relation to housing matters</p> <p>11. Improve joint working to achieve strategic objectives</p> <p>12. Improve data collection relating to strategic objectives</p>			
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
<p>The Strategy sets out the principles for tackling crime and the fear of crime in relation to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>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:</p> <p>“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”</p>	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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA framework should recognise the contribution that the public rights of way network can make towards improving health, access to facilities and tourism.</p>
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
<p>The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Strategy for delivering public art. Its aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

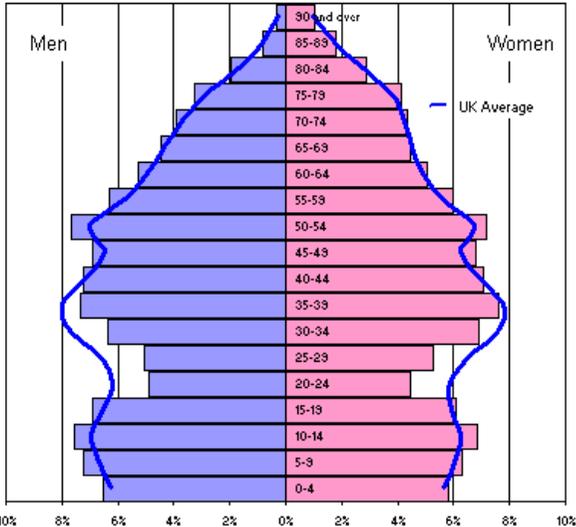
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve all areas of the Vale – both urban and rural • Provide a legacy of memory for visitors • Raise the Vale's profile for cultural activities and innovation • Deliver a cultural return from a wide range of public and private investments 			the wider social and 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
<p>Sets out the 10 year strategic vision and action plan for regeneration projects within the Greater Barry Area, developed around 5 main themes-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>The main objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<p>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-</p> <p>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.</p> <p>D2: Encourage development and land uses, which conserve and enhance the cultural, natural and built heritage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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
<p>The Master Plan follows the guidance outlined by the Government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The CIA Masterplan does not provide indicative targets for passenger growth but forecasts in line with DTI projections are provided.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The CIA Masterplan addresses a range of issues relevant to the SA. The SA framework should ensure that all relevant issues have been considered.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to remediate any contaminated sites and if feasible bring them back into beneficial use.</p>	<p>Contaminated land issues should be considered as part of the SA.</p>
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
<p>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.</p>	<p>None specific – the Local Development Strategy includes aims and objectives to support the development and support of rural communities.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The impact of development upon rural communities should be an issue that is considered as part of the SA.</p>

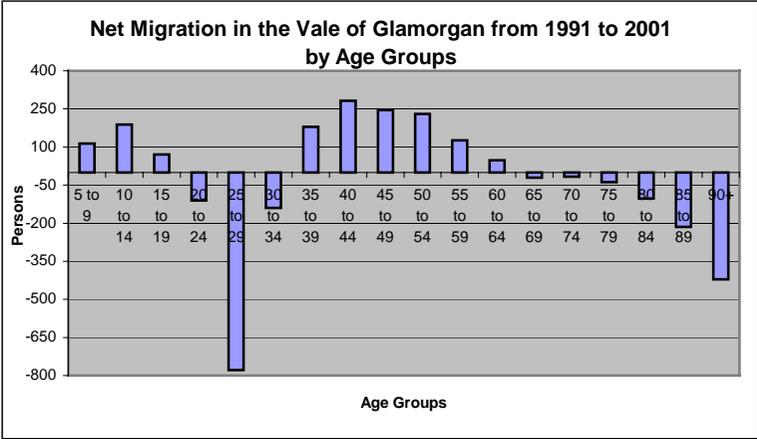
Bridgend County Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (12th May 2006)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Bridgend Unitary Development Plan contains policies and proposals for the development and 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 9 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 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 degrees 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

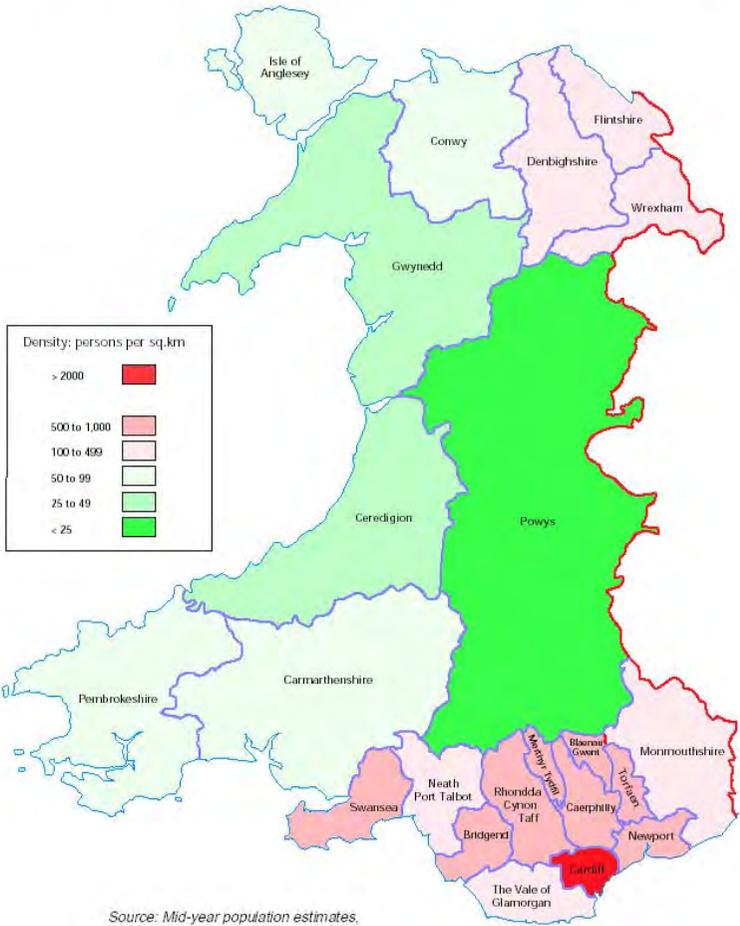
Appendix 2 - Baseline Data for the Vale of Glamorgan

SOCIAL BASELINE DATA

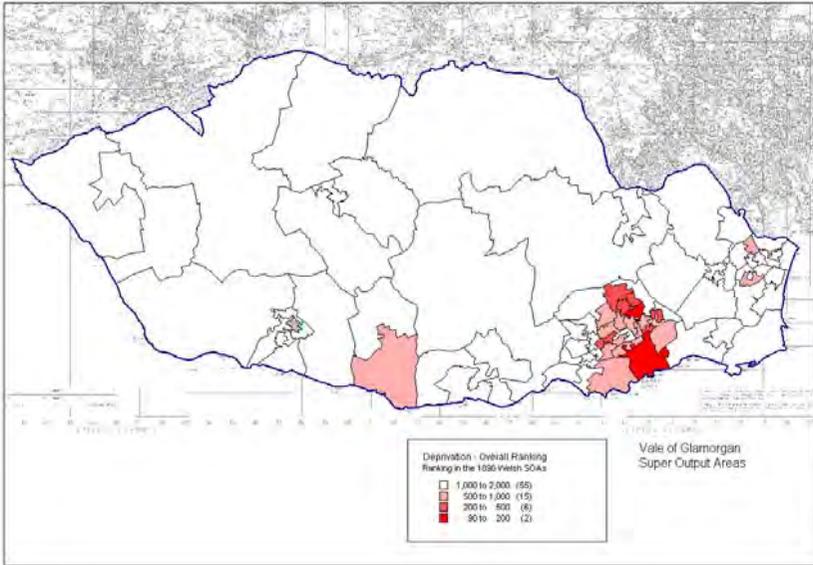
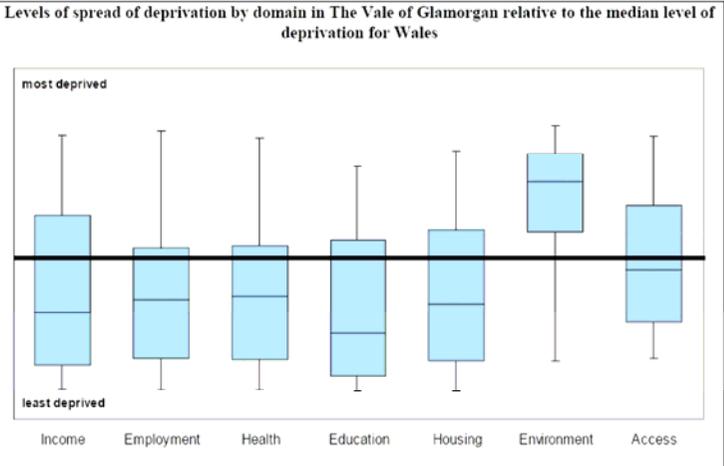
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																									
Demographics																														
<p>Population Change and Composition</p>	<p>Population Census data for the Vale of Glamorgan</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>1971</th> <th>1981</th> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>  <table> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>Male</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>119292</td> <td>57356</td> <td>61936</td> </tr> </table>	Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	Population	106300	112120	116980	119292	Households	34700	41150	45460	48753	Household Size	3.06	2.72	2.57	2.41	Total	Male	Female	119292	57356	61936	<p>Steadily growing population over recent years.</p> <p>Higher proportion of children (0 to 15 years) than the UK average, however the number of children within the vale has fallen since 1991.</p> <p>Lower proportion of young adults (20 to 35 year olds) than the UK average.</p> <p>Significant increase in the elderly population, with a 5.3% increase in the 65+ age group and a</p>	<p>Housing Requirement.</p> <p>Range, choice and type of housing.</p> <p>Range and choice of employment sites.</p> <p>Provision of and access to community facilities / services particularly for the elderly e.g. residential care homes and hospitals.</p> <p>Surplus school places.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 Census Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS Stats Wales, NAW
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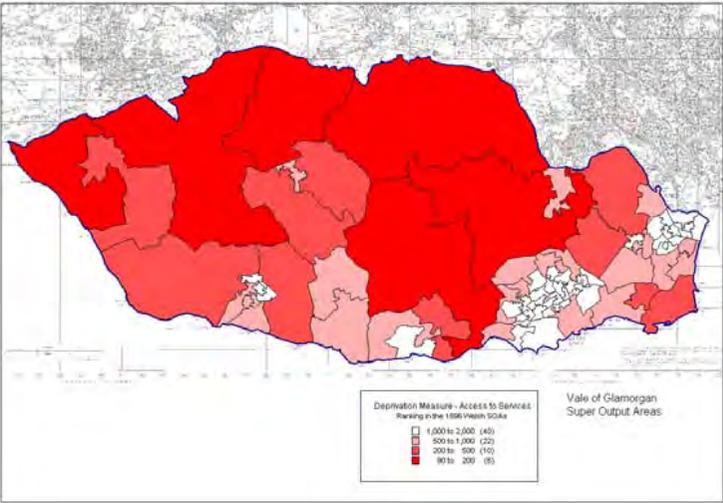
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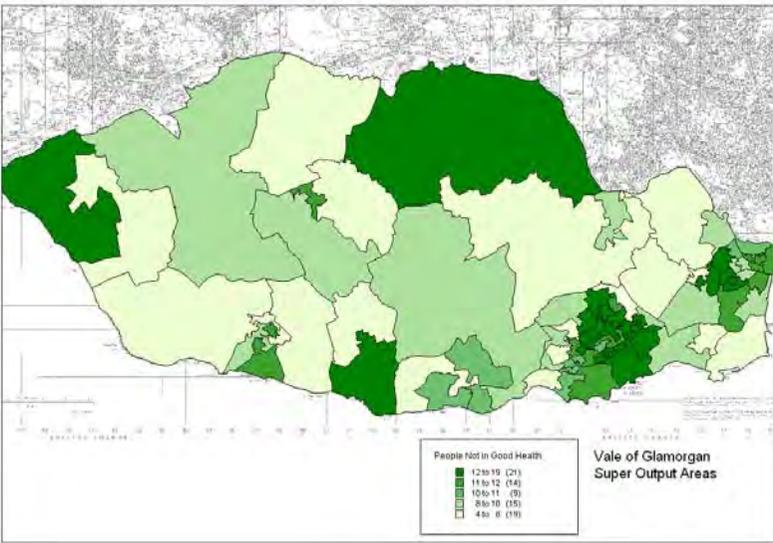
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
<p>Population Density and Location continued</p>	<p>1.4 Population density 1997, by local authority area</p>  <p>Density: persons per sq.km</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 2000 500 to 1,000 100 to 499 50 to 99 25 to 49 < 25 <p>Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics.</p>		<p>the South East Wales region. However it is still above the Welsh average population density of 1.4 persons per hectare.</p>		<p>Wales 1999, NAW</p> <p>4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data</p>
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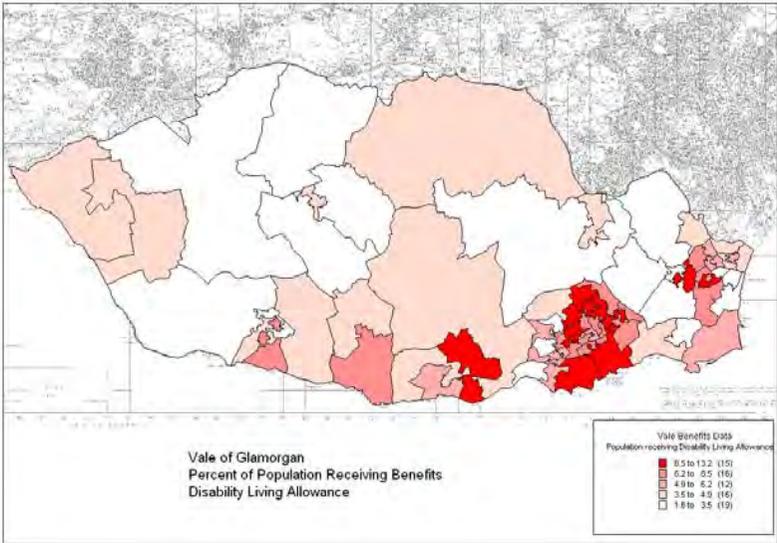
SA Indicator	Quantified Information		Comparators		Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source			
Density and Location continued	Barry	5,750	Ewenny	2,606						
	Buttrills	6,034	Llantwit Major	10,791						
	Cadoxton	8,343	Peterston-super-Ely	2,249						
	Castleland	3,675	Plymouth	5,070						
	Cornerswell	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						
										

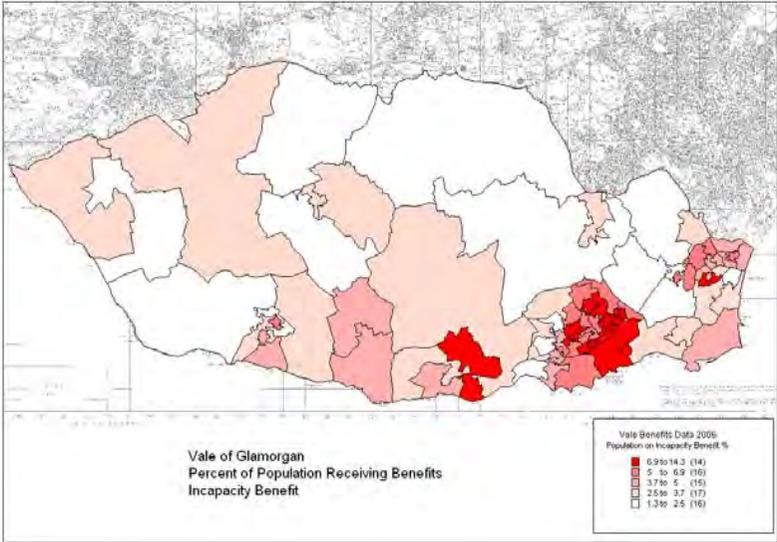
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Deprivation					
<p>Deprivation</p> <p>Deprivation continued</p>	<p>2005 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – Overall</p>  <p>The shaded map of the 78 LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan shows that 2 were in the most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales. The three most deprived LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan are, Castleland, Gibbonsdown and Court.</p> <p>Levels of spread of deprivation by domain in The Vale of Glamorgan relative to the median level of deprivation for Wales</p> 	<p>Generally low levels of over all deprivation however pockets of deprivation concentrated mainly in and around Barry and other urban settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Inequalities exist across the Vale.</p> <p>Pockets of concentrated deprivation.</p> <p>Access to work, shops, cultural and leisure opportunities.</p> <p>Deprived urban environments.</p>	<p>6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG</p>	

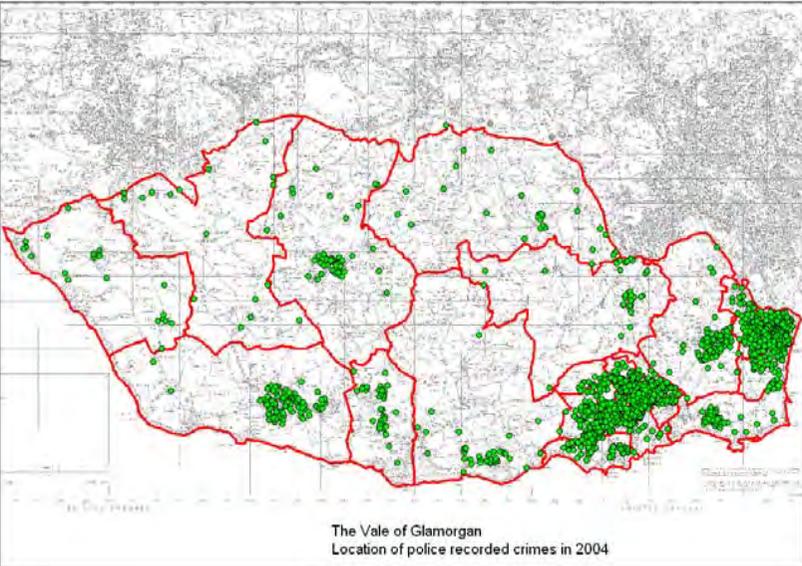
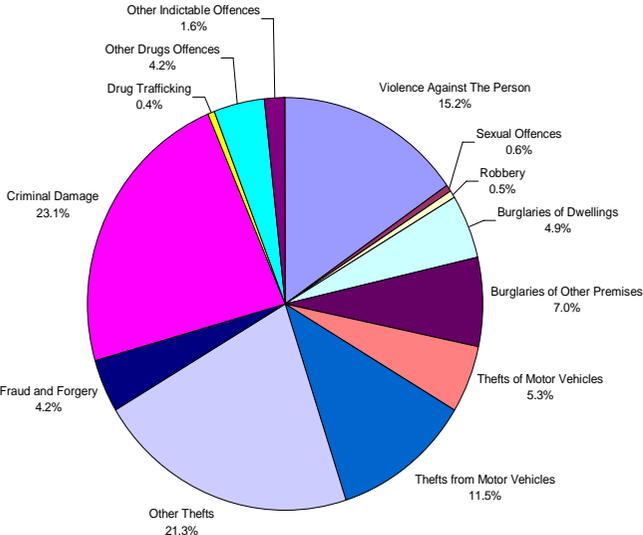
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source											
<p>Access to Services</p>	 <p>WIMD – Geographical access to services domain graph – which is meant to capture the extent of deprivation as a result of a person’s inability to access a range of services, required for general ‘day-to-day’ activities, within their local area either on foot or using public bus services.</p> <p>Indicators used for this measure were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Significantly higher access to services deprivation within rural areas of the Vale than LSOAs within more urban areas.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Access to public transport and other sustainable transport methods within rural areas.</p> <p>Access to a range of day-to-day services within rural areas.</p> <p>Provision of and access to community facilities / services.</p> <p>Roll of rural towns and villages within the Vale.</p>	<p>6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG</p>												
<p>Approximated Social Grade</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Percentage of all People Aged 16 and over in Households</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>	Percentage of all People Aged 16 and over in Households	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	AB: Higher and intermediate managerial / administrative / professional	25.35%	18.20%	C1: Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial / administrative / professional	31.93%	28.80%	C2: Skilled manual workers	14.16%	16.25%	<p>The percentage of people employed in professional, managerial and technical work has</p>	<p>Skill levels and training.</p> <p>Barriers to learning.</p> <p>Range and choice of employment opportunities</p>	<p>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS</p> <p>4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data</p>
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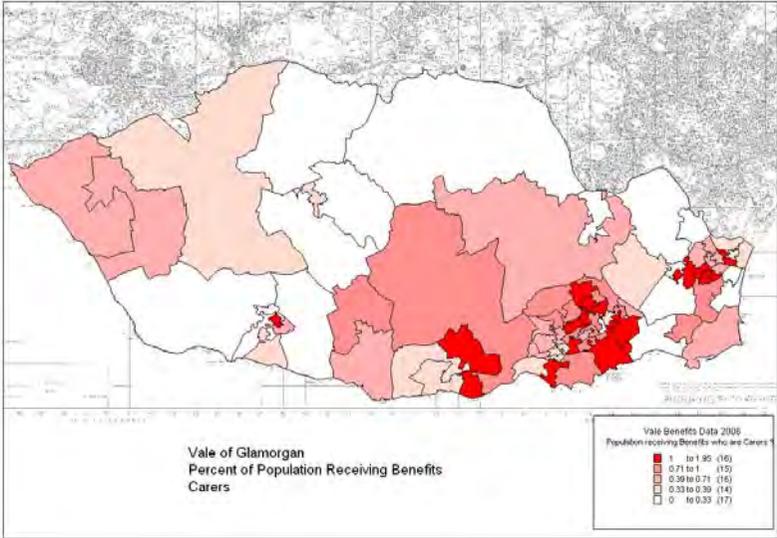
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<p>Approximated Social Grade continued</p>	<p>D: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers E: On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers</p> <p>The Vale of Glamorgan has 10.28% more people in the AB and C1 social groups than the Welsh average and 10.26% less in the C2, D and E social groups.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>13.96%</td> <td>19.28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.61%</td> <td>17.46%</td> </tr> </table>	13.96%	19.28%	14.61%	17.46%	<p>increased from 35% in 1991 to 39% in 2001.</p>																																																																										
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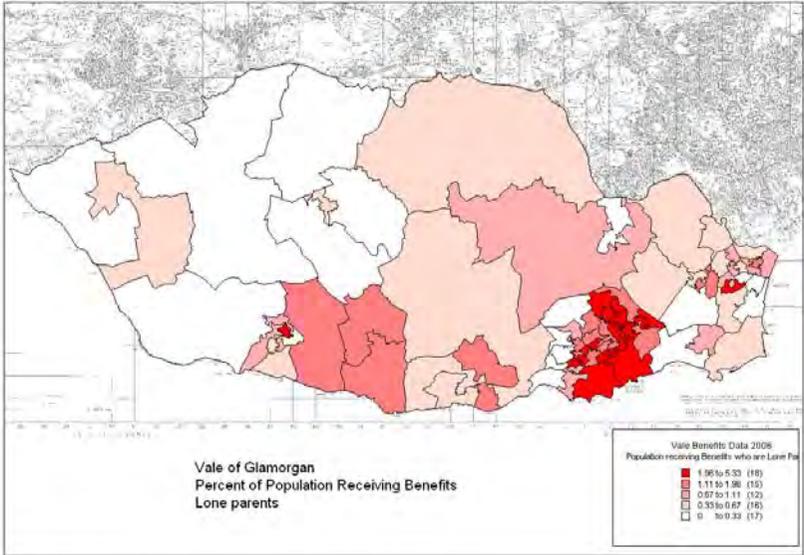
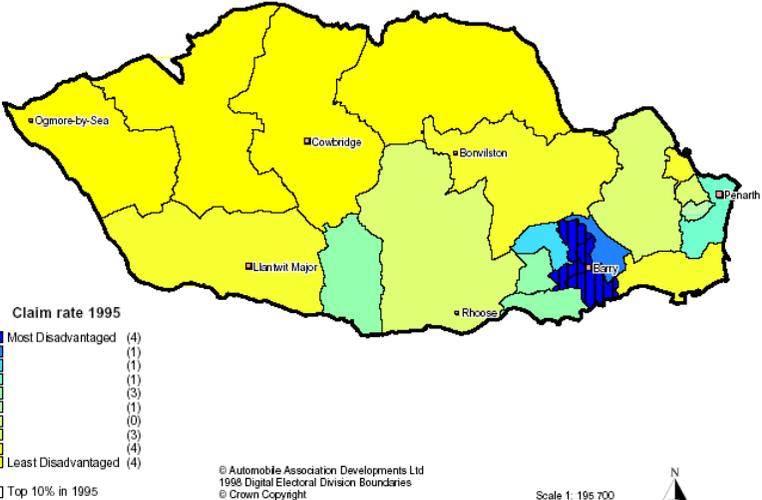
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<p>General Health</p>	<p>Self Assessment of General Health (2001 Census)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>General Health</th> <th>Vale Total</th> <th>Vale %</th> <th>Wales Total</th> <th>Wales %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>"Good"</td> <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> </tbody> </table> 	General Health	Vale Total	Vale %	Wales Total	Wales %	"Good"	81,446	68.3	188,849	65.1	"Fairly Good"	25,423	21.3	652,769	22.5	"Not Good"	12,423	10.4	261,467	12.5	Total	119,292		1,058,085		<p>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%.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Health and Well Being</p> <p>Provision and access to hospitals, doctors, specific health care services, dentists etc...</p> <p>Provision and access to leisure and recreation facilities.</p>	<p>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS</p> <p>6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG</p> <p>9. Community Profile 2006, VoG</p>
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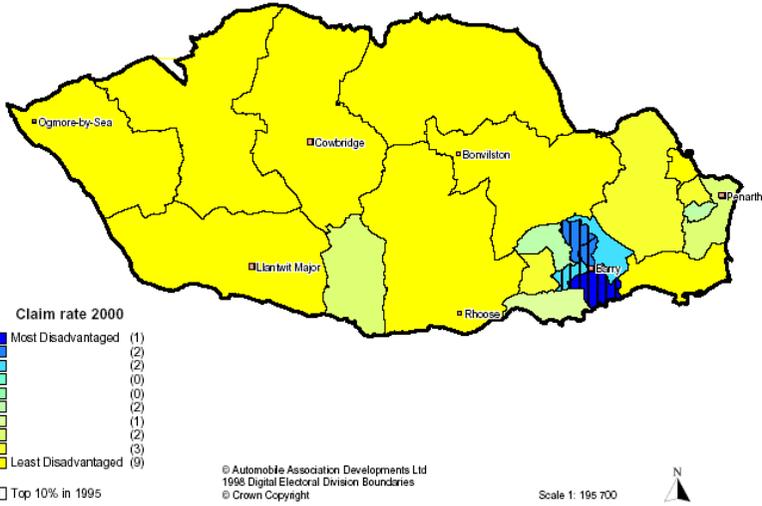
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Crime continued	<p><u>2004 Crime and Disorder Audit; Public Consultation Key Issues -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are greater fears of crime than the actual level of crime; • Overall levels of concern with many types of crime 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. <p>Data gap – comparator data.</p>				
Lone Parents and Carers Claimants	 <p>Vale of Glamorgan Percent of Population Receiving Benefits Carers</p> <p>Vale Benefits Data 2006 Population receiving Benefits who are Carers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 to 1.95 (16) 0.71 to 1 (15) 0.39 to 0.71 (16) 0 to 0.33 (17) 		Concentrations of carers and lone parents highest in Penarth and Barry, with some other areas such as Llantwit Major and Rhoose having higher concentrations.	<p>Disabled access and transport issues</p> <p>Access to range and types of specialised services for need groups (such as appropriate health, education and leisure facilities)</p> <p>Levels of community services and facilities in high need areas</p>	<p>2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics</p> <p>9. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Community Profile, September 2006</p>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
<p>Lone Parents and Carers Claimants continued</p>	 <p>Vale of Glamorgan Percent of Population Receiving Benefits Lone parents</p> <p>Vale Benefits Data 2008 Population receiving Benefits who are Lone Par</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.06 to 5.33 (10) 1.11 to 1.38 (15) 0.67 to 1.11 (12) 0.33 to 0.67 (16) 0 to 0.33 (17) <p>No comparative data available.</p>				
<p>Level of Income Support and Job Seekers allowance</p>	<p>Map PD.1: IS claim rates by EDiv - The Vale Of Glamorgan - 1995</p>  <p>Claim rate 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Disadvantaged (4) (1) (1) (1) (3) (1) (0) (3) (4) Least Disadvantaged (4) <p>© Automobile Association Developments Ltd 1998 Digital Electoral Division Boundaries © Crown Copyright</p> <p>Scale 1: 195 700</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Isolated areas of higher unemployment. And benefit dependency.</p> <p>Lack of employment opportunities or access to jobs within the need areas e.g. Barry.</p> <p>Pressure on local services for the economically inactive.</p>	<p>13. Local Government Data Unit Wales, Claiming Matters (1995-2001)</p>	

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
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Culture

<p>Arts and cultural provision</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Theatres</th> <th>Current Use</th> <th>Listed Building and Conservation Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New (Pier) Pavilion, Penarth.</td> <td>Current use unknown, previously</td> <td>II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paget Rooms, Penarth</td> <td>Theatre</td> <td>II and within the Penarth Conservation Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theatre Royal, Barry</td> <td>Cinema</td> <td>Not listed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memorial Hall, Barry</td> <td>Theatre</td> <td>Not Listed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Donats Arts Centre</td> <td>Arts Centre</td> <td>Close to St Donat's Castle and the Church of St Donat (Grade II)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowbridge Town Hall</td> <td>Community town hall, also used for</td> <td>II* Within the Cowbridge Conservation Area</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Theatres	Current Use	Listed Building and Conservation Area	New (Pier) Pavilion, Penarth.	Current use unknown, previously	II	Paget Rooms, Penarth	Theatre	II and within the Penarth Conservation Area	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 of St Donat (Grade II)	Cowbridge Town Hall	Community town hall, also used for	II* Within the Cowbridge Conservation Area	<p>Relatively good provision of local galleries, museums, castles, theatres etc.</p>	<p>Access to and protection of existing arts and cultural facilities.</p>	<p>14. Vale of Glamorgan Council and The Theatres Trusts Database</p>
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Paget Rooms, Penarth	Theatre	II and within the Penarth Conservation Area																									
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 of St Donat (Grade II)																									
Cowbridge Town Hall	Community town hall, also used for	II* Within the Cowbridge Conservation Area																									

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 (Grade 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																																																																	
<p>Welsh Language</p>	<p>Table 1 – Welsh speakers (persons present on census night)^(a)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Persons (thousands)</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Persons (thousands)</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1901</td> <td>929.8</td> <td>49.9</td> <td>1961</td> <td>656.0</td> <td>26.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1911</td> <td>977.4</td> <td>43.5</td> <td>1971</td> <td>542.4</td> <td>20.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1921</td> <td>922.1</td> <td>37.1</td> <td>1981</td> <td>508.2</td> <td>18.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1931</td> <td>909.3</td> <td>36.8</td> <td>1991</td> <td>500.0</td> <td>18.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1951</td> <td>714.7</td> <td>28.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Knowledge / Skill (percent)</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Understands spoken Welsh but cannot speak, read or write Welsh</td> <td>2.88</td> <td>4.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speaks, reads and writes Welsh</td> <td>8.51</td> <td>15.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speaks but neither reads nor writes Welsh</td> <td>1.57</td> <td>2.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speaks and reads but cannot write Welsh</td> <td>0.67</td> <td>1.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reads but neither speaks nor writes Welsh</td> <td>1.57</td> <td>1.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Writes but neither speaks nor reads Welsh</td> <td>0.21</td> <td>0.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reads and writes but does not speak Welsh</td> <td>0.83</td> <td>0.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No knowledge of Welsh</td> <td>83.55</td> <td>72.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combination of skills</td> <td>0.22</td> <td>0.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Welsh Medium Schools in the Vale of Glamorgan</p> <p>Ysgol Gymraeg Pen y Garth Redlands Road, Penarth Ysgol Iolo 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</p>	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				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	<p>The percentage of Welsh speakers as a percentage of the total population has increased from 6.5% in 1981 to 8.5% in 2001.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage. Equalities.</p>	<p>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS 4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census 15. Iaith Pawb - A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, WAG</p>
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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)	<p>21 Sites: (911.92 Hectares)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Comparison data – not applicable.</p>		<p>Variable.</p> <p>Limited survey information available indicates that some SSSIs are recovering while others are declining.</p>	<p>Possible development or management threats to identified sites. Support of landowners required in maintaining sites.</p> <p>Legislation protecting designated sites. SA Framework should include an objective to protect and where possible enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.</p> <p>Lack of detailed information.</p>	19. Countryside Council for Wales
Local Nature Reserves	<p>2 Sites: Cliff Wood, Porthkerry Cwm Talwg, Barry</p> <p>Large data sets for numerous species.</p>	Not applicable.	Species counts indicate general improvements in resource.	<p>Possible development threats to identified sites.</p> <p>Local designation Statutory designation. SA Framework should include an objective to protect and where possible enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.</p>	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.	<p>Confidentiality due to candidate status of SINC sites.</p> <p>Possible development threats to identified sites.</p> <p>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.</p>	20. Vale of Glamorgan Council Nature Conservation Strategy
Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales Managed Sites	<p>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</p>	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	<p>Impact of visitors on biodiversity.</p> <p>Impact of new development affecting sites.</p>	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

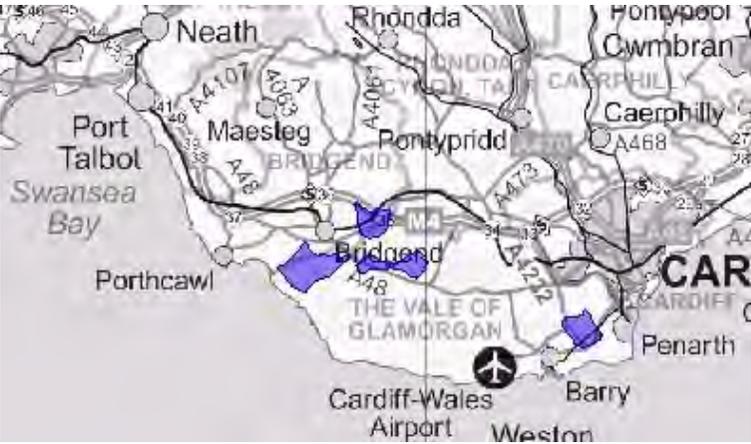
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Common Land	26 Sites: (523.87 Hectares)	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	Possible misuse and management of common land and historic status of common land. Important resource for amenity and recreation, 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, Llancafarn, 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

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																																																	
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Special Landscape Areas	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	Not applicable.	SLAs only designated in 2003 as part of UDP process. Unlikely that quality has changed.	Detrimental effect of development on the designated Special Landscape Area(s).	34. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Special Landscape Area Topic Paper																																																	
Public Rights of Way	<p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Comparator data not applicable.</p>		Paths that are signposted from the road		Paths that are easy to use		Year	Vale	Welsh Average	Vale	Welsh Average	1997/98	48%	37%	56%	45%	1998/99	50%	45%	59%	47%	1999/00	32%	44%	53%	55%	2000/01	59%	44%	53%	55%	2001/02	52%	Discontinued as	72%	39%	2002/03	56%	A national indicator	57%	44%	2003/04	58%		51%	44%	2004/05	58%		54%		Positive - continued improvements based on better management	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the rights of way network.</p> <p>Lack of certain types of provision e.g. bridleways.</p> <p>Overuse of popular paths e.g. coastal paths.</p> <p>User conflicts.</p>	35. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Rights of Way Improvement Plan
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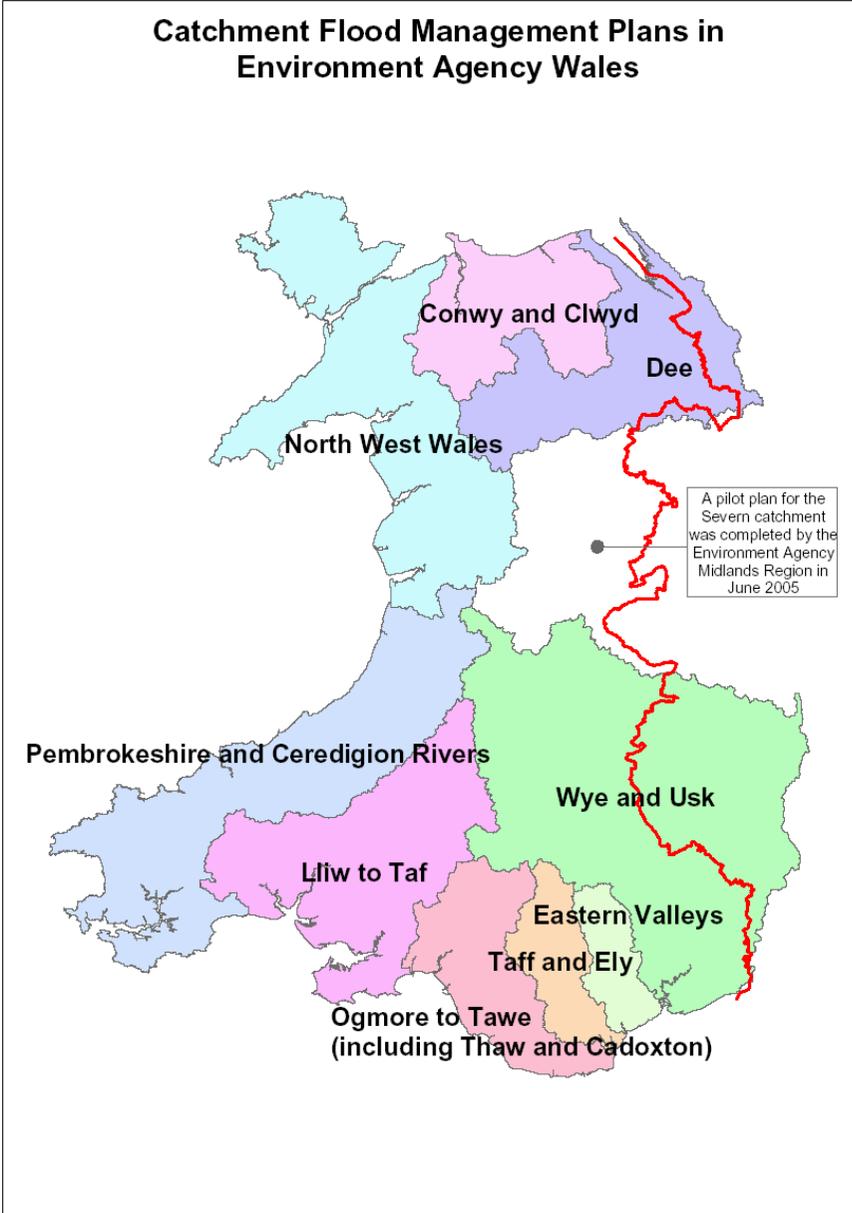
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Benzene	0.26	0.23	0.18																																																																					
CO	0.21																																																																							
1.3 - Butadiene	0.11	0.09																																																																						

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																														
<p>Air Pollution continued</p>	<p>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]</p>																																		
<p>Noise</p>	<p>Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Noise Survey 2005 – 2006 (Vale of Glamorgan)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">No of Complaints</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2004/05</th> <th>2005/06</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Data gap - 2004/5 figures No comparator data available.</p>	No of Complaints				2004/05	2005/06	Domestic		605	Construction		9	Equipment & Machinery		10	Traffic		9	Miscellaneous		38	Industrial		48	Commercial/Leisure		160	Total all categories		879		<p>No trend data available.</p>	<p>Impacts on health and well-being and the environment.</p>	<p>38. Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Noise Survey 2005/06</p>
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<p>Water Resources</p>																																			
<p>Areas at risk of flooding</p>	<p>The Development Advice Maps that accompany Technical Advice Note 15 “Development and Flood Risk (2004)” identify areas at risk of flooding within Wales.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>No trend data available.</p>	<p>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, Trehyngyll.</p> <p>Global warming and its resultant impacts.</p>	<p>39. TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk</p>																														

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																																								
<p>Groundwater Source Protection Zones</p>	 <p>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.</p>		<p>No trend data available.</p>	<p>Contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.</p>	<p>85. Environment Agency.</p>																																								
<p>Bathing Water Quality - Designated Sites</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Cold Knap Barry</th> <th>Jacksons Bay</th> <th>Whitmore y Bay</th> <th>southern-lown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Cold Knap Barry	Jacksons Bay	Whitmore y Bay	southern-lown	1999	●	●	●	●	2000	●	●	●	●	2001	●	●	●	●	2002	●	●	●	●	2003	●	●	●	●	2004	●	●	●	●	2005	●	●	●	●		<p>Positive - general increase in bathing water quality at monitored sites.</p>	<p>Potential impact on health and wellbeing. Potential impact on marine environment. Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and ecosystems. Potential to improve water quality.</p>	<p>40. Vale of Glamorgan Council - Bathing Water Archive</p>
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<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Catchment Flood Management Plans in Environment Agency Wales</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Trend data – not applicable.</p>			<p>Flood risk either from rivers or sea as a result of climate change</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>43. Environment Agency – Catchment Flood Management Plans South West Area</p>

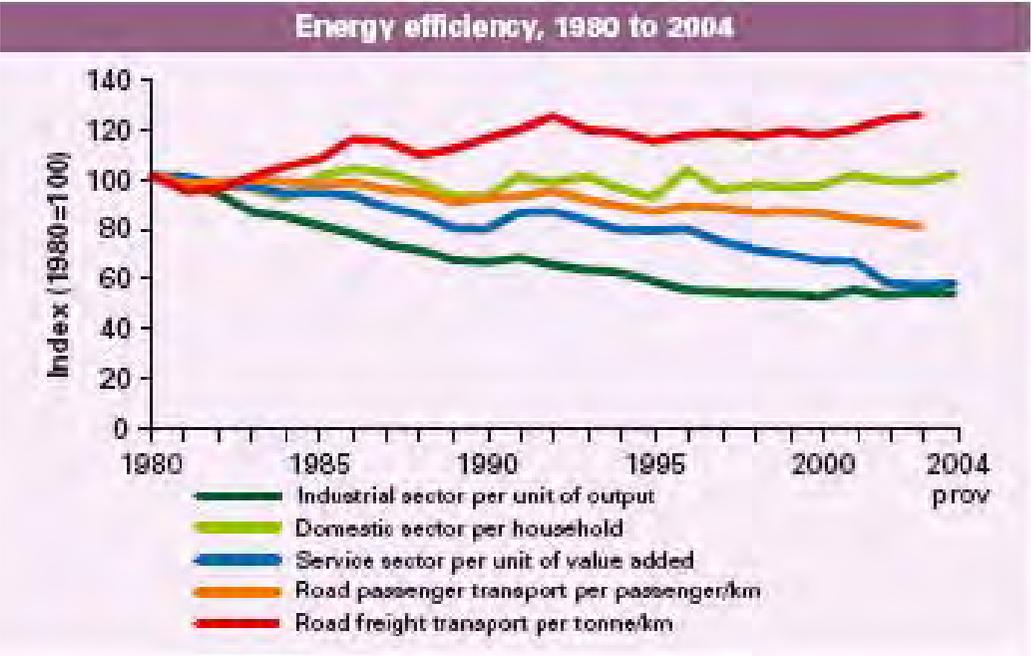
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source								
Sustainable Resources- Waste													
Waste-Municipal Waste Arising's	Municipal Waste Arisings (1994/95 to 2003/04) in Tonnes										<p>Continued increase in municipal waste arisings alongside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

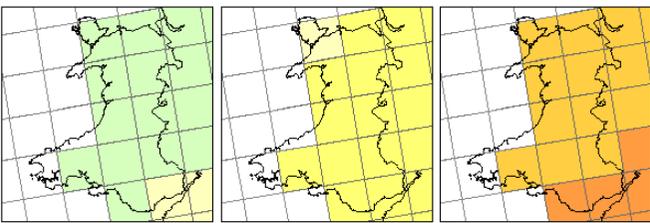
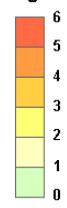
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Waste- Municipal Recycling	<p>Recycling and Composting Performance (1994/95 to 2003/04)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>94/95</th> <th>95/96</th> <th>96/97</th> <th>97/98</th> <th>98/99</th> <th>99/00</th> <th>00/01</th> <th>01/02</th> <th>02/03</th> <th>03/04</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling</td> <td>3,411</td> <td>3,579</td> <td>4,250</td> <td>5,040</td> <td>5,490</td> <td>6,251</td> <td>3,899</td> <td>4,392</td> <td>5,367</td> <td>6,219</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>678</td> <td>1,396</td> <td>2,202</td> <td>3,429</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3,411</td> <td>3,579</td> <td>4,250</td> <td>5,040</td> <td>5,490</td> <td>6,251</td> <td>4,577</td> <td>5,788</td> <td>7,569</td> <td>9,648</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling as % of MSW</td> <td>6.46%</td> <td>7.30%</td> <td>7.74%</td> <td>9.26%</td> <td>9.83%</td> <td>10.59%</td> <td>6.66%</td> <td>7.06%</td> <td>8.76%</td> <td>10.05%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting as % of MSW</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>1.16%</td> <td>2.25%</td> <td>3.60%</td> <td>5.54%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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%.</p> <p>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%.</p>		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%			<p>Continued increase in municipal waste arisings alongside increases in recycling rates.</p> <p>By 2008/09 recycling target for municipal waste will be increased to 40% in accordance with the WAG's 'Wise about Waste Strategy'.</p> <p>Methods of disposal</p> <p>Need to comply with European Waste Directive and to meet UK Government and regional targets for waste management.</p>	44. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan
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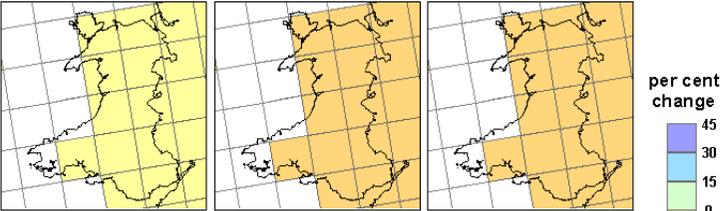
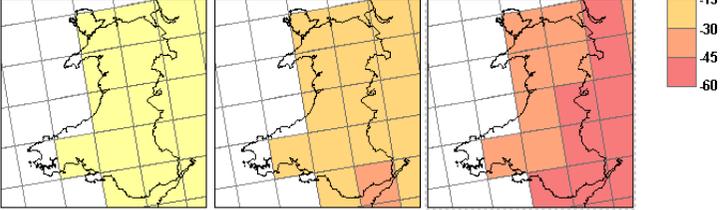
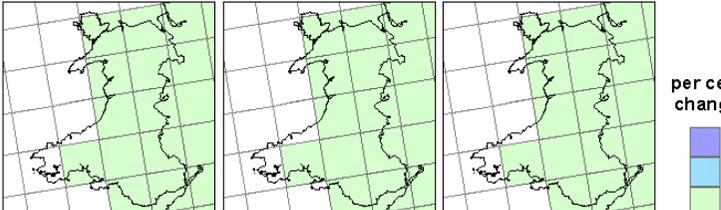
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Sustainable Resources- Minerals																									
Minerals-Limestone Aggregates	<p>Current operational Limestone Quarries are- Pantyffynnon Quarry, Lithalun Quarry, Wenvoe Quarry, Forest Wood Quarry, Pant Quarry, Ewenny, Longlands, Aberthaw, Garwa Farm.</p> <p>Vale of Glamorgan Annual Mineral Extraction by Source</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Comparator data – not applicable.</p>			2004	2005	% Change	Carboniferous Limestone	1.76	1.49	-8.5%	Liassic Limestone	Commercially Sensitive Information		-5%	Variable dependent upon demand. Demand predictions based on advice in Minerals Technical Advice Note 1.	<p>Need to ensure a readily available supply of aggregates throughout the LDP period to support the regional supply of minerals.</p> <p>Transport implications associated with extraction and movement to market.</p> <p>Sensitivity of location of quarries.</p> <p>Environmental impacts associated with mineral production.</p> <p>Hydrogeology.</p>	45. South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party								
	2004	2005	% Change																						
Carboniferous Limestone	1.76	1.49	-8.5%																						
Liassic Limestone	Commercially Sensitive Information		-5%																						
Minerals-Onshore sand and gravel	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.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Sensitivity of location of identified on shore sand and gravel resources.	46. MTAN 1 WAG																				

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																				
Sustainable Resources - Land Quality																									
<p>Areas of Grades 1, 2 and 3A agricultural land.</p>	<p>Agricultural land classification, proportion by grade.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Agricultural land classification indicates that 85% of the land within Vale of Glamorgan is agricultural</p>		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Total Area (000's ha)	Wales	0.2	2.3	17.5	44.7	35.3	1,730	Vale of Glamorgan	-	38.9	48.9	10.0	2.2	28		<p>High proportion of agricultural land within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Inappropriate development on agricultural land within the Vale.</p>	<p>47. Digest of Welsh Local Statistics 2004</p>
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<p>Land Quality- Development of Brownfield development</p>	<p>Percentage of previous Housing Land Supply / development on Brown field and Greenfield sites in the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% of Greenfield Supply</th> <th>% of Brownfield Supply</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>No comparison data available.</p>	Year	% of Greenfield Supply	% of Brownfield Supply	2001	22%	78%	2002	40%	60%	2003	40%	60%	2004	40%	60%	2005	40%	60%	<p>Past trend indicates that the majority of development and the availability of housing land supply has been brownfield.</p>	<p>The continued supply of readily available brown field land may be an issue.</p>	<p>48. JHLA Studies 2001 – 2005</p>			
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Energy- Efficiency	<p>Energy- Efficiency</p>  <p>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.</p> <p>Whilst energy efficiency in the domestic sector has remained stable, there has been increased demand in this sector over the same period (see above).</p> <p>No local / regional comparison data available.</p>			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	<p style="text-align: center;">Wales</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, produced by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Change in annual average daily temperature</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>Low Emissions scenario</p>  </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>High Emissions scenario</p>  </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>change in deg C</p>  </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">2020s 2050s 2080s</p>			<p>Reducing energy use.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable energy</p> <p>Reducing the need to travel.</p>	<p>51. UK Climates Impact Programme</p>

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
<p>Climate Change - Summer Precipitation</p>	<p>Wales</p> <p>Source: UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, produced by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)</p> <p>Percentage change in summer precipitation</p> <p>Low Emissions scenario</p>  <p>High Emissions scenario</p>  <p>2020s 2050s 2080s</p> <p>per cent change</p> <p>45 30 15 0 -15 -30 -45 -60</p>			<p>Reducing energy use.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable energy</p> <p>Reducing the need to travel.</p>	<p>51. UK Climates Impact Programme</p>
<p>Climate Change - Winter Precipitation</p>	<p>Wales</p> <p>Source: UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, produced by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)</p> <p>Percentage change in winter precipitation</p> <p>Low Emissions scenario</p>  <p>High Emissions scenario</p>  <p>2020s 2050s 2080s</p> <p>per cent change</p> <p>45 30 15 0 -15 -30 -45 -60</p>			<p>Reducing energy use.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable energy</p> <p>Reducing the need to travel.</p>	<p>51. UK Climates Impact Programme</p>

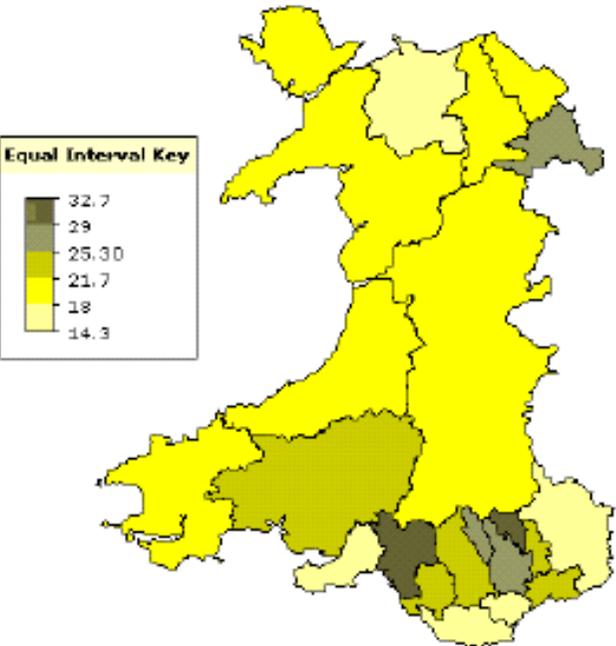
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<p>Climate Change – Greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<div> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Emissions of greenhouse gases in Wales</h3> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Estimated Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in Wales (Million tonnes)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Carbon dioxide (CO2)</th> <th>Methane (CH4)</th> <th>Nitrous oxide (N2O)</th> <th>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)</th> <th>Perfluorocarbons (PFC)</th> <th>Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)</th> <th>Basket of greenhouse gases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1990 r</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>14.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995 r</td> <td>10.8</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>13.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998 r</td> <td>11.4</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>13.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999 r</td> <td>11.5</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>13.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000 r</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>14.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001 r</td> <td>11.7</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>14.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>Greenhouse gases in Wales in 2002 have decreased slightly since 1990 but this followed an increase in emissions between 1998 and 2000</p> <p>No local / regional comparison data available.</p>	Year	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Methane (CH4)	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	Basket of greenhouse gases	1990 r	11.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.0	1995 r	10.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.2	1998 r	11.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.8	1999 r	11.5	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.8	2000 r	12.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.8	2001 r	11.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.0	2002	10.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.8			<p>Need to continue to assist in reducing greenhouse emissions to meet EU commitments and national set targets.</p>	<p>52. Key Env Statistics for Wales</p>
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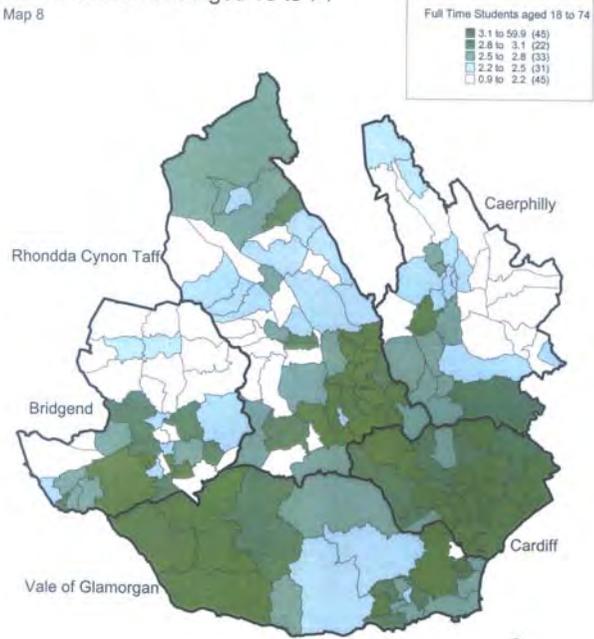
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change – Greenhouse gas emissions by sector	<p style="text-align: center;">Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Wales by Sector</p> <p>In 2002, the main source of greenhouse gas emissions in Wales was the 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'.</p>			<p>Need to continue to assist in reducing greenhouse.</p> <p>Promote sustainable transport.</p> <p>Promote energy efficiency.</p>	53. National Assembly for Wales Changing Climate Challenging Choices

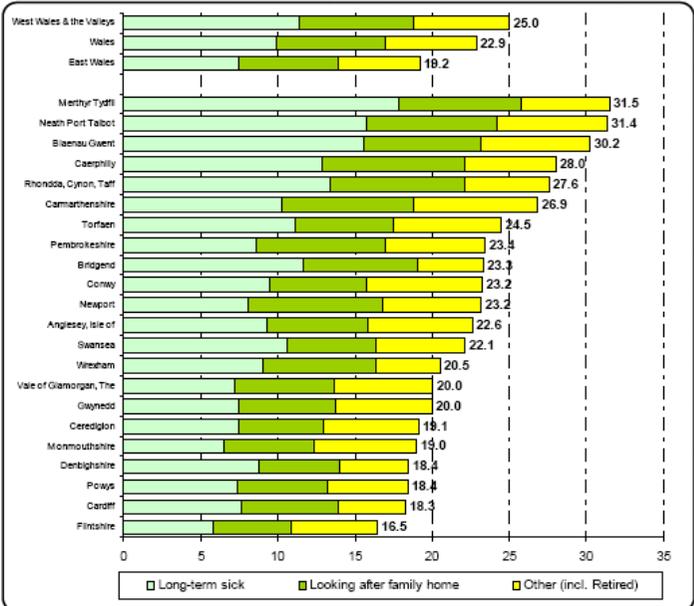
SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																														
<p>Ecological Footprint</p>	<p>Ecological footprints measure how much nature we have, how much we use, and who uses what. The Vale of Glamorgan's Ecological Footprint represents the amount of biologically productive land and water used by its residents.</p> <hr/> <p>THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT = 5.31 gha. / per person</p> <hr/> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity Category</th> <th>Main Consumptive Items included in Category</th> <th>Ecological Footprint (gha/capita)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Food and Drink</td> <td>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.</td> <td>1.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>Domestic fuel including gas, electricity and other fuels such as oil or bio-fuels</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Investment</td> <td>Investment in tangible fixed assets such as plant and machinery, transport equipment, dwellings and other buildings and structures</td> <td>0.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td>Car fuel, the impact associated with purchasing and maintaining private vehicles and public transport (bus, train, coach, air travel etc.)</td> <td>0.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumables</td> <td>Includes durables and non-durables items including newspapers, clothing, appliances, glassware, tools, medical products, audio-visual equipment, personal effects etc.</td> <td>0.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government and Other</td> <td>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</td> <td>0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Services</td> <td>Includes private hospital and education, postal, telephone, water supply, recreation, insurance, financial services etc.</td> <td>0.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>Building, maintenance and repair of dwellings</td> <td>0.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holiday Activities</td> <td>Any consumption by UK residents overseas, from hotel energy requirements to eating out and shopping</td> <td>0.39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <hr/> <p>No trend data available.</p> <p>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.</p>	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			<p>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 Co² produced for each household, which the study estimates to be 16.59 tonnes per year.</p>	<p>83 Vale of Glamorgan Ecological footprint (2006)</p> <p>84 Reducing Wales' Ecological Footprint (march 2005)</p>
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ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source		
Employment							
Employment Land / Premises / Vacancy rates	EMP 1 LAND FOR EMPLOYMENT USES			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	
	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				

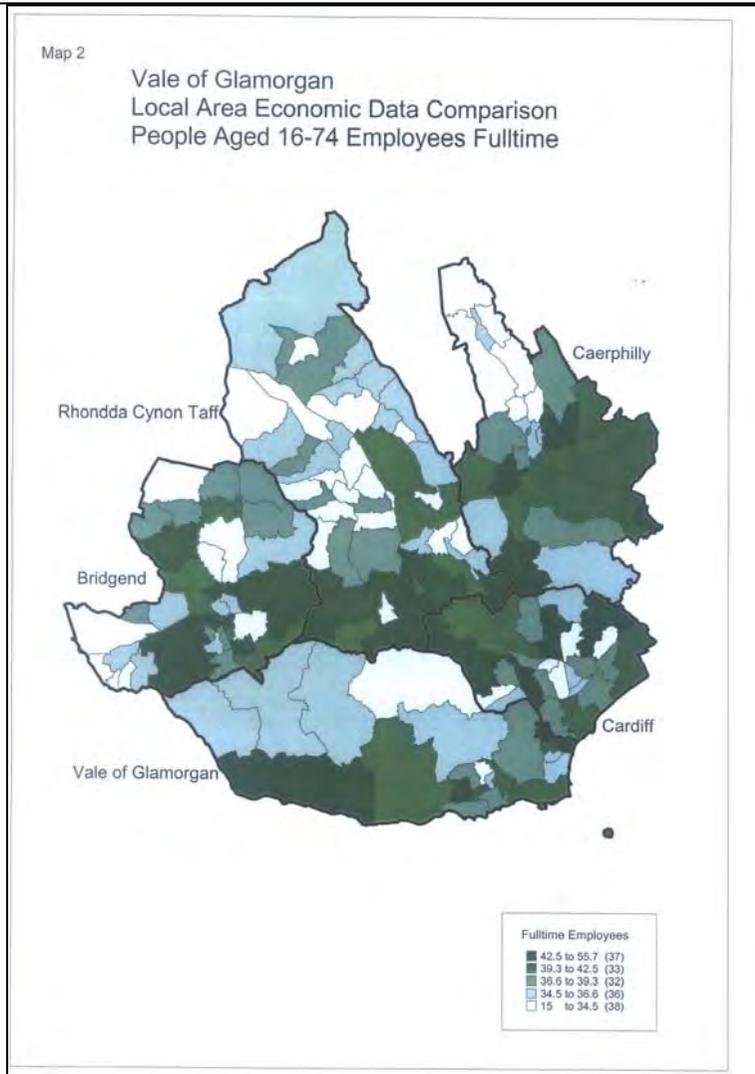
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Employment Land / Premises / Vacancy rates continued	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">TOTAL</td> <td colspan="2">199.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vacant</td> <td>Developed</td> <td>Partially Developed</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		TOTAL		199.4		Vacant	Developed	Partially Developed				
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Skills and Education	<p>Low number of people with no qualifications in Vale, except for Court and Gibbonsdown wards.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> % with no qualifications at working age </div>  <p>© Crown Copyright, ONS GD272183.2002</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No data available for skills shortages.</p>		<p>No trend data for % with no qualifications available.</p>	<p>Isolated wards of underachievement.</p> <p>Access to educational facilities.</p>	<p>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>56. WAG, Baseline Data and Intelligence – Vale of Glamorgan Report (2004)</p>								

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source					
<p>Full-time Students (aged 18-74)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">All Full-Time Students (Persons)</td> <td>The Vale of Glamorgan</td> <td>Wales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5,276</td> <td>150,263</td> </tr> </table> <p>Vale of Glamorgan Local Area Economic Data Comparison Full Time Students Aged 18 to 74 Map 8</p>  <p>Higher concentrations in east and west Vale related to Cardiff University and Bridgend Technical College.</p>	All Full-Time Students (Persons)	The Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	5,276	150,263		<p>The 2001 census shows that 2.36% of people aged 16 – 74 are economically active full time students</p>	<p>Student accommodation.</p> <p>Provision and access to community facilities and services.</p> <p>Life long learning.</p> <p>Integrated communities.</p>	<p>2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics</p> <p>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>57. Lifelong Learning Service Plan 2006 – 2007, VoG</p>
All Full-Time Students (Persons)	The Vale of Glamorgan		Wales							
	5,276	150,263								
<p>Economically Inactive People</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>High number of retired people (aged 16-74) living in the northern Vale and Sully, Penarth, Wenvoe and Dinas Powys.</p>		<p>Unemployment for the Vale has remained low in recent years: 2003- 2.4% 2004- 2.2% 2005- 2.3% 2006- 2.4%</p>	<p>High number of inactive retired people throughout Vale.</p> <p>Pockets of economically inactive found in Barry.</p> <p>Pressure on facilities for economically inactive e.g. leisure / community facilities, transport, health care etc.</p>	<p>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p>					

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source																																																				
<p>Economically Inactive People continued</p>	<p>High number of looking after home / family, economically inactive people in east Barry, Stanwell, St Athan, Llandow / Ewenny and Cowbridge.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Chart 10 Economic inactivity rates for people of working age, not in full-time education, by reason and unitary authority, 2003</i></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Chart 10: Economic inactivity rates by unitary authority, 2003</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Unitary Authority</th> <th>Total Inactivity Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>West Wales & the Valleys</td><td>25.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Wales</td><td>22.9</td></tr> <tr><td>East Wales</td><td>18.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>31.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td>31.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td>30.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>28.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda, Cynon, Taff</td><td>27.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>26.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>24.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>23.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Brigend</td><td>23.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>23.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Neaport</td><td>23.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Anglesey, Isle of</td><td>22.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>22.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>20.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan, The</td><td>20.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>20.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>18.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>17.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>18.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>18.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>18.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>16.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Welsh Local Labour Force Survey</i></p>	Unitary Authority	Total Inactivity Rate (%)	West Wales & the Valleys	25.0	Wales	22.9	East Wales	18.2	Merthyr Tydfil	31.5	Neath Port Talbot	31.4	Blaenau Gwent	30.2	Caerphilly	28.0	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	27.6	Cardiff	26.9	Torfaen	24.5	Pembrokeshire	23.4	Brigend	23.3	Gwynedd	23.2	Neaport	23.2	Anglesey, Isle of	22.6	Swansea	22.1	Wrexham	20.5	Vale of Glamorgan, The	20.0	Gwynedd	20.0	Ceredigion	18.1	Monmouthshire	17.0	Denbighshire	18.4	Powys	18.3	Cardiff	18.3	Flintshire	16.5		<p>The level of economic inactivity has remained fairly constant in 2004/5, as follows:</p> <p>Jan 04 - 21.7%</p> <p>Apr 04 - 22.5%</p> <p>Oct 04 - 21.5%</p> <p>Jan 05 - 22.5%</p>	<p>Lack of employment opportunities in need areas e.g. Barry.</p>	<p>58. NOMIS</p> <p>1. Census 2001</p>
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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.

<p>Manufacturing Industry</p>	<p>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.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9f9f9; padding: 10px;"> <p>Table 3. Employment in Overseas-Owned Manufacturing Plants, 2001</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Plants (number)</th> <th>Employees (thousands)</th> <th>% of manufacturing jobs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Welsh Register of Manufacturing Employment</p> </div>			Plants (number)	Employees (thousands)	% of manufacturing jobs	Blaenau Gwent	22	3.0	41	Cardiff	17	3.2	21	Swansea	12	2.9	34	Bridgend	15	6.0	55	Neath	14	4.6	44	Torfaen	14	3.4	40	Caerphilly	32	4.8	34	Merthyr Tydfil	8	1.3	29	Newport	17	6.1	47	Rhondda	39	5.2	31	Vale of Glamorgan	12	4.6	56	South Wales	202	45.1	38	Wales	330	68.0	36	<p>Jobs in manufacturing fell from 6075 in 1998 to 3465 in 2002.</p>	<p>Jobs in manufacturing are declining.</p>	<p>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>3. NAW, Stats Wales</p>
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<p>Agricultural Industry</p>	<p>There are estimated to be more than 400 farms in the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>Agriculture is a major land-use in the Vale of Glamorgan (see Environmental data).</p> <p>There are approximately 400 persons employed in the Agricultural Industry in addition to those classed as self-employed.</p> <p>Pressure for new development in the Countryside, on or adjoining agricultural land.</p> <p>Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification</p>	<p>No regional / national comparison data available.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Significant agricultural industry – employment and land use implications</p> <p>Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification and specialist farming (e.g. Organic).</p> <p>Pressure for development on / adjoining agricultural land</p>	<p>55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</p> <p>59. http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/quick/summary.xls</p> <p>54. Planning applications and enquiries</p>																																																								

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	124.4	125.4	129.5	132.5	137.5	145.5

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 Rhose.

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

<p>Retail</p>	<p>The Local Retail Hierarchy for the Vale of Glamorgan is defined by the UDP as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Major Town Shopping Centre (Over 15,000 m² of retail floor space) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barry Town Centre 2. Established District Centres (Over 3,500 m² but less than 15,000 m² of retail floor space) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somerfields, Thompson Street Barry 4. Local Centres (with more than 10 retail outlets but of less than 3,500 m²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The vitality and viability of retail centres throughout the hierarchy are subject to different pressures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Generally low levels of vacancy</p> <p>Higher levels of vacancy within Barry than Cowbridge and Penarth.</p> <p>Town centre retail function is declining.</p> <p>Out-of-town shopping is increasing, especially for food.</p>	<p>36. Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011</p> <p>63. VOG Retail Surveys (various)</p>
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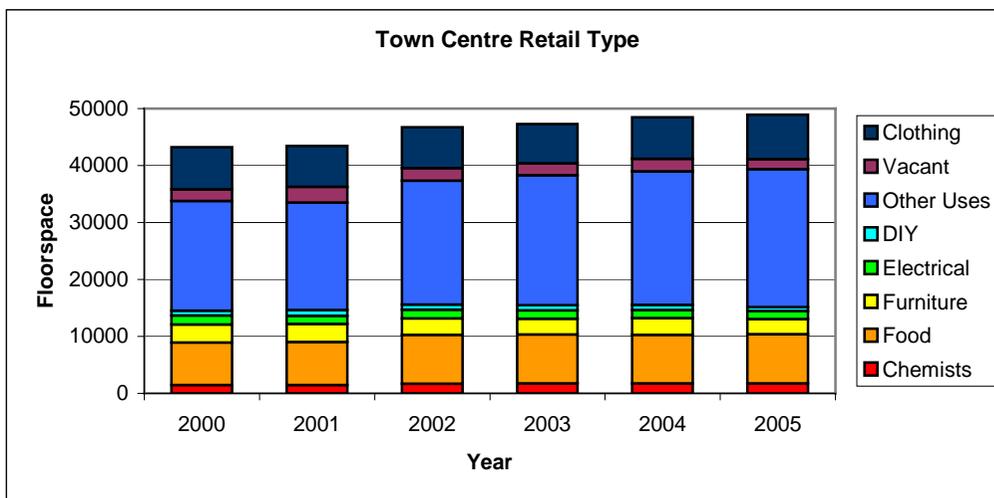
Retail continued

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.

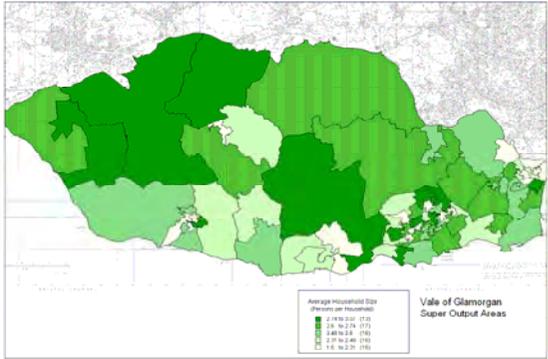
Of the £2,683,087 spent on food in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2000, 62% was spent in the main supermarkets at Culverhouse Cross, Penarth Marina, Highlight Park, Barry and Cadoxton, Barry.

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	<p>Between 1997-2006 a total of 4176 dwellings were built in the Vale of Glamorgan, of which 278 (6.65%) were affordable.</p> <p>The Demand for Affordable & Social Rented Homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Annual Housing Completions:</p> <p>99/00 – 401 00/01 – 631 01/02 – 700 02/03 – 713 03/04 – 509</p> <p>Average annual housing completion from 1991-2011 was 492 units.</p>	<p>Shortage of temporary accommodation, specialist accommodation (e.g. youth)</p> <p>Lack of affordable housing in the Vale</p> <p>The demand for the Tenant Support Scheme (TESS) which outstrips the supply in relation to all client groups.</p> <p>Pressure for new housing development</p>	<p>64. Compiled by VOG based on JHLA Studies</p> <p>65. VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009</p>
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<p>Housing Need continued</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Predicted Growth in Temporary Accommodation 2000/1-2008/9</p> <p>The Supply of Affordable & Social Rented Homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Need for Supported Housing</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The supply of affordable rented accommodation is falling.</p>																
<p>Housing Conditions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing Strategy 2004 – 2009</p> <table border="1"> <caption>RATES OF UNFITNESS</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>% Unfit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Barry</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penarth</td> <td>6.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Vale</td> <td>2.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Rural</td> <td>5.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Rural</td> <td>6.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WALE OF GLAMORGAN</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	% Unfit	Barry	7.5%	Penarth	6.1%	East Vale	2.5%	South Rural	5.4%	North Rural	6.4%	WALE OF GLAMORGAN	6.0%	<p>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</p>	<p>Large quantities of older, unfit housing stock, particularly in Barry.</p> <p>Relationship between good housing conditions and other issues such as health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>66. Welsh House Condition Survey 1998, WAG</p> <p>65. Housing Strategy 2004 – 2009, VoG</p> <p>2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS</p> <p>9. VOG, Community Profile 2006,</p>
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<p>Housing Conditions continued</p>	<p>Overcrowding</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Persons per Room</th> <th>Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to 0.5 persons per room</td> <td>75.18</td> <td>73.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 0.5 and up to 1.0 persons per room</td> <td>23.99</td> <td>25.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room</td> <td>0.69</td> <td>0.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 1.5 persons per room</td> <td>0.15</td> <td>0.25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Average Household Size</p>  <p>F. Unfit dwellings by unitary authority</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Unitary Authority</th> <th>Per cent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>12.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda Cynon Taff</td><td>11.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>11.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>11.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>10.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>10.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgend</td><td>9.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td>9.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Newport</td><td>9.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>9.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td>9.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>8.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td>7.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>The Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>5.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td>4.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>4.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Isle of Anglesey</td><td>4.4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	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	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	<p>'unfit' homes with 4.4%</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The majority of rural areas have slightly larger household sizes than those in urban areas.</p>	<p>Relationship between good housing conditions and other issues such as health and wellbeing and education.</p> <p>Concealed households.</p>	
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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 accommodation 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.																																																																																															
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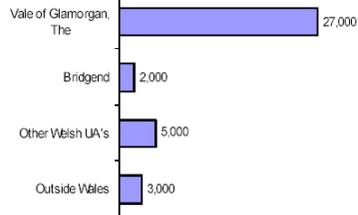
Travel patterns continued

Commuting in The Vale of Glamorgan

Where the residents of the authority work



Origin of those working in the authority



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).

Work Mode	Survey Percents				
	Car	Bus	Train	Cycle	Walk
Baenau 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
Mormouth	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

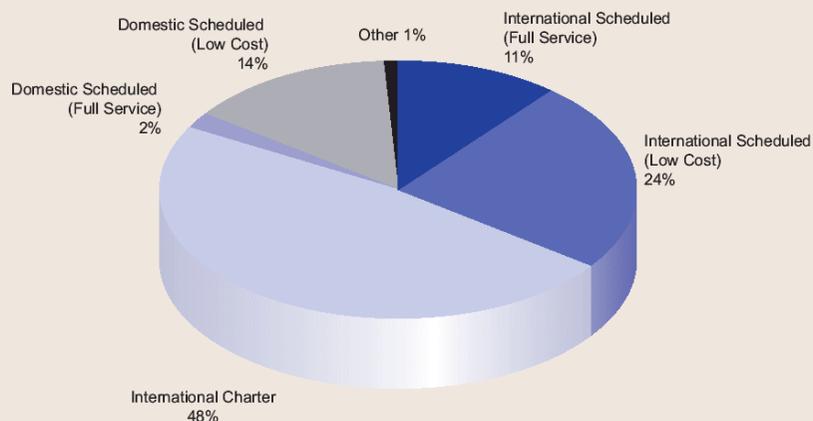
South East Wales Transport Alliance Transport Survey 2005

<p>Car ownership</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Vale of Glamorgan</th> <th colspan="2">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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>Total cars or vans</td> <td></td> <td>58330</td> <td></td> <td>1328621</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Vale of Glamorgan		Wales			Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	All Households		48753		1209048	No car or van	21.51	10487	25.95	313797	1 car or van	45.34	22102	45.54	550648	2 cars or vans	27.03	13177	22.94	277378	3 cars or vans	4.81	2343	4.31	52149	4 or more cars or vans	1.32	644	1.25	15076	Total cars or vans		58330		1328621	<p>Levels of car ownership correspond with patterns of household income.</p> <p>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%</p>	<p>Trend towards higher car ownership year on year – links to problems associated with traffic-related pollution and damage to the environment.</p> <p>The large number of 2+ car households in the rural Vale leads to low patronage of public transport and marginalisation of no-car households</p> <p>Increased car use increases road safety risks.</p>	<p>4. Census 1971, 1981, 1991 & 2001</p>															
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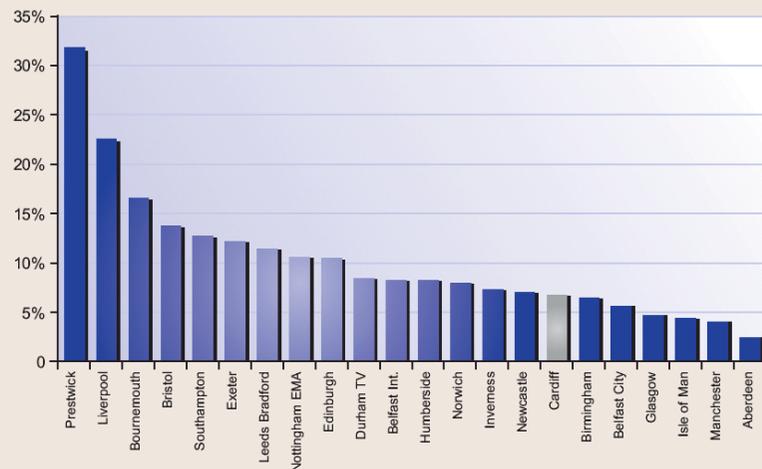
Figure 1. 2004 Traffic Breakdown at Cardiff International Airport



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

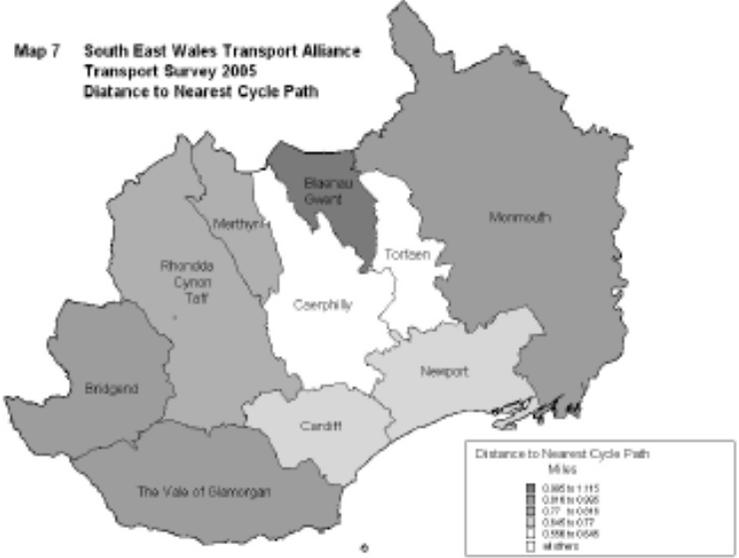


Source: CAA (excluding Coventry)

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

<p>Air Travel continued</p>	<p>Target to increase surface access to Airport by public transport from 2% to 10%.</p> <p>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.</p>			
<p>Bus Service provision</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Saturday services – 4 settlements have bus service levels lower than the recommended level.</p> <p>Sunday services – 21 settlements have a small shortfall compared to the recommended levels.</p> <div> <p>Map 10 South East Wales Transport Alliance Transport Survey 2005 Bus Frequencies</p> <p>Frequency of Fastest Bus Service Percent with 30 minute or better frequency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more 61% to 80% 46% to 60% 31% to 45% 16% or less </div>	<p>None available at present. Review to take place in 2006/07.</p>	<p>The following settlements are the most lacking in sufficient bus services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberthaw (West) Welsh St. Donats Cog Llancarfan Penmark Colwinston Corntown Llanblethian Llanmaes Barry Garden Suburb Penllyn 	<p>74. VoG (2005) Assessment of Bus Service Provision 2005</p> <p>69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005</p>

<p>Train service</p>	<p>Trains run between Cardiff and Bridgend through the Vale. The following settlements are served by passenger transport by the Vale of Glamorgan Railway line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llantwit Major* • Rhoose* • Barry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Barry Island ○ Barry* ○ Barry Dock ○ Cadoxton* • Dinas Powys • Eastbrook* • Cogan* • Penarth <p style="text-align: right;">[*Park and ride facilities exist]</p> <p>Services run daily, from hourly to quarter-hourly trains, depending on the time and station service.</p> <div> </div>	<p>Two new railway stations opened at Rhoose and Llantwit Major in June 2005.</p> <p>Nationally there has been continued growth in the number of passenger journeys since 1980.</p>	<p>Good rail passenger services on coastal strip, east of Llantwit Major.</p> <p>No rail services in much of rural Vale and larger settlements of Sully, Cowbridge and Wenvoe.</p>	<p>75. VOG, Public Transport Guide, Summer 2006</p> <p>76. DFT Statistics</p>
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<p>Freight</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>No local / regional freight data available.</p>	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)						Year	Road	Rail	Water	Pipeline	All modes	1960	49	30	20	0	100	1970	85	25	23	3	136	1980	93	18	54	10	175	1990	136	16	56	11	219	2000	158	18	67	11	255	<p>Overall increase in freight by all modes except rail which has significantly fallen.</p>		<p>77. DFT Statistics</p>
Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)																																														
Year	Road	Rail	Water	Pipeline	All modes																																									
1960	49	30	20	0	100																																									
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1980	93	18	54	10	175																																									
1990	136	16	56	11	219																																									
2000	158	18	67	11	255																																									
<p>Cycle provision</p>	<p>There are clusters of cycling accidents in the urban areas with significant numbers identified in particular in Barry and at Cogan Roundabout.</p> <p>No data available on length of designated cycle paths within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> 	<p>None available</p>	<p>Lack of designated cycle paths and cycle parking in Vale of Glamorgan</p> <p>There is no comprehensive network of cycle routes in the Vale, provision is made on an ad hoc basis.</p>	<p>68. VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)</p> <p>69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005</p>																																										

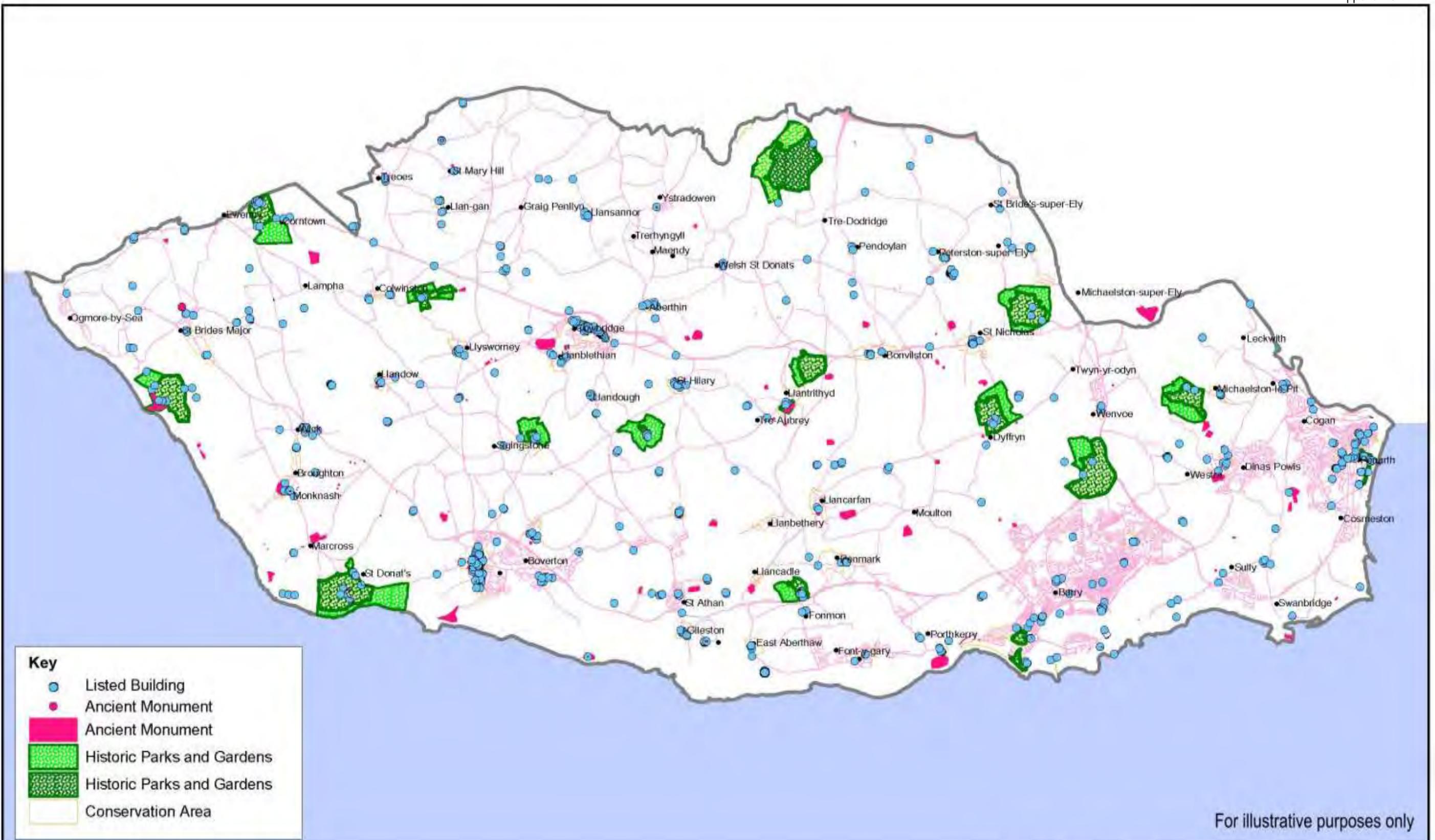
Ports	<p>Barry Dock is the only active commercial port in the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>The Port of Barry has direct rail connections to the national rail-freight network</p> <p>Barry Port has received Port Environmental Review System (PERS) accreditation in 2006.</p>	<p>Total arrivals have declined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

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Key

- Listed Building
- Ancient Monument
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Area

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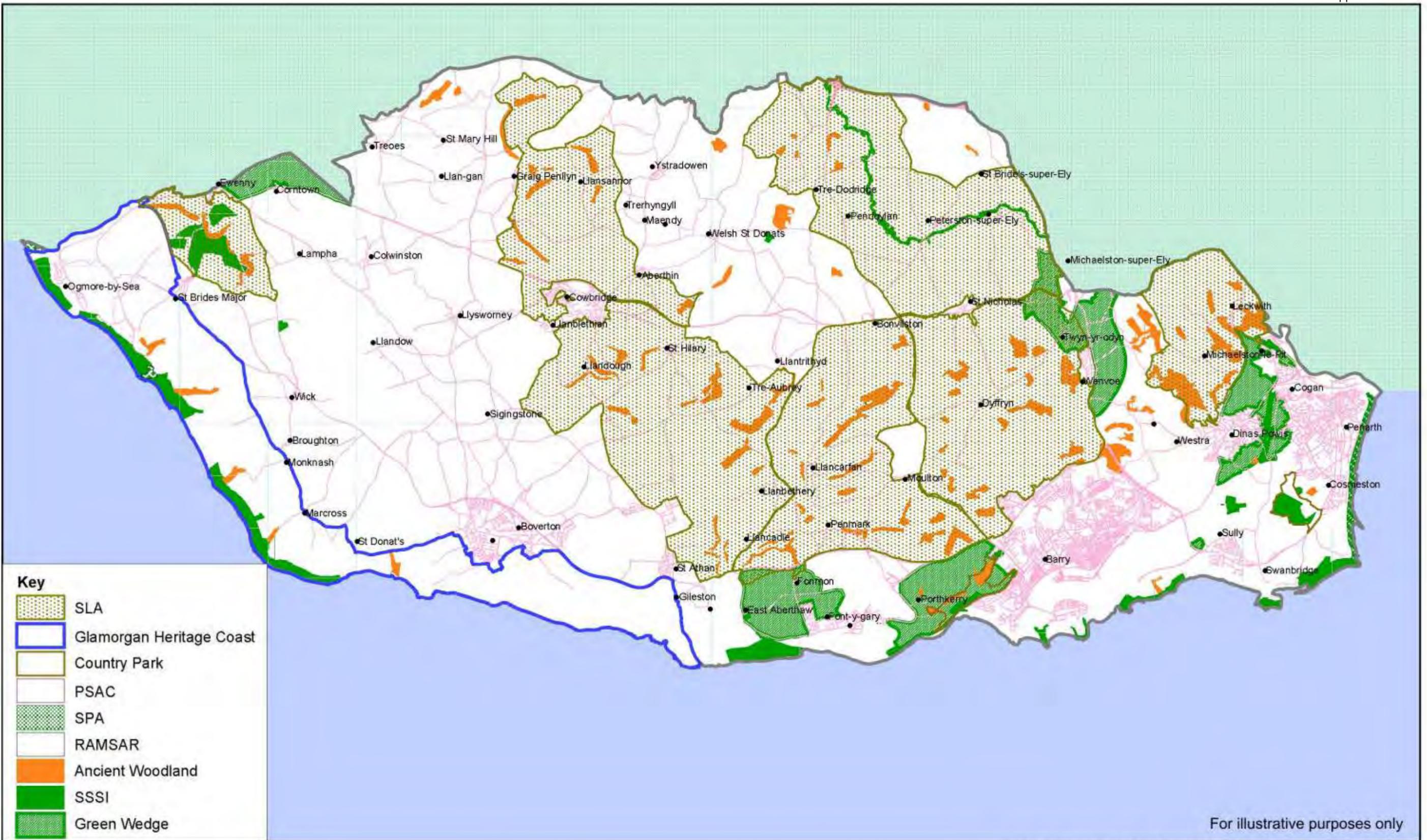
Fig.1 : Cultural Heritage



Printed By: sathomas

Date: 03/10/2006

Scale: 1:90000



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	<h1 style="margin: 0;">Fig.2 : Environmental Designations</h1>	
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Fig.3 : Flood Risk



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



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VALE OF GLAMORGAN
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

STRATEGIC
OPTIONS
STAKEHOLDER
WORKSHOP

REPORT OF CONSULTATION

June 2007





Executive Summary

This Consultation Report outlines the views expressed at a stakeholder workshop, which was held to discuss the Strategic Options for the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP). The workshop was held on Thursday 24th May 2007, at the YMCA Hub, in Barry and involved 52 attendees representing a wide variety of interests and organisations from the Vale of Glamorgan and neighbouring authorities (see Appendix A).

The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to engage relevant stakeholders in initial discussions on the following LDP strategy options:

- **Option 1:** Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).
- **Option 2a:** Dispersment of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
- **Option 2b:** Dispersment of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
- **Option 3:** Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).
- **Option 4:** A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.
- **Option 5:** Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth / Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St. Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.

The workshop discussions highlighted the advantages and disadvantages of these options. Through these discussions, option 5 was deemed to be the most favourable strategy by stakeholders. Option 4 was considered viable, although cost implications of such a strategy were perceived to be a major constraint to its delivery. Options 2a and 2b were determined to be inappropriate for the Vale of Glamorgan as one does not take sustainability issues into consideration and the other is not a focused approach. Option 3 was thought to result in rural areas having too much development. Although currently in place, it was considered that option 1 would not address future issues and problems facing the Vale of Glamorgan.

The stakeholders were also asked to suggest alternative strategy options, and the following were identified:

- Option 1 in conjunction with Option 4
- Option 2b in conjunction with Option 5
- Option 5 in conjunction with Option 4
- Develop a strategy with a strong focus on the tourism potential of the Vale of Glamorgan.



- Tie in proposed development in the Vale of Glamorgan with those in neighbouring authorities (e.g. Brocastle, Llantrisant and Culverhouse Cross)
- Focus development around Cardiff International Airport.
- Concentrate the majority of development in and adjoining existing major settlements but provide area-specific allocations within the surrounding areas.

The Council will seek to ensure that the preferred strategy meets the expectations of relevant stakeholders and the sustainability objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report¹.

Participants gave feedback on the stakeholder workshop and 76% felt their overall experience of the day was good to excellent.

The findings from the workshop will be used by the Council to develop the draft preferred strategy for the LDP, which will be formally consulted on early next year.

¹ SA Scoping Report, Vale of Glamorgan, January 2007



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1 Introduction

1.0.1 The Vale of Glamorgan Council is currently considering the strategy options for its Local Development Plan (LDP), which will govern how land within the Vale of Glamorgan is used between 2011 and 2026.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 To ensure that the policies in the LDP promote the principles of sustainable development, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the LDP, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, is being undertaken simultaneously. The LDP and the SA processes are being carried out in an iterative and integrated manner. Figure 1.1 below outlines these two processes.

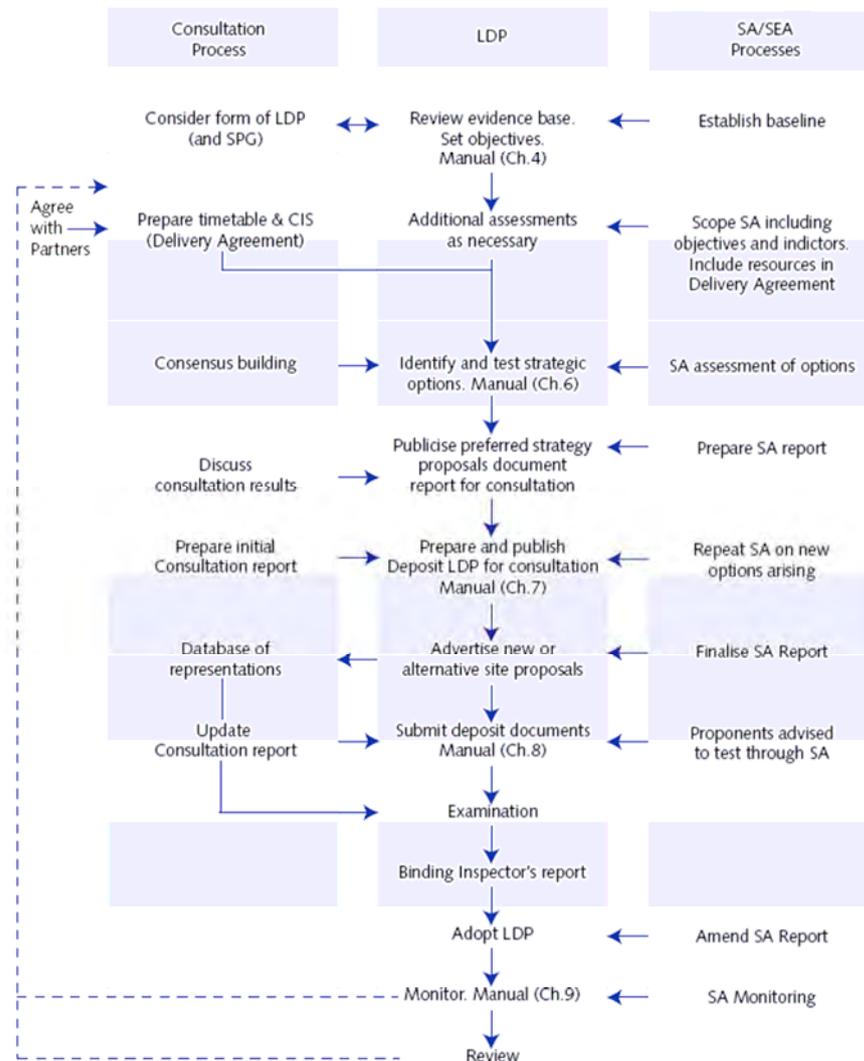


Figure 1.1: Main Stages of the LDP and SA Processes (Source: LDP Manual, June 2006)



1.1.2 The Council are currently undertaking the third stage of the LDP process, in which they are determining the preferred strategy option. The options currently under consideration are as follows:

- Option 1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).
- Option 2a: Dispersment of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
- Option 2b: Dispersment of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
- Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).
- Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.
- Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth / Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St. Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.

1.1.3 To assist the Council in this process, an appraisal of the options will be carried out as a part of the SA process. This appraisal will be based on the SA objectives which have been developed using feedback from the SA stakeholder workshop held in October 2006. This workshop highlighted that the key issues for the stakeholders in the Vale of Glamorgan include (but are not limited to):

- Transport and accessibility;
- Employment related issues;
- Housing provision, especially affordable housing;
- Increasing development pressures;
- Community cohesion;
- Waste disposal and pollution; and
- Threats to cultural and natural heritage.

Details of the findings from this workshop are provided in the *Sustainability Appraisal Stakeholder Workshop - Report of Consultation* (October 2006) which is available for viewing on the Council's website (www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk).

On Thursday 24th May 2007 a further workshop was undertaken by the Council as part of their LDP consultation process with stakeholders, to obtain valuable feedback and opinions on the LDP strategy options currently being considered.



1.2 The Workshop

1.2.1 The purpose of the workshop was to:

- share information on LDP strategy options
- provide stakeholders with the opportunity to share their views on the various LDP strategy options
- provide stakeholders with the opportunity to influence the Council's preferred strategy
- address any queries and questions

1.2.2 Invitations were sent to a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including various local interest groups and organisations from the Vale and neighbouring authorities, of which 52 attended. A list of attendees is provided in **Appendix A**.

1.2.3 As an introduction to the workshop, Emma Harvey (Operational Manager, Planning and Transportation Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council) provided an update on progress with the LDP. This was followed by a presentation by David Hourd (Hyder Consulting), who explained the role of the SA in determining the preferred strategy of the LDP. Emma Harvey gave a further presentation outlining the purpose of the workshop. It should be noted that there were also opportunities for workshop attendees to ask questions at the end of each presentation to clarify aspects of the LDP process and the workshop itself. The full agenda for the Workshop is provided in **Appendix B**.

1.2.4 The workshop was arranged so that there were six groups, and discussions focused on the advantages and disadvantages of each of the options outlined above. Attendees were also asked to provide any alternative options to those already proposed. Each group had a facilitator and scribe to ensure that discussions were focused and comments were accurately recorded.

1.2.5 A summary of the discussions for each option is given in Section 2 and the suggested alternative options are provided in Section 3. This feedback will now be used in determining the preferred strategy for the LDP. Section 4 outlines the subsequent stages of the LDP and SEA processes.

2 The Strategic Options

2.1 Option 1

Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).

- 2.1.1 This option maintains the current strategy contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011), which focuses development within 'the Waterfront Strip'. This encompasses the larger coastal towns and villages of Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose, capitalising on their good transport links, availability of services and facilities as well as regeneration opportunities within Barry Waterfront (see Figure 2.1).

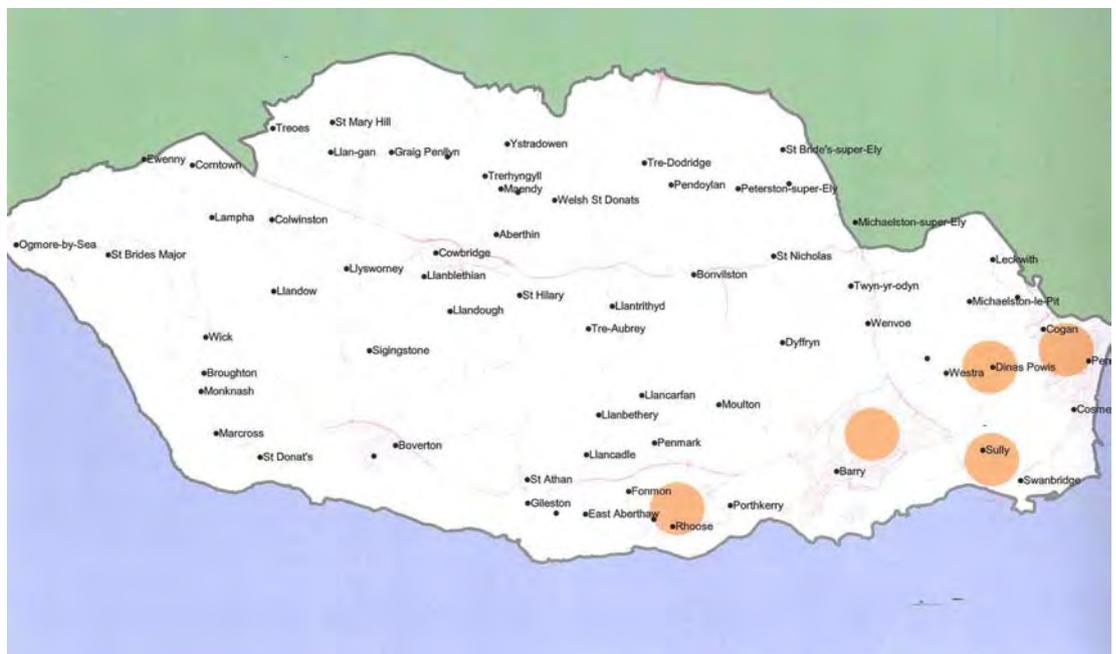


Figure 2.1: Indicative Illustration of Option 1

- 2.1.2 Discussions regarding this option identified a number of advantages and disadvantages which are outlined below. Stakeholders suggested that if this strategy option is taken forward it should consider how the tourism potential of the Vale of Glamorgan can be maximised and that affordable housing is adequately provided to meet the needs of the local population.

Advantages

- 2.1.3 The areas identified for growth already have sufficient infrastructure capacity (rail, road and community facilities) to accommodate further development. It was considered that the option may encourage the development of previously developed land, protecting the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan, including important areas of greenfield land, against major development. This approach protects the diversity of small communities, whilst also keeping larger towns vibrant.



- 2.1.4 It is likely that the option will make these key areas attractive for investment, increasing competition with neighbouring authorities and promoting regeneration in settlements such as Barry. It is anticipated that increased investment will also bring about growth in other smaller settlements.
- 2.1.5 Although some consultees highlighted that there has been minimal provision of affordable housing through the current UDP, others were of the opinion that option 1 may promote more affordable housing opportunities.

Disadvantages

- 2.1.6 Participants felt strongly that this option does not address commuting issues for smaller communities and the suburbs of Cardiff. This is particularly due to the assumption that employment will continue to be focused on the Cardiff area. It was also highlighted that congestion problems are likely to be exacerbated as existing commuter links have already reached capacity, and public transport services are currently inadequate.
- 2.1.7 A key issue raised was that this option does not take into account the proposed development of the Defence Training Academy at St Athan (a development of major regional importance). The main concerns in this respect relate to access to and from the site, and the likelihood that Llantwit Major may become a dormitory town to St Athan. It was also felt that the option would not take into account other major development occurring in areas on the western edge of the Vale such as Brocastle. The proposed Severn Barrage was also referred to although it was pointed out that this scheme may not be implemented during the LDP period .
- 2.1.8 Although the option is expected to promote focused development, it was considered that rural areas would be further isolated. To prevent this, growth in other areas of the Vale of Glamorgan would need to be promoted. Failure to do this may cause rural settlements to “become sterile and unsustainable commuter settlements.” Furthermore, participants expressed concern that the Option places pressure on green wedge areas and encourages urban coalescence, leading to a loss of identity.

Summary and Conclusion

- 2.1.9 Overall it was felt that although this strategy has been effective in the current UDP period, it would not be appropriate to plan for the next 15 years on this basis. Key disadvantages highlighted that:
- the current UDP strategy is not flexible and is irresponsive to significant change e.g. impact of new development on housing and transport infrastructure;
 - there are few opportunities for the development of rural communities;
 - provision of affordable housing has been minimal; and
 - there has been increased pressure on existing green wedges.
- 2.1.10 There were, however, some consultees who considered that a continuation of the current strategy was appropriate. Identified strengths of the current strategy included:



Advantages

2.2.3 Discussions indicated that this option is likely to spread development across the Vale of Glamorgan providing benefits to rural areas through a need for improved public transport, community facilities/services and affordable housing. Furthermore, although there would be cumulative effects, the impacts of development would not be concentrated in one area. However, certain considerations that would need to be taken into account in taking this option forward include:

- Giving priority to the development of brownfield sites;
- Providing additional facilities such as leisure facilities and shops, so that settlements are self-sustaining; and
- Further development of transport infrastructure.

Disadvantages

2.2.4 Although considered an advantage by some, other stakeholders felt that if improvements were not made, existing facilities and infrastructure in some areas may come under increased pressure as a result of this strategy. Transport infrastructure, particularly in the rural areas, is considered to be currently inadequate and is unlikely to sustain increased development. Accordingly, there is concern that transport problems may be exacerbated.

2.2.5 Furthermore, existing community facilities (e.g. health, education and policing) may also face increased pressure and consideration would need to be given to increasing the capacity of these facilities. If additional facilities are to be provided, it would be necessary to ensure that they are accessible to those that need them and that these communities can sustain them.

2.2.6 Overall, it was felt that this option is overly simplistic, lacks focus and does not take into account other planning factors and may give rise to contentious planning issues. It was considered that basing the option solely on current population would be inappropriate.

2.2.7 The discussion groups were concerned that by taking this option forward, the Council would not be meeting their legal obligation to promote sustainable development. It was emphasised that a sustainability test would be required and that, in order to enable “informed, organised growth” the following should be considered:

- The ability of communities to cope with certain levels of development due to the adequacy of existing facilities;
- Settlement demographics to ensure that appropriate housing and facilities are provided that meet the needs of local residents;
- The utilisation of existing facilities;
- That there are appropriate local employment opportunities;
- Findings of a housing needs survey;



2.3.2 Comments made relating to this option are similar to those made for option 2a, although option 2b is preferred because it includes consideration of sustainability issues. Below are the advantages and disadvantages identified.

Advantages

2.3.3 The suggested sustainability test was generally welcomed and it was felt that it would allow for a more balanced approach, enabling more informed planning decisions to be made. Participants recommended that the sustainability test take the following into account:

- A historic settlement survey and protection of conservation areas;
- Protection of the character of the rural settlements;
- Provision of appropriate community facilities;
- Protection of important habitats;
- Capacity of local infrastructure;
- Appropriate local employment opportunities;
- Provision of affordable housing;
- Land drainage issues and flood risk in some communities; and
- Availability of land for development, ensuring that brownfield sites are used in preference to greenfield sites.

2.3.4 It was considered important that the criteria used in the sustainability test are comprehensive and clearly set out.

Disadvantages

2.3.5 There were concerns relating to the implications that this option would have for transport infrastructure and the character of smaller settlements, some of which are valued for their tourism potential.

2.3.6 Some consultees felt that this approach would require improvement of facilities and infrastructure throughout the area and that it does not consider the level of funding and resources that would be necessary to achieve this. Furthermore, encouraging a number of small scale developments is unlikely to provide the economies of scale required to allow for improvement of facilities and infrastructure such as the transport network, leisure facilities, shops etc.

2.3.7 The success of this strategy is dependent upon the behaviour of residents in settlements, as most people are likely to continue to live in the rural areas and commute to urban areas for work. As such, it was felt that the availability of employment opportunities in individual settlements would be a key factor in the success of this option. The most sustainable option would be to provide employment opportunities locally to ensure that residents do not have to commute elsewhere to work.



Summary and Conclusion

- 2.3.8 Although the majority of stakeholders preferred this option over option 2a, it was stressed that if option 2b is taken forward, the criteria used in the sustainability test would need to be comprehensive. This would ensure that development occurs in settlements that not only need it, but can sustain it. It should be noted that despite the support for this option, it was not favoured over the others under consideration.

2.4 Option 3

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

- 2.4.1 Unlike option 1, this option would concentrate future development within the larger rural settlements that have good levels of services, facilities and infrastructure relative to other settlements within the rural Vale (see Figure 2.4).

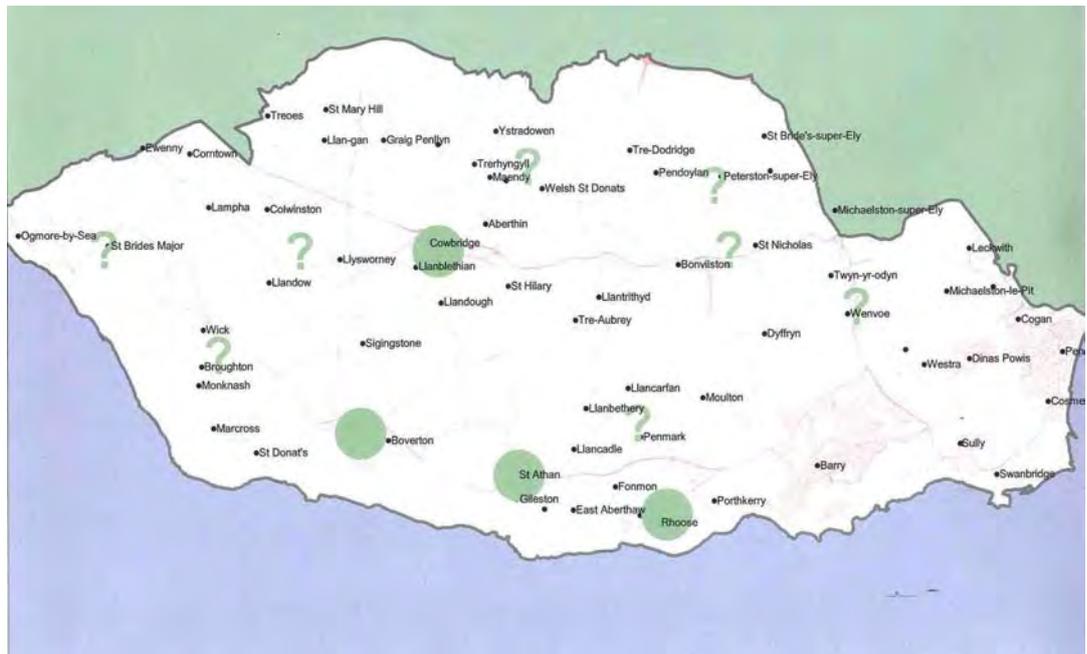


Figure 2.4: Indicative Illustration of Option 3

- 2.4.2 While this option provides a more focused approach than option 2a and 2b, the workshop discussion raised a number of advantages and disadvantages, which are outlined below.

Advantages

- 2.4.3 This option reduces development pressure on urban areas in the south east Vale and focuses new development in larger rural villages along existing rail and road corridors. Infrastructural improvements and the provision of new employment opportunities in the areas identified would be essential for the success of this option as it would also reduce the levels of commuting into Cardiff.



- 2.4.4 Attendees highlighted that this option provides the opportunity for the provision of additional community facilities in these larger rural settlements and the improvement of existing infrastructure. However, it was emphasised that the development of housing, needs to be employment driven.

Disadvantages

- 2.4.5 Some participants felt that the option excludes some settlements that have the potential for development, particularly the more significant urban areas such as Barry and others. The view was expressed that this option would lead to the creation of large urban areas in the rural Vale, while existing urban areas may stagnate and potentially decline.
- 2.4.6 There are concerns that growth of some communities such as St Athan and Llantwit Major, may result in coalescence which would lead to a loss of their individual character and identity, while others cannot sustain additional growth. It was felt that there would be increased pressure on existing facilities and infrastructure, in particular transport infrastructure, which is already considered to be inadequate. The need to improve transport links in support of this strategy was deemed important, specifically between Cardiff and Bridgend.
- 2.4.7 Participants also highlighted that there may be a danger that development will occur in the settlements identified within the option at the expense of other nearby communities.
- 2.4.8 There was much discussion on the possible effects of the development of the proposed Defence Training Academy at St Athan and potential growth of Cardiff International Airport. It was emphasised that the likely effects of such development would need to be considered. A key point was raised relating to the likely increase in the number of commuters to the training academy at St Athan from the surrounding areas or outside of the Vale of Glamorgan.

Summary and Conclusion

- 2.4.9 Stakeholders recognised the benefits of developing some of the larger villages in the rural areas, such as facilitating improvements in transportation networks, facilities and services. However, there was concern that this option ignores areas that may have a clearer opportunity for expansion. Furthermore, growth of some of the villages could result in the loss of their character and identity.
- 2.4.10 It is evident from the comments outlined above that stakeholders have strong reservations about taking this strategy forward.

2.5 Option 4

A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self containment

2.5.1 This option would propose that the majority of new development would be concentrated in one area to create a new settlement. In order to ensure that the settlement would support a sustainable population, a range of services and facilities, as well as good infrastructure would form part of the new settlement (see Figure 2.5).



Figure 2.5: Indicative Illustration of Option 4

2.5.2 Discussions relating to this option were focused mainly on the practicalities of its delivery. In this respect, stakeholders identified a number of issues that would need to be taken into consideration if this option is to be taken forward:

- Funding for the development of the settlement;
- Management of the development;
- Phasing of the development;
- Size of the settlement;
- Location of the settlement; and
- Proximity of transport links.

Stakeholders identified a number of advantages and disadvantages of Option 4 as outlined below.



Advantages

- 2.5.3 Some participants considered that the development of a new settlement was a viable option provided that it was appropriately located and enabled the opportunity to promote the development of sustainable communities.
- 2.5.4 It was felt that this option would protect existing rural communities as the new settlement would be self-contained. Some were of the view that it was also likely that the new facilities would serve residents in nearby settlements, although others felt that the view was over simplistic.

Disadvantages

- 2.5.5 Although some stakeholders assumed that the new settlement would be self-contained, others felt that a self-contained settlement was not feasible and that it was likely to become a commuter settlement. As such, stakeholders stated that a definition of “self-containment” was necessary.
- 2.5.6 It was felt that the option does not take into consideration the potential for development in other parts of the Vale of Glamorgan and may lead to a loss of agricultural land and important wildlife habitats.
- 2.5.7 There was also concern that this option is likely to be unviable as the resources required for the development of a new settlement are far too high.

Possible Locations Identified

- 2.5.8 A number of potential locations for the new settlement were identified including:
- Along the existing coastal belt, although there were concerns over coastal erosion;
 - Along the M4 corridor, as there would already be good transport links and would leave the majority of the historical/natural areas untouched;
 - On the proposed link road from the south of the Vale of Glamorgan to the M4;
 - At St Athan, to compliment existing plans to develop the training academy. (the transport infrastructure would, however, need to be improved to provide links to the nearby railway line);
 - At Llandow (including Llandow Trading estate), as there is already an employment base which requires an improved transport network (expansion to include housing development and associated services etc. would result in a sustainable community where there is already a demand for such improvements. The area also has a number of brownfield sites which could be developed, rather than utilising greenfield sites);
 - Bonvilston;
 - Along the A48 e.g. Tair Onen (a disused Forestry Commission site);



2.6.2 Discussions around this option were fairly positive, highlighting a number of advantages and some disadvantages as outlined below. Consultees drew attention to some areas of concern that would need to be addressed if the option is to be taken forward. For example, although development is necessary, it needs to be sensitive to the character of the settlements in which it occurs. In addition, thought needs to be given to the improvement of existing transport facilities such as the provision of a railway link between St Athan and Llanwit Major. It would also be necessary to ensure that appropriate facilities and infrastructure are available in the settlements ear-marked for growth.

Advantages

2.6.3 It was considered that this option is the most sustainable and represents the most balanced compromise, allowing for growth throughout the Vale of Glamorgan while concentrating the main development within larger urban areas with good transport links to Cardiff. It is also thought that the option promotes viable sized settlements that could provide new housing and employment opportunities, community facilities and transport infrastructure, therefore reducing outward commuting from the Vale of Glamorgan.

2.6.4 It is expected that the option would also help to maintain current services and community facilities in major towns and villages. It would allow the continued use of brownfield sites in Barry, and elsewhere, to provide mixed use development and continue regeneration initiatives.

2.6.5 Consultees were of the opinion that this option takes into account the current trends in the Vale of Glamorgan, particularly in relation to transport links, availability of services, and employment opportunities, while also accommodating future growth resulting from planned development such as the Defence Training Academy at St. Athan.

Disadvantages

2.6.6 While some consultees considered spreading development across the Vale of Glamorgan an advantage, others felt that through this option, the Council would be trying to develop in too many areas at once, thereby stretching available funding and resources.

2.6.7 As it stands, the option limits the settlements identified for growth, ruling out other areas with much potential at this early stage. The ability of the larger settlements to absorb significant development was questioned. For example, it is considered that Llantwit Major has already experienced a large amount of growth and that any additional development would erode its character as a historic rural town. Furthermore, that there is potential to worsen existing problems resulting from areas becoming commuter settlements (e.g. Penarth and Llandough).

Summary and Conclusion

2.6.8 All discussion groups recognised that this option had a number of benefits and it was deemed to be the most appropriate of all the options discussed. This is particularly due to its balanced approach, focusing on primary urban areas, whilst also allowing development across other parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.



- 2.6.9 This option optimises development in areas which are able to provide a basis of facilities, infrastructure and transport networks as well as appropriate housing and employment opportunities, thereby resulting in a more sustainable solution.
- 2.6.10 The main concerns relate to whether spreading development across the Vale of Glamorgan will dilute focus, resources and funding whilst also affecting the character of smaller settlements and whether the areas at the very eastern end of the Vale (Penarth, Llandough) could accommodate significant development given the concerns on congestion, access to services and availability of sites.



3 Alternative Options and Approaches

3.0.1 A number of alternative approaches were suggested by stakeholders during the workshop. While some consultees suggested new approaches, others indicated a preference for various combinations of options.

Options in combination:

- Option 1 in conjunction with Option 4
- Option 2b in conjunction with Option 5
- Option 5 in conjunction with Option 4

3.0.2 These combinations were suggested as they optimise the advantages of each of the options as detailed above, while giving the opportunity to minimise the disadvantages.

3.0.3 Alternative approaches were suggested including the following:

- Develop a strategy with a strong focus on the tourism potential of the Vale of Glamorgan.
- Tie in proposed development in the Vale of Glamorgan with those in neighbouring authorities e.g. Brocastle, Llantrisant and Culverhouse Cross)
- Focus development around Cardiff International Airport.
- Concentrate the majority of development in and adjoining major settlements but provide area-specific allocation within the surrounding areas.

3.0.4 The advantages and disadvantages of these alternative approaches were not discussed, although they were thought to deliver stakeholders desired results while addressing issues and problems that are not sufficiently addressed by Options 1 to 5.



4 What Next?

- 4.0.1 The workshop was useful for discussing the perceived advantages and disadvantages of the strategy options proposed by the Council. These will be taken into account as the Council determines the preferred strategy for the LDP.
- 4.0.2 The Council has commissioned a number of studies e.g. Local Housing Market Assessment and Employment Needs Study, to assist in determining the preferred strategy. The Sustainability Appraisal of the strategy options will also be carried out at the same time to inform the decision making process.
- 4.0.3 The preferred LDP strategy will be set out in the Preferred Strategy Report which will be issued for formal consultation early in 2008.



Appendix A: Workshop Attendees

Organisation	Name
Arriva Trains Wales	Malcolm Howitt
Barry Citizens Action Group	Dilys Colbourne
Barry College	Mark Roberts
Barry Dock Lifeboat	Stuart McMillan
Barry Town Council	Jane Comerford
Bridgend County Council	Jonathan Lane
Campaign for Protection of Rural Wales	Robin Simpson
Cardiff County Council	Helen Williams
Cardiff County Council	Phil Williams
Cardiff International Airport Limited	Steve Hodgetts
Countryside Council for Wales	Karen Maddock-Jones
County Land & Business Association	Heather March
Cowbridge & Llanblethian Residents Group	Dr. C A Pearce
Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council	Cllr. Mrs. Sue Cox
Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council	Cllr. Mrs. Linda Adams
Coychurch Lower Community Council	Cllr. John Bryce-Richards
District Valuer Services	Alan Colston
Environment Agency Wales	Jackie Walters
Environment Agency Wales	Sarah Boyd
EST Transport	Simon Wilkins
Farmers Union of Wales	Angela Giddings
Farmers Union of Wales	Sian Davies
First Cymru Buses Ltd	Peter Tinsley
Forestry Commission	Tony Moorley
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd	Judith Doyle
Green & Clean PULP Project	J R Hardman
Holy Trinity Presbyteruab Church, Barry	W. H. Burgess
Home Builders Federation	Richard Price
Hyder Consulting (Facilitator)	George Smith
Hyder Consulting (Scribe)	David Hourd



Organisation	Name
Hyder Consulting (Scribe)	Marlene Chitonga
Llancarfan and District Community Association	Susan Taylor
Llandough Community Council	Cllr M. Edwards
Llandow Community Council	Cllr Martyn Hurst
Llanwit Major Town Council	Cllr Lesley Stokes
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	Janice Tse
National Children's Homes	Chris Redcliff
Newport City Council	Lucie Taylor
Penarth Society	Alwyn Evans
Penarth Town council	Edward Vick
Pendoylan Community Council	Cllr Peter Fox
Pontyclun Community Council	Cllr Gordon Norman
South Wales Fire & Rescue Service	Lyndon Hier
St Athan Community Council	Cllr. Brian Acott
St Athan Community Council	Cllr Dave Street
St Brides Major Community Council	Cllr Kath Mepham
St Brides Major Community Council	Cllr Chris Howell
Sustrans Cymru	Gwyn Smith
Vale District Sports Council	Angela Price
Vale Local Health Board	James Crinion
Vale of Glamorgan 50s and Senior Citizens Forum	John Mudford
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Facilitator)	Andrew Wallace
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Facilitator)	John Marks
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Facilitator)	Clare Cameron
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Facilitator)	Emma Harvey
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Facilitator)	Lucy Turner
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Facilitator)	Rob Thomas
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Scribe)	Peter Thomas
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Scribe)	John Raine
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Scribe)	Andrew Eccleshare
Vale of Glamorgan Council (Scribe)	Victoria Abraham



Organisation	Name
Vale of Glamorgan Railway Company	Janet Small
Welsh Historic Gardens Trust	Janet Williams
Wildlife Trust for South & West Wales	Nigel Ajax-Lewis
Youth Hostel Association	Mr. R. L. Pittard



Appendix B: Workshop Agenda

- 9.00 Registration with Tea and Coffee**
- 9.30 Welcome and Introduction**
Councillor Christopher J. Williams – Cabinet Member for Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council
- 9.45 Presentation – LDP Update**
Emma Harvey – Operational Manager, Planning and Transportation Policy
- 10.00 Question and Answer**
- 10.10 Presentation – LDP Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**
David Hourd - Hyder Consulting (SA Consultants)
- 10.25 Question and Answer**
- 10.35 Presentation – Purpose of Workshop**
Emma Harvey – Operational Manager, Planning and Transportation Policy
- 10.45 Break – Tea and Coffee**
- 11.00 Workshop – LDP Strategy Options**
Stakeholders to discuss the following options (15 minutes per option):
- Option 1:**
Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).
- Option 2a:**
Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
- Option 2b:**
Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
- Option 3:**
Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).

**Option 4:**

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

Option 5:

Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth / Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St. Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.

Alternative Options?**12.45 Close and Way Forward**

Rob Thomas – Head of Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council

1.00 Buffet lunch



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VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

STRATEGIC OPTIONS OFFICER WORKSHOP

July 2007



Draft Strategy Options Officer Workshop Report

Executive Summary

This report outlines the views expressed at a Local Development Plan Strategic Options Officer Workshop held to consider the Strategic Options proposed for the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP).

The workshop was held on the 25th July 2007 at the Council's Civic Offices in Barry and was attended by officers of the Vale of Glamorgan Council representing a wide range of service areas.

A list of officers who attended the workshop is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

The purpose of the workshop was to engage officers from various service areas in a discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing the various strategy options proposed. The options under consideration being:

- **Option 1:** Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).
- **Option 2a:** Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
- **Option 2b:** Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
- **Option 3:** Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).
- **Option 4:** A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.
- **Option 5:** Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth / Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St. Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.

In addition, the following alternative options arising from the stakeholder workshop held on the 24th May 2007 were also considered:

- **Option 6:** Composite Option 1 & Option 4 – Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.
- **Option 7:** Composite 2b & Option 5 – Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth/Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St.Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.
- **Option 8:** Composite Option 5 & Option 4 – Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth/Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St.Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

Having considered the various options presented to them and the advantages and disadvantages of each, officers were of the opinion that Option 5 represented the most realistic and sustainable approach to future development within the Vale of Glamorgan and it clearly reflects current Government thinking.

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1. Introduction

- 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. The Vale of Glamorgan Council like other authorities in Wales is currently developing its LDP in accordance with guidance produced by the Welsh Assembly Government. Once adopted, the LDP will replace the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996 – 2011 (UDP) and will set out the Council's land use planning policies against which developments will be assessed in the period from 2011 to 2026.
- 1.2 The Council is currently undertaking the third stage of the LDP process that is, the consideration of a number of realistic and deliverable strategy options and the selection of a preferred strategy.
- 1.3 Six strategy options had previously been considered by stakeholders at a workshop held at the YMCA HUB in Barry on the 24th May 2007 and a detailed report of that consultation exercise can be found on the Council's web site at:
- www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning_policy
- 1.4 This report reflects the views expressed by officers on the six strategy options previously considered as well as three alternative strategy options that resulted from the earlier workshop.
- 1.5 The strategies under consideration are:
- Option 1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose (current UDP strategy).
 - Option 2a: Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
 - Option 2b: Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
 - Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhose and potentially others to be identified).
 - Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.
 - Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth / Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St. Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.
- 1.6 Along with the alternative options, which arose from the earlier stakeholder workshop:
- Option 6: Composite Option 1 & Option 4 – Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.
 - Option 7: Composite 2b & Option 5 – Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth/Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St.Athan to be

a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.

- Option 8: Composite Option 5 & Option 4 – Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth/Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St.Athan to be a key development opportunity. Smaller sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

1.7 To assist the Council in this process, an independent appraisal of the options will be carried out as a part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. This appraisal will be based on the SA framework objectives, which have been developed using feedback from the SA stakeholder workshop held in October 2006. This workshop highlighted that the key issues for the stakeholders in the Vale of Glamorgan include (but are not limited to):

- Transport and accessibility
- Employment related issues
- Housing provision, especially affordable housing
- Increasing development pressures
- Community cohesion
- Waste disposal and pollution; and
- Threats to cultural and natural heritage.

1.8 Details of the findings from this workshop are provided in the *Sustainability Appraisal Stakeholder Workshop - Report of Consultation* (October 2006) which is also available on the Council's website at:

www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning_policy

2. Purpose and Format of Workshop

2.1 The workshop was held to:

- Update officers on the progress of the Local Development Plan.
- Enable officers from a wide range of service areas to engage in the LDP process and to give their views on the various strategy options under consideration.
- Provide officers with the opportunity to influence the development of the LDP Preferred Strategy.

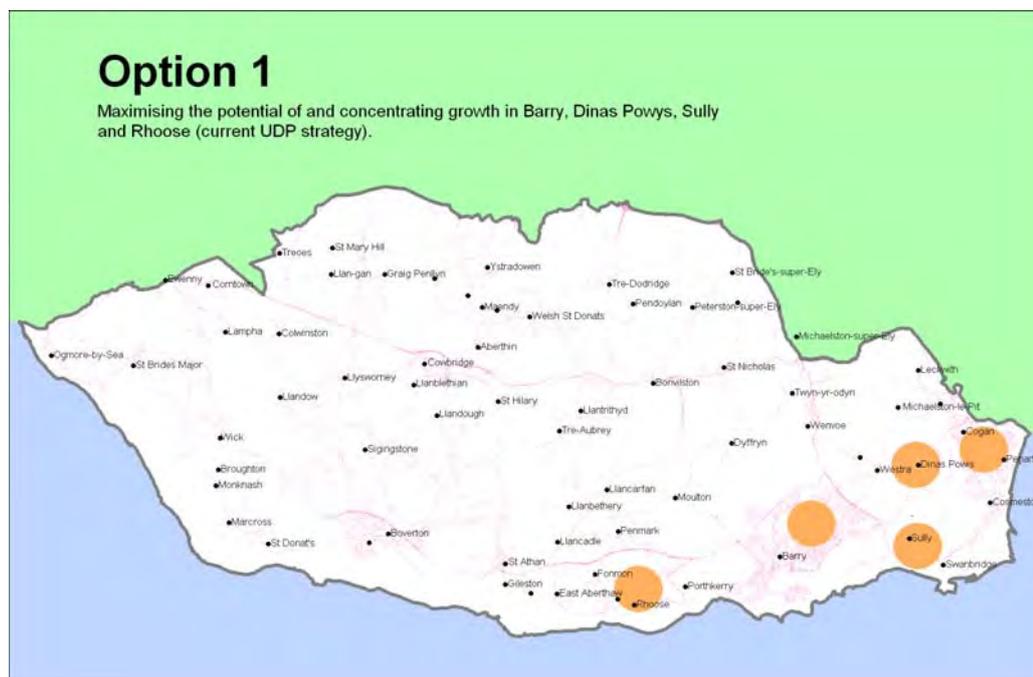
2.2 The officer workshop followed a similar format to the stakeholder workshop with Emma Harvey the Operational Manager for Planning and Transportation Policy; Vale of Glamorgan Council, providing a progress report on the LDP and outlining the contents of the approved Delivery Agreement, the development and consultation on the SA Scoping report and the consultation workshops on the Strategy Options. Officers were advised on the aims of the workshop before being split into two groups to consider the various strategy options.

2.4 The agenda for the workshops is shown at Appendix 2.

3. The Strategy Options

3.1 Option 1

Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).



- 3.1.1 This option maintains the current strategy contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011), which focuses development within 'the Waterfront Strip'. This encompasses the larger coastal towns and villages of Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose, capitalising on their good transport links, the availability of services and facilities as well as regeneration opportunities within Barry.

Advantages

- 3.1.2 It was acknowledged that the current UDP strategy has generally worked well to date in that it has maximised brownfield development and largely protected the rural villages from inappropriate development. The strategy has delivered regeneration in Barry and the wider Vale and has enabled good transport links into the main development areas. It is also evident that urban areas can offer more affordable housing opportunities.
- 3.1.3 Officers were of the view that it would be more sustainable to concentrate development in the existing urban settlements as community benefits derived through planning gain could be maximised through economies of scale. Spreading development around a large number of smaller settlements could devalue any benefits secured.
- 3.1.4 Furthermore, this option maintained a high level of countryside protection by limiting development to the larger rural settlements identified. Such an option was considered to be preferable for waste management purposes as it enabled resources to be effectively targeted in a small number of locations.

Disadvantages

- 3.1.5 It was recognised that there is now limited brownfield land available to continue the implementation of this strategy and it would therefore be difficult to sustain. It was questionable as to whether there would be enough sites in these areas to satisfy the

allocations that would be required by the Council and in this regard concern was also expressed over the coalescence of the settlements identified for growth.

- 3.1.6 Progressing this option was also considered to significantly disadvantage the western communities, which were effectively excluded from any benefits that might be secured from development proposals.
- 3.1.7 Additionally, this option failed to consider the future implications of the St.Athan Defence Training Academy (DTA) proposal or major developments that have been promoted on the border of the Vale of Glamorgan within adjacent local authorities e.g. J33 & J34, Dragon Studios at Llanillyd.
- 3.1.8 Congestion was also thought to be a significant problem especially in the eastern Vale, with over 40% of the Vale population commuting into Cardiff. Resolving the congestion problem was thought to be difficult due to the limited land available in the locality of the problem(s).
- 3.1.9 Uncertainties about the proposed developments at Junctions 33 and 34, the Airport Access Road and the expansion of the Airport were discussed with regards the future impact of such schemes should they proceed.

Summary and conclusion

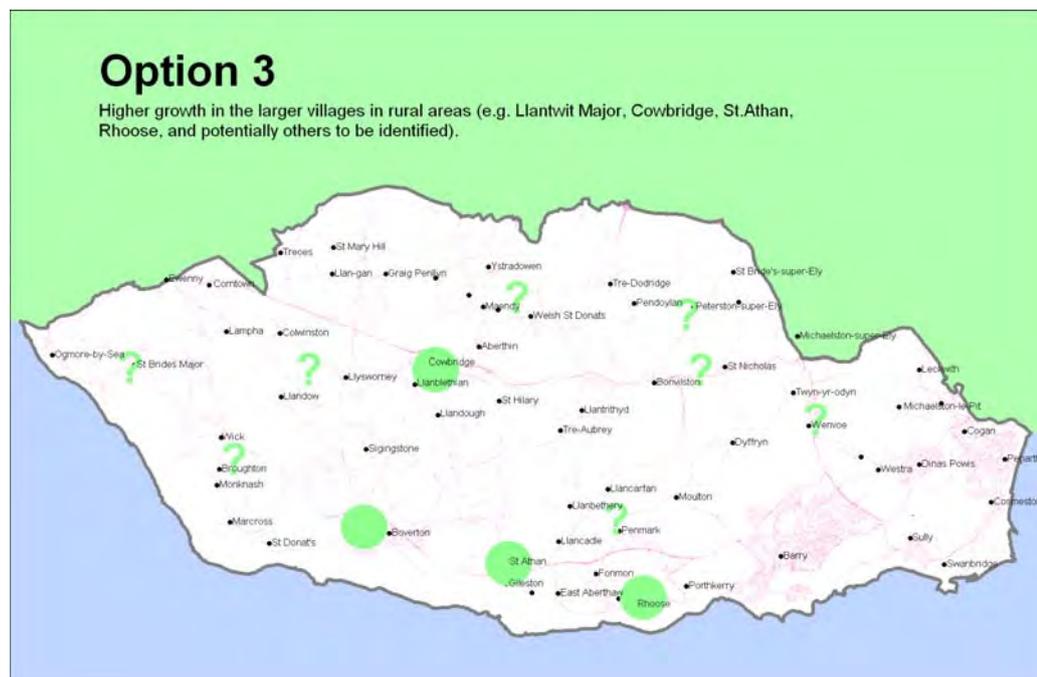
- 3.1.10 Although this option was thought to provide a number of advantages e.g. protection of the wider countryside and larger benefits derived from economies of scale, utilising existing transport infrastructure, it was generally agreed that these were outweighed by the disadvantages. Of particular concern were the lack of benefits that would be derived from this option for the rural villages and communities within the western vale. Concern was also expressed about whether this option could realistically be delivered in terms of land provision around the settlements identified. This option failed to take account of large-scale developments currently being proposed or developed both within the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. St.Athan Defence Training Academy or within adjoining local authorities.
- 3.1.11 Supplemental to the discussion on this option was the likelihood that the Severn Barrage would become an issue during the lifetime of the LDP. Overall however it was considered that while circumstances in respect of energy production might change significantly in the future; it was unlikely that the barrage would be built during the plan period.
- 3.1.12 There was general agreement that while the current UDP strategy had been relatively successful in delivering its objectives, and had generated significant benefits, it was not appropriate to continue with such a strategy for the extended period of the LDP. Indeed, there were considered to be disadvantages associated with the continued reliance on such a strategy.

- 3.3.4 Some concern was expressed over whether this option could generate affordable housing to the level that would be required, especially within the smaller settlements. It was thought that this option was effectively growth dispersion based on the existing situation rather than looking forward and identifying future demands. No account is taken of the St.Athan DTA proposal or other major development proposals in adjacent LPAs, which was considered to be a major disadvantage.
- 3.3.5 The comment was made that the sustainability test is simplistic and should not be wholly relied on.

Summary and conclusion

- 3.3.6 Even with the addition of the sustainability test, there was a similar view expressed to this option as to option 2a i.e. that this was simplistic and not really deliverable. While such dispersion could assist in maintaining the services within smaller settlements and to some degree assist in delivering affordable housing across the vale, it was again considered to be an inappropriate strategy upon which to develop a long-term plan.
- 3.4 **Option 3**

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



- 3.4.1 Unlike option 1, this option would concentrate future development within the larger rural settlements that have good levels of services, facilities and transport links relative to other settlements within the rural Vale.

Advantages

- 3.4.2 It was felt that in the longer term, progressing this option might, once services etc. had reached an appropriate level, provide more balance. However, it was felt that progressing this option could be costly. Depending on the scale and distribution of development in these settlements, this option could support mixed-use development that would benefit the wider communities.
- 3.4.3 In leisure terms, it was considered that this option would work as facilities could be provided and maintained in locations that serve the primary areas of population.

Disadvantages

- 3.4.4 The groups felt that this option generally ignored the level of infrastructure that exists in the towns or villages identified and would be costly to progress. Services would need to be provided of a level to cater for the increased demand. Some Vale residents already access Bridgend for health and other services. Services would generally be concentrated in a small number of locations and would result in people travelling greater distances to access them. Currently the Vale has below average travel time to access health services, adopting this option would increase this. Some concern was expressed that this option mirrored previous decentralisation strategies that had been tried and failed due to the excessive cost of maintaining localised facilities.
- 3.4.5 This option is likely to result in further increases to traffic along the A48 and add to congestion at existing pinch points within the eastern Vale on the major roads into Cardiff. Progressing this option was also considered to have a negative impact on the landscape, as most development would be concentrated in areas of the Vale more rural in character.
- 3.4.6 It was also questioned whether the areas identified in the strategy were the areas where people would want to live, particularly when commuting into Cardiff. Lack of infrastructure including capacities at schools could also be an issue. Existing urban areas would lose development opportunities and suffer from a loss of additional investment.
- 3.4.7 It was considered that as land values in these areas is generally high this option would ultimately limit who could afford to live in any homes that were built. Further, it was felt that developers would be unlikely to invest due to the additional cost of improving facilities that might be required under planning gain.
- 3.4.8 It was considered that in progressing this option a sustainability test would be essential and that a range of housing types including affordable housing would be needed.

Summary and conclusion

- 3.4.9 Overall the disadvantages associated with this option were considered to far outweigh the advantages. While some benefits could be derived in the larger rural villages and towns, there were concerns that this strategy would lead to a diminution of service provision within existing main settlements and that it would be difficult to sustain the level of service provision suggested for the rural settlements identified.

3.5 **Option 4**

A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self-containment



- 3.5.1 This option proposes the majority of development would be concentrated in one place to create a new settlement within the Vale of Glamorgan. In order to ensure that the settlement would support a sustainable population, service and facilities as well as good transport links would form part of the development.

Advantages

- 3.5.2 This option was considered to offer the advantage of easy planning, with the local planning authority being able to control layout, access, waste provision etc. It was also felt that to concentrate any planning gain that might be derived from the development in one location could provide significant benefits.
- 3.5.3 There was a view expressed that such a development option could be popular in some quarters, as it would remove pressure for development from other locations especially within the rural vale. It was suggested that if a new settlement was considered appropriate and a suitable strategy for the LDP then it should be located adjacent to the M4 motorway where access was not an issue.

Disadvantages

- 3.5.4 It was generally accepted that for a new settlement to achieve self-containment as suggested was unlikely as there would be no way of ensuring that residents of a new settlement worked or used the services offered within it. Concern was raised that a new settlement would take the focus away from Barry where regeneration is still needed. It was considered that such a new settlement strategy was high risk as the LDP would be reliant upon the provision of the plan's major allocations being in one location. The groups perceived the current Llandow Newydd proposal as the potential location for a new settlement and this was seen as being closely linked to the delivery of the DTA proposal at St.Athan. However there was concern expressed that the DTA proposal could not support a settlement of the size that would be required to make it self-sustainable. Further it was highlighted that if this were to be included within the plan, planning permission would not be granted until after the plan was adopted in 2011 at the earliest by which time the DTA proposal would have been substantially completed. In

this respect, officers felt that the current plan could accommodate any foreseen housing need through its outstanding undeveloped land allocations.

3.5.5 This option was considered to offer limited development opportunities for the remainder of the Vale of Glamorgan and did not take into consideration the deficiencies and needs of the wider Vale. While there was to a degree an acceptance that planning gain could be maximised in just one location, it was also felt that such a development proposal would have significant requirements of its own e.g. new school etc. and that as such, any section 106 money secured would not stretch very far as such facilities were highly expensive. Further any section 106 money secured would be limited to the immediate locality and would not provide any benefits for the wider Vale. It was also considered that if this option were ever progressed, there would be a need for strong planning obligations to ensure that benefits or service provisions agreed would be actually delivered.

3.5.6 It was questioned whether the sustainable transport elements of a new settlement were actually deliverable e.g. was there rail line capacity.

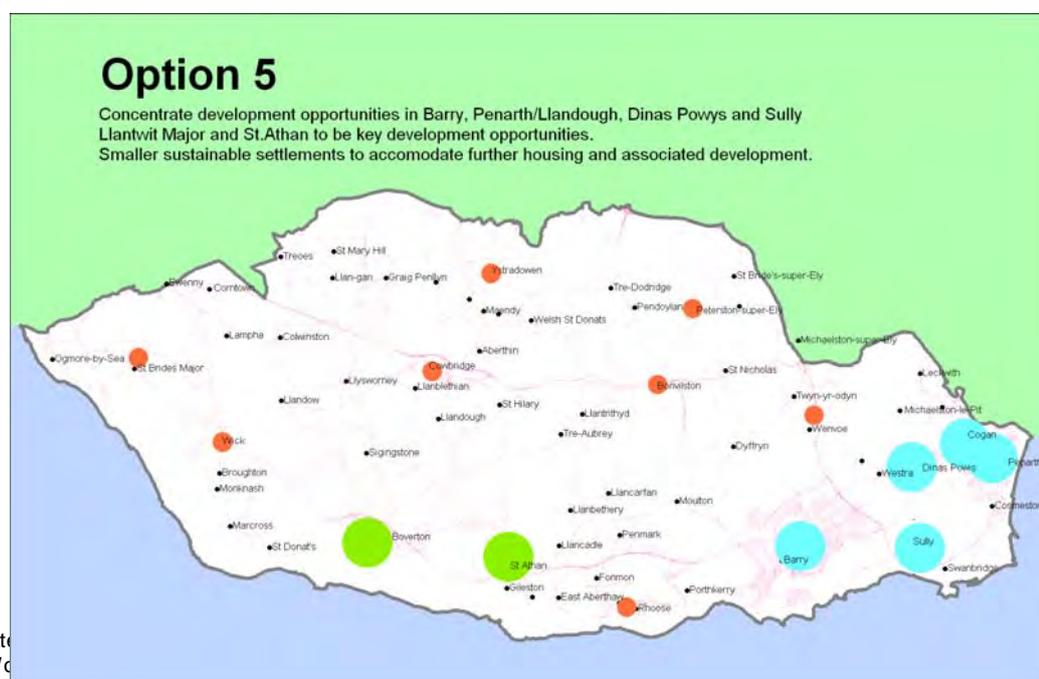
Summary and conclusion

3.5.7 There was a general acceptance that the DTA development at St.Athan would have a major impact on the Vale of Glamorgan. Therefore, to a degree there was a feeling that the time could be right for a major change in attitude as to where and how new development requirements are met. However in accepting this, officers were aware that such a development strategy would not address the other issues prevalent within the Vale of Glamorgan.

3.5.8 In considering the adoption of such a strategy, officers felt that although certain locations were currently being promoted for a new settlement if such a strategy were to be adopted for the LDP it was essential that other possible locations were considered particularly around the M4 motorway to the north of the Vale e.g. Junction 33/34.

3.6 Option 5

Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth/Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St.Athan to be key development opportunities. Smaller sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.



- 3.6.1 This option draws upon elements of options 1, 2b and 3, which seek to locate future development within those settlements that have good levels of services and facilities, and transport links. However, this option also recognises the need to consider the potential development opportunities arising from the development of RAF St Athan and identifies Llantwit Major and St Athan as key drivers for development.

Advantages

- 3.6.2 This was generally considered to be a realistic and pragmatic option that largely addressed the issues that had been identified within the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.6.3 Progressing this option has the advantage of offering regeneration opportunities within existing urban areas that help sustain the existing infrastructure, services e.g. waste facilities. Such development would also assist in sustaining local communities. This option offers flexibility to consider small-scale growth in the smaller sustainable villages and addresses the needs of affordability. It was felt that this option also reduced the risk of non-deliverability.
- 3.6.4 This option was also felt to take on board and address the significant impacts that would result from the DTA development at St.Athan.

Disadvantages

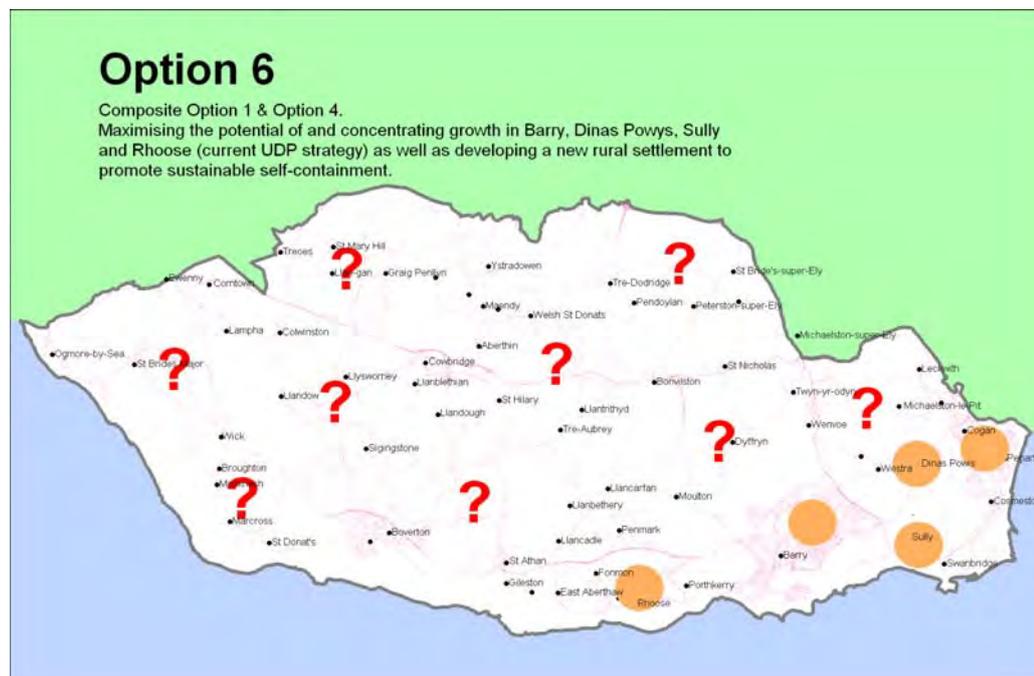
- 3.6.5 Similar disadvantages were expressed to this option as to those of option 1 as there would still be significant pressure for development in the eastern Vale however the dispersal of development around the larger villages would offset some of the concerns associated with option 1. There was some concern over whether enough suitable development sites could be found to facilitate this strategy as it was again biased towards the existing main settlements. It was also felt that this option would result in a significant impact upon the landscape in that large development sites could be dispersed around the Vale. However this concern was tempered allayed somewhat by the acceptance that most development would be within or adjacent to existing settlements and larger villages and their impact would therefore be reduced.
- 3.6.6 The provision of affordable housing was again raised as a concern.

Summary and conclusion

- 3.6.7 Overall this option was seen as offering a reasonable balance between meeting the needs of the wider vale and maintaining the level of existing service provision within the main settlements. Maintaining growth in the larger settlements was seen as a practical way of securing benefits associated with development.

3.7 **Option 6****Composite Option 1 & Option 4**

Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a rural new settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.



- 3.7.1 This option would seek to combine the current strategy contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011) with a proposal to create a new settlement within the Vale.

Advantages

- 3.7.2 To some extent, this option was considered to relieve the development pressure of the south eastern Vale while providing major growth points elsewhere in the rural Vale. It was felt that this could still preserve the character of the rural Vale and overall could be a good solution. This option was considered to offer more flexibility than options 1 and 4 alone.
- 3.7.3 It was felt that this option could be deliverable as there would be both public and private sector interest progressing development in the locations identified. Overall the advantages were felt to mirror those of the individual options i.e. 1 and 4.

Disadvantages

- 3.7.4 This option would not provide any growth in the rural villages of the Vale but in many instances and for many people, this is not desired in any case (see above). There was concern expressed that younger people within the rural Vale would be isolated and would need to travel significant distances to reach facilities. Concern was again expressed about whether large enough sites could be identified to accommodate the level of development required in the eastern Vale.
- 3.7.5 The option did not take into consideration the impact that the DTA development at St.Athan would have on existing facilities/services and particular concern was expressed over education. The timing of planning for a new settlement – 2012 at the earliest – was again considered an issue, as it would be too late to capitalise on the DTA. Concern

also expressed over the deliverability of affordable housing under this option and if progressed then the threshold for affordable housing should be significantly reduced. Similarly, the opportunities to promote mixed-use developments and to address employment needs would be reduced.

- 3.8.4 It was suggested that relaxing rounding off policy with option 5 would be more appropriate. The groups felt that there were too many uncertainties associated with this option and that the strategy would need to be more robust.

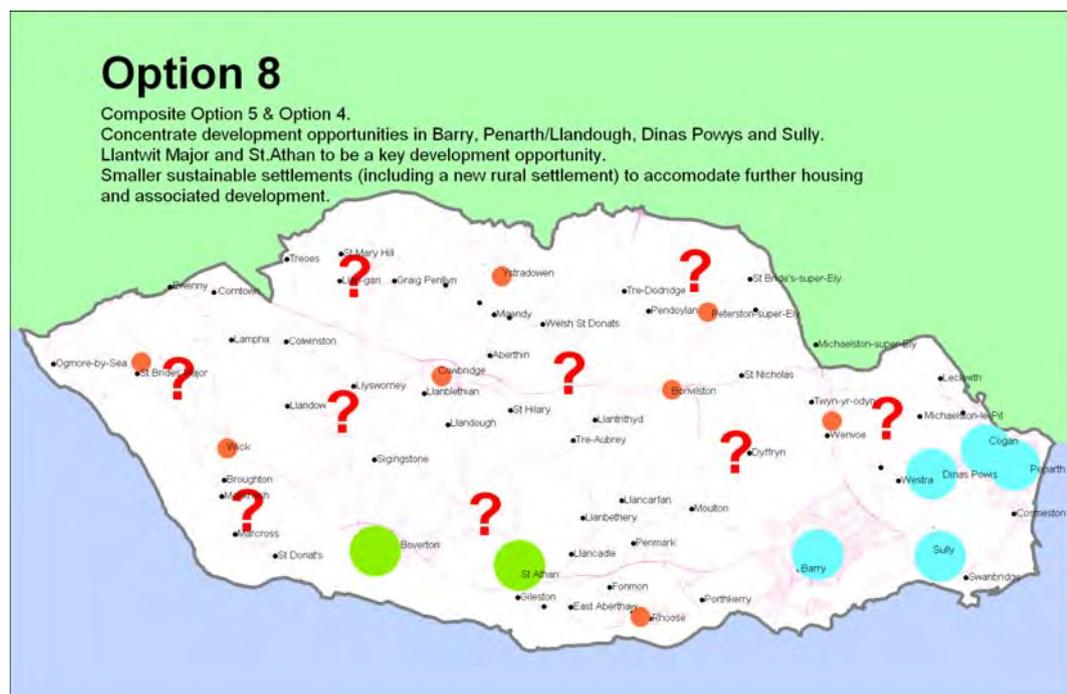
Summary and conclusion

- 3.8.5 Overall it was considered that this option incorporated too many uncertainties and that option 5 in isolation was a more appropriate strategy option. There was a general view expressed when discussing this option that there would be a level of resistance to new development proposals wherever they may be located.

3.9 Option 8

Composite Option 5 & Option 4

Concentrate development opportunities in Barry, Penarth/Llandough, Dinas Powys and Sully. Llantwit Major and St. Athan to be key development opportunities. Smaller sustainable settlements (including a rural new settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.



- 3.9.1 This option draws upon elements of options 1, 2b and 3, which seek to locate future development within those settlements that have good levels of services and facilities, and transport links. However, this option also considers the development of a new settlement within the Vale of Glamorgan to accommodate a proportion of the development that would otherwise be dispersed amongst the existing larger and more sustainable settlements. The option also considers the potential development opportunities arising from the development of RAF St Athan and identifies Llantwit Major and St Athan as key drivers for development.

Advantages

- 3.9.2 It was generally felt by the groups that the advantages associated with this composite option would reflect the benefits that would be derived through progressing the individual options i.e. 5 & 4.

Disadvantages

- 3.9.3 In considering the advantages of this option as described above, the view was expressed that the benefits for rural settlements would be diluted due to the scale of development that would be required to make a new settlement within a rural location sustainable. It was also discussed whether a new settlement was required in the Vale. If such a proposal were to be developed it was again questioned whether it would be too late to address the needs of DTA. It was suggested that a new settlement would not meet with government policy and that we should be promoting regeneration. A new settlement was considered to be the last resort in national planning policy guidance.

Summary and conclusion

- 3.9.4 Concern was expressed that while there would be likely benefits associated with progressing this hybrid option the overall impact of them would be reduced largely due to the scale of a new settlement that would be required to enable self sufficiency.

4. General Comments

- 4.1 All strategy options should take account of what is happening within adjacent Local planning authority areas as these proposals could have significant implications and impacts upon future development within the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. junction 33 and 34 and the development that is likely to be allocated within RCT at Llantrisant.
- 4.2 When assessing strategy options, the M4 is a major factor that should be considered and in particular, any likely proposals for a link from the M4 motorway to the airport through the Vale.
- 4.3 Having considered the various options presented to them and the advantages and disadvantages of each, officers were of the opinion that of all the options, Option 5 had the most benefits and represented the most realistic and sustainable approach to future development across the wider Vale.

Attendees

Rob Quick	Director, Environmental and Economic Regeneration
Chris Fray	Head of Economic Development & Leisure.
Chris Williams	Operational Manager, Property Services.
Alison walker	Operational Manager, Strategic Planning and Performance Management, Community Services.
Simon Salter	Operational Manager, Commissioning and Resources, Social Services.
Dave Kneivitt	Operational Manager, Leisure & Tourism, Environmental & Economic Regeneration.
John Dent	Major Projects Manager, Environmental & Economic Regeneration.
Phil Beaman	Operational Manager, Parks & Grounds Maintenance, Environmental & Economic Regeneration.
Helen Moses	Policy Officer, Corporate Policy & Communications.
Nicola Williams	Waste Development Management, Waste Management & Cleansing.
Dorrett Thompson	Lawyer, Contract & Property, Legal Services.
Jane Crofts	Principal Planning Officer, Development Control.
Steve Ball	Principal Planning Officer, Development Control.
Andrew Wallace	Senior Planning Officer, Planning & Transportation Policy.
John Raine	Student Planner, Planning & Transportation Policy.
Emma Harvey	Facilitator – Operational Manager, Planning & Transportation Policy.
Lucy Turner	Facilitator – Principal Planning Officer, Planning & Transportation Policy.
Clare Cameron	Scribe – Senior Planning Officer, Planning & Transportation Policy.
John Marks	Scribe – Senior Planning Officer, Planning & Transportation Policy.

LDP STRATEGY OPTIONS
OFFICER WORKSHOP
25TH JULY 2007, 9.00 A.M. – 12.15 P.M.
CORPORTATE SUITE, CIVIC OFFICERS

9.00 a.m.	Tea/Coffee and registration
9.15 a.m.	LDP progress to date - Emma Harvey.
9.30 a.m.	Aims of the workshop - Emma Harvey.
9.45 a.m.	Workshop discussions to examine 8 strategy options – attached
12 noon	Next steps - Emma Harvey.
12.15 p.m.	Close.



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Vale of Glamorgan

Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal

Options Appraisal Report

November 2007

Report no: D004 - NE02716-NE-R07



Vale of Glamorgan

Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal

Options Appraisal Report

Author: Victoria Thomas / Marlene
Chitonga

Checker: Leslie Walker

Approver: Geoff Webber

Report no: D004 - NE02716-NE-R07

Date: November 2007

This report has been prepared for Vale of Glamorgan in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment for Sustainability Appraisal dated 25 August 2006. Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited (2212959) cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.

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1 Introduction

The Vale of Glamorgan Council is currently considering the strategy options for its Local Development Plan (LDP), which will govern how land within the Vale of Glamorgan is used between 2011 and 2026.

The Council are currently undertaking the third stage of the LDP process, in which they are determining the preferred strategy option. The options currently under consideration are as follows:

- Option 1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).
- Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
- Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
- Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).
- Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.
- Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.

A stakeholder workshop was held in May 2007 as part of the LDP consultation process. Additional options were suggested at this workshop as follows.

- Option 6 (Combination of Options 1 and 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment
- Option 7 (Combination of Options 2b and 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.
- Option 8 (Combination of Options 5 and 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

Details of this workshop are provided in *Strategic Options Stakeholder Workshop: Report of Consultation (June 2007)*¹.

¹ Available from the Council's website

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living_menu/planning_policy/development_plan.aspx

To ensure that the policies in the LDP promote the principles of sustainable development, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the LDP, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, is being undertaken. The LDP and the SA processes are being carried out in an iterative and integrated manner. Figure 1.1 below outlines these two processes.

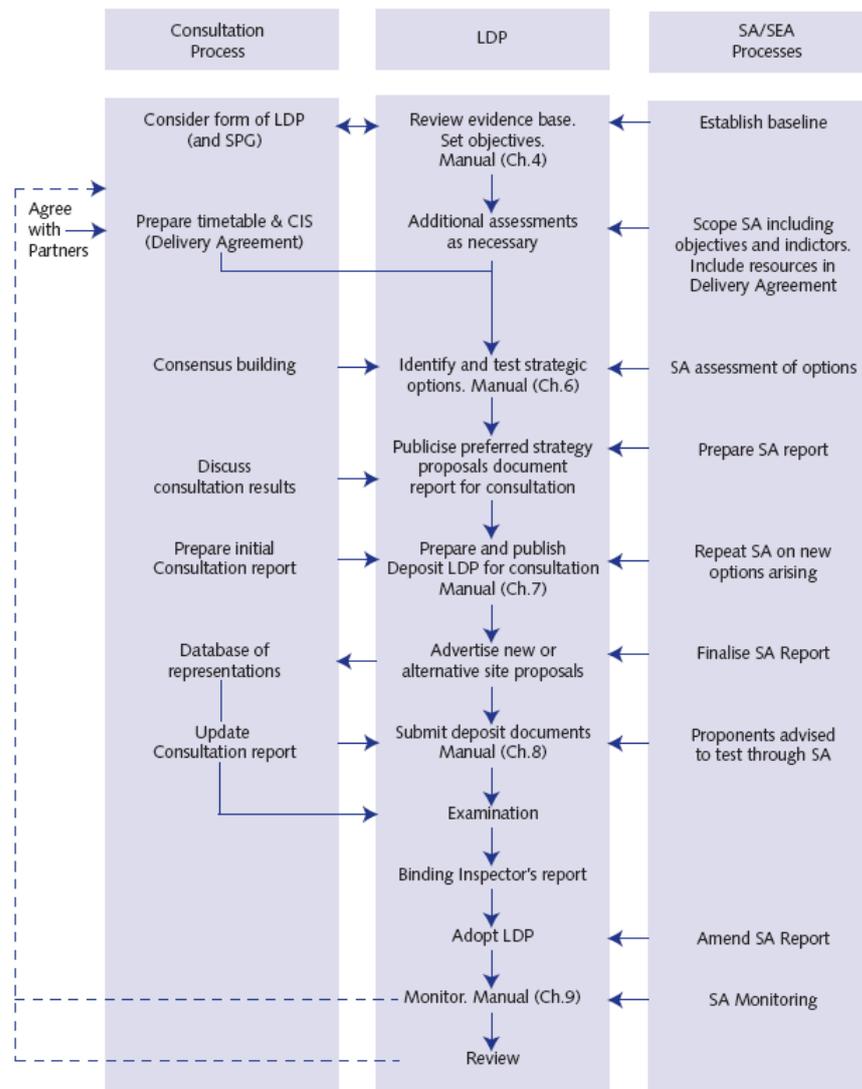


Figure 1.1: Main Stages of the LDP and SA Processes (Source: LDP Manual, June 2006)

The SA of the LDP is being carried out based on current guidance and best practice including:

- *Local Development Plan Manual*, Welsh Assembly Government, June 2006
- *A practical Guide to the SEA Directive*, ODPM, the Scottish Executive, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Northern Ireland Department of the Environment, September 2005
- *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

The ODPM SA guidance sets out the SA stages as follows:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
- Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft RSS revision and the SA Report
- Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the RSS revision

To assist the Council in determining the LDP strategy, an appraisal of the options has been carried out as part of the SA process (Task B3 of Stage B). This appraisal has been based on the SA objectives developed at the scoping stage². The SA objectives were developed using baseline information and feedback from the SA stakeholder workshop held in October 2006.

This workshop highlighted that the key issues for the stakeholders in the Vale of Glamorgan include (but are not limited to):

- Transport and accessibility;
- Employment related issues;
- Housing provision, especially affordable housing;
- Increasing development pressures;
- Community cohesion;
- Waste disposal and pollution; and
- Threats to cultural and natural heritage.

Details of the findings from this workshop are provided in the *Sustainability Appraisal Stakeholder Workshop - Report of Consultation (October 2006)*³.

In carrying out the appraisal, consideration was given to comments made by consultees at the workshop held in May 2007 and baseline information collected at the scoping stage.

This report outlines the findings of the appraisal of the 9 options set out above and provides recommendations for the LDP strategy.

² *Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report*, Vale of Glamorgan Council, July 2007 (<http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning>)

³ Available from the Council's website <http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning>

2 Appraisal Methodology

This section outlines how the SA Framework was used to appraise the options, the assumptions made in carrying out the appraisal as well as the limitations identified in the process.

2.1 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The SA Framework is the fundamental component of the appraisal methodology. The SA objectives form the basis of this methodology and have been used as methodological yardsticks against which the strategy options have been appraised. The SA objectives are supported by aims which guide the appraisal of the options against the SA objectives.

The methodology used in the derivation of the SA objectives and development of the aims was developed from that outlined in the ODPM's SEA guidance. The SA objectives and aims, detailed in the *LDP SA Scoping Report* were informed by the sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes that may influence, or be influenced by, the plan; as well as the key issues identified through baseline data collection and consultation. The SA objectives (in bold font) and aims used in this appraisal are as follows (these have been numbered for ease of reference and are not in any order of priority):

1. 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
- Provide affordable housing
- Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.

- Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan
- Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users
- Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible
- Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

3. To maintain and improve access for all.

- Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community
- Improve public perception of access
- Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment
- Promote 'life-time' homes

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.

- Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.
- Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.

- Reduce the fear of crime
- Provide community facilities
- Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. promote public art)
- Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces)

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.

- Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)
- Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)
- Promote renewable energy generation
- Promote green sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)
- Avoid development within flood plains unless mitigation can prevent harm
- Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

7. To minimise waste.

- Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings)
- Provide and promote recycling facilities.
- Avoid landfill of waste

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.

- Retain undeveloped land
- Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use
- Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate
- Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.

- Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, 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 of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.

- Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.
- Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)
- Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.
- Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Provide adequate green spaces.
- Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.

- Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments
- Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

- 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 effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways)

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.

- Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses
- Support a culture of entrepreneurship
- Ensure employment sites are promoted in accessible locations
- Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs
- Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.

- 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 of Glamorgan's town centres

15. To promote appropriate tourism.

- Promote local economic growth through tourism
- Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes
- Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan’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).

The appraisal of the options against the SA objectives was carried out using a matrix-based approach as shown in Appendix A. The matrix was developed based on ODPM guidance⁴ and has been set out to enable the comparison of the options. The matrix also ensures that spatial nature of effects is taken into consideration together with the significance of the identified effects.

The performance (direction and severity) of the options against the SA objectives is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below:

++	The proposed option strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
+	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
0	There is no clear relationship between the achievement of the option and the SA objective or the relationship is negligible
-	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
--	The proposed option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
+/-	The proposed option both contributes and detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
?	The relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Sufficient information may be unavailable to enable an assessment to be made.

The commentary provided under each SA objective in the matrix sets out the reasoning behind the determined performance of the options and highlights any key issues associated with the option. Also provided in the matrix, is an indication of the levels of certainty with which the likely effects of the options have been determined. Below are the symbols used in describing certainty:

L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
M	Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
H	The performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

A description is provided below of the approach to this appraisal using the matrix.

⁴ Annex 10 of the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

2.2 Approach to Appraisal

Although the options have not been appraised against each individual aim, the aims have been taken into consideration in determining the performance of the options against the overall objectives and have been used to guide the appraisal. The various aspects considered while carrying out the appraisal are as follows:

- **Direction of impact:** Whether the effects are positive, negative or neutral
- **Significance:** Whether the effects would be slightly or greatly significant
- **Spatial Scale:** The locality of the effects in the Vale of Glamorgan i.e. whether they would affect the rural and/or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area were also considered.
- **Level of certainty:** The level of certainty in predicting the effects based on the information available to carry out the appraisal.

The temporal and cumulative nature of the predicted effects was explored where possible and details provided in the commentary. More detailed determination of the temporal and cumulative aspects as well as consideration of mitigation measures will be undertaken at the next stage of the SA/SEA in which more specific policies would be appraised.

This approach should therefore allow the impact to relate to the value of sustainability baseline in a particular area through assessing every option on its own merit and relating it to the baseline and issues/opportunities.

2.3 Assumptions and Limitations

In carrying out the assessment, a number of assumptions were made in relation to the strategy options. Furthermore, in some cases, there were limitations to the level of certainty with which the appraisal could be completed.

2.3.1 Assumptions

The following are the assumptions made in this assessment:

- Growth will mainly include the development of housing while local facilities will be provided through planning conditions and S106 agreements.
- Housing will meet all needs in terms of tenure, type and affordability.
- Growth can help tackle causes of deprivation (as seen in housing lead growth successes through pathfinder/housing market renewal schemes) through the provision of new decent homes and other benefits through planning gains.
- Planning policy would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all.
- Planning policy would provide siting guidance to minimise effects of development on natural and historic environments.
- New developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.

- Local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment.

The rationale behind the determination of the performance of the options against the SA objectives, sought to relate direction of impact to the value of baseline in the Vale of Glamorgan. In adopting this approach, every option is considered on its own merit against the SA objectives and is related to the sustainability baseline as well as the key issues and opportunities.

2.3.2 Limitations

At this stage, the appraisal provides an overall indication of the potential effects of the options against the SA objectives. The level of detail that could be provided in the appraisal is limited due to the strategic nature of the options, which does not allow for assessment at a settlement level. However, the level of detail is considered sufficient for the purposes of developing the Preferred Strategy which will be appraised in greater depth and detail.

It should be noted that the appraisal of the strategy options is based on expert judgement and therefore has an element of subjectivity. However, the limitations of expert judgement have been reduced through the use of quantitative thresholds and legislative targets where possible within the assessment process.

3 SA Findings

This section summarises the findings of the appraisal of each option taking into consideration the key issues identified at the scoping stage. The key strengths and weaknesses of each option are highlighted below under the relevant headings. As Options 6 to 8 are combinations of other options, their predicted effects relate closely to their component options and therefore reference needs to be made to related options for details.

3.1 Option 1

Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).

This option maintains the current strategy contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011), which focuses development within ‘the Waterfront Strip’. This encompasses the larger coastal towns and villages of Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose, capitalising on their good transport links, availability of services and facilities as well as regeneration opportunities within Barry Waterfront (see Figure 3.1). This option represents the ‘business as usual’ scenario.

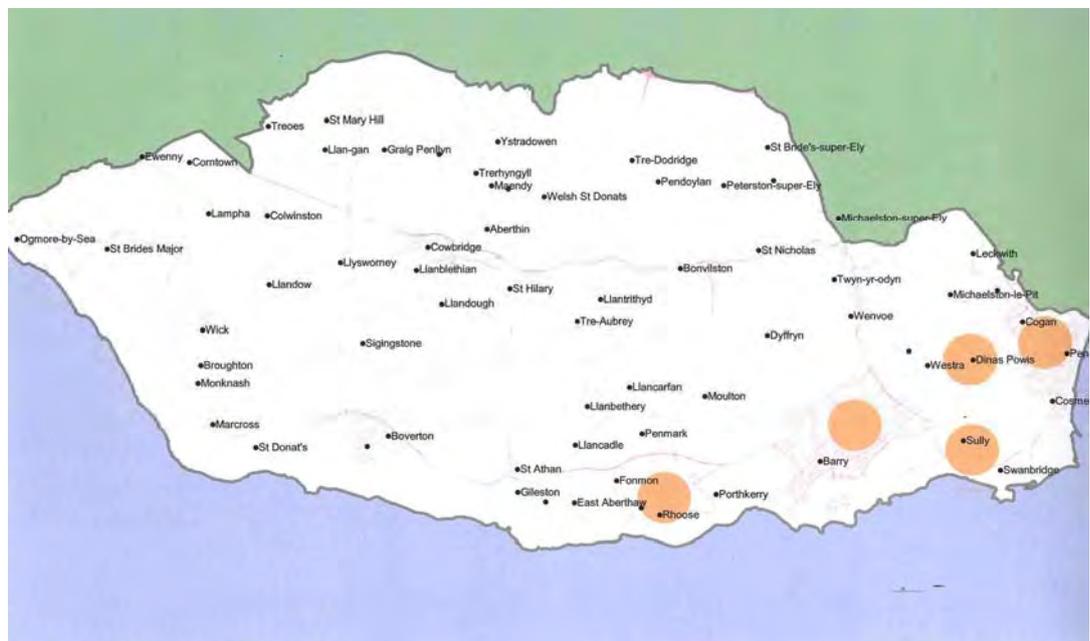


Figure 3.1: Indicative Illustration of Option 1

Key Strengths

The key strengths of this option lie in that it would assist in the achievement of the majority of the SA objectives in the urban south east of the Vale of Glamorgan. Specifically, it would be expected that this option will deliver an appropriate mix of housing in urban areas of the south east. This would assist the Vale of Glamorgan population in meeting their housing needs.

With the concentration of growth in existing urban centres, existing local facilities and the vitality and viability of these centres would be maintained and enhanced, while the causes of deprivation are reduced. Multiple deprivation is a key issue in part of the urban south east, particularly in Barry, whereas rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan are ranked as having low levels of multiple deprivation.

A further advantage of this option would be that most development is located in areas easily accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Line. The urban south east is also well served by bus services.

Maximising potential for growth in urban centres would make use of previously developed land and vacant buildings although the availability of such land may be limited outside Barry. There are opportunities to deliver regeneration while using land effectively and efficiently.

There are increased opportunities to provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in urban areas, where there are pockets of economic inactivity. Furthermore, there is a decline in employment opportunities in some industries (e.g. construction, manufacturing and public administration) and this option presents the opportunity to address this trend in urban areas.

Key Weaknesses

It is envisaged that through this strategy, issues faced by residents in the rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan (e.g. lack of appropriate housing, employment and local facilities, as well as issues relating to transport and accessibility) would not be sufficiently addressed. In most cases the option does not have a bearing on the delivery of SA objectives in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.

3.2 Option 2a:

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

This option would see the distribution of housing and employment to all settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan, proportionate to the existing population of each settlement. In this scenario the level of existing services and facilities would not be considered as part of the allocation of sites, however unlike Option 1 this option would increase development opportunities for rural areas (see Figure 3.2).

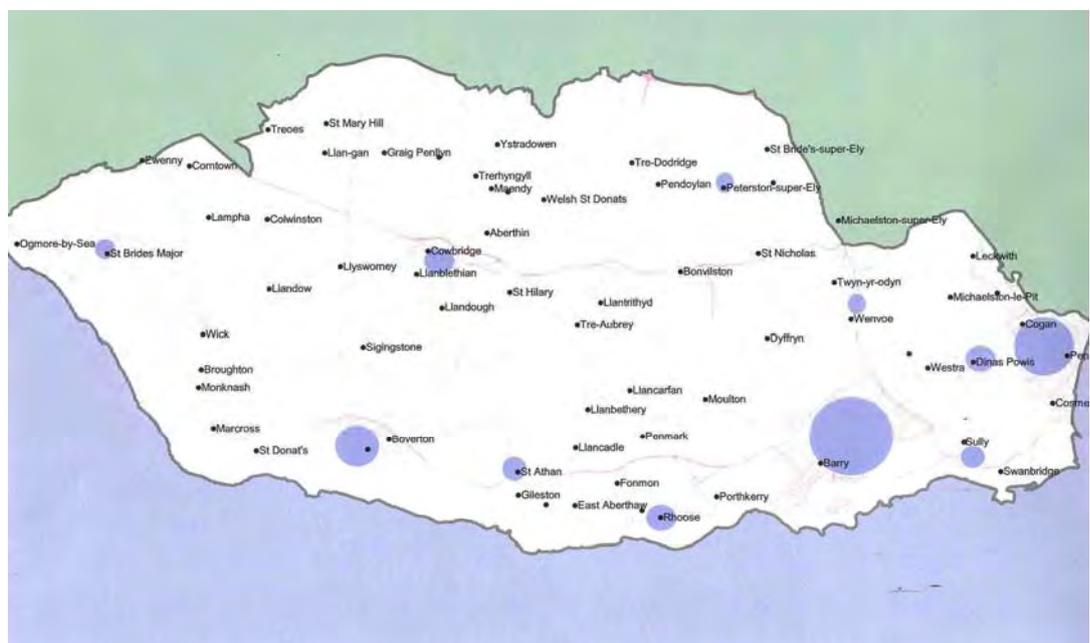


Figure 3.2: Indicative Illustration of Option 2a

Key Strengths

This option offers the opportunity to deliver benefits to both urban and rural areas. This is particularly in relation to the provision of housing and employment opportunities. It is anticipated that multiple deprivation issues, particularly in urban areas, would be addressed through this strategy.

There are opportunities to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments. Centres can also be made attractive to businesses therefore reducing the number of vacant units (e.g. Barry). Both these factors would assist in maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability.

Key Weaknesses

The key issue identified with this option relates to its dependence on current population of each settlement. It should be noted that current population may not



be an appropriate indicator of the future needs of communities in these settlements. Through this approach, development may be provided where it is not necessary, cannot be sustained or supported. As a result, the specific needs of some communities may not be addressed.

It is not proposed that a sustainability test will be carried out in adopting this option. Consequently, it is likely that development would be placed in settlements that do not have sufficient facilities and services to support the new development. Furthermore, due to the dispersed nature of proposed growth, resources to ensure benefits are sufficiently delivered may be stretched, while negative effects may be spread out across the Vale of Glamorgan.

In rural areas, where brownfield land is not as readily available, there may be some loss of greenfield land and effects on the local landscape, biodiversity, soil function, water resource use and cultural heritage. It would be necessary to limit growth to within settlement boundaries to ensure protection of the surrounding countryside.

3.3 Option 2b

Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test)

As with option 2a the distribution of development would be relative to the existing population of each settlement. However an assessment of existing services and facilities as well as accessibility to nearby facilities would be undertaken (the sustainability test). In this scenario land allocated for development opportunities would only be within those settlements, which would have good levels of services, facilities and infrastructure (see Figure 3.3).

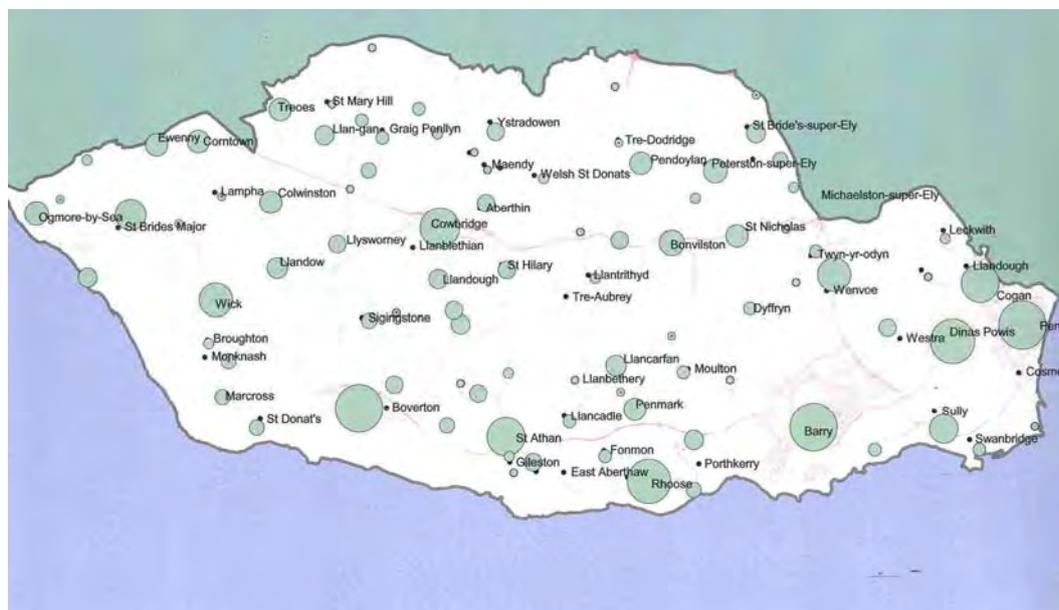


Figure 3.3: Indicative Illustration of Option 2b

Key Strengths

As with Option 2a, this strategy would spread development throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, although growth would be focused in those settlements that have sufficient provision of facilities to support development. This would be ensured through the undertaking of a sustainability test.

The approach proposed in this option is likely to ensure that facilities and services are not under-utilised where they are provided.

Key Weaknesses

It is unlikely that this option will deliver significant benefits in any of the settlements in the Vale of Glamorgan, as it is unlikely that development in any one location will be of a large enough scale to enable planning gain. The key concern with this option is that those rural centres which do not have appropriate facilities would not benefit from growth and are likely to continue to experience a lack of appropriate facilities.

3.4 Option 3

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

Unlike Option 1, this option would concentrate future development within the larger rural settlements that have good levels of services, facilities and infrastructure relative to other settlements within the rural Vale (see Figure 3.4).

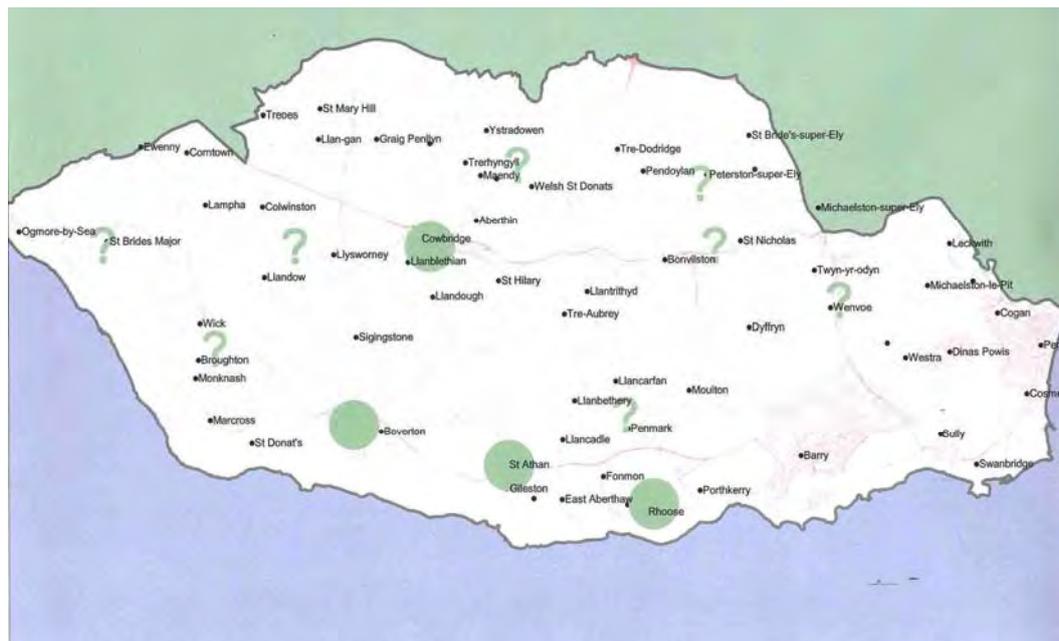


Figure 3.4: Indicative Illustration of Option 3

Key Strengths

Delivery of housing in the identified rural settlements will present an opportunity to increase provision of affordable housing in the rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan. Furthermore, the option would ensure that facilities such as schools, doctors' surgeries and retailing in these settlements remain viable and are maintained and enhanced.

The option presents an opportunity to make these town centres attractive to local residents that currently use retail facilities in larger settlements. It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing through planning conditions.

An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in these four settlements, and potentially others, should contribute positively to their vitality and viability. Additionally, there may be an opportunity to improve bus services in these, and other rural settlements, in which bus service provision is considered to be poor (e.g. Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst others).

Key Weaknesses

High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in settlements in the urban south east (e.g. Barry). Therefore, focusing growth in these rural centres is unlikely to address deprivation issues in urban centres. In rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, isolation and inaccessibility are key issues and it is unlikely that this strategy would address these problems. Additionally, this strategy will focus development in those settlements that are not well served by public transport and where there is limited opportunity to improve public transport provision. Rhoose and Llantwit Major are the only settlements with rail services on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Line.

A key sustainability objective is to ensure that land is used effectively and efficiently, particularly in relation to the use of previously developed land. The availability of previously developed land is low in the identified centres and therefore, it is likely that most of the new development will be located on greenfield land outside settlement boundaries.

The environment surrounding these rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage outside of settlement boundaries. Furthermore, a number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.

As well as affecting the natural environment, it is likely that there will be implications on the cultural heritage environment. There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the rural Vale that may be affected by development in these settlements. In particular there are significant numbers of listed buildings in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. However, planning policy can ensure that new development enhances and promotes the quality of the cultural/historic environment.

3.5 Option 4

A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self containment

This option would propose that the majority of new development would be concentrated in one area to create a new settlement. In order to ensure that the settlement would support a sustainable population, a range of services and facilities, as well as good infrastructure would form part of the new settlement (see Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5: Indicative Illustration of Option 4

Key Strengths

The development of a new rural settlement, is likely to deliver overall benefit (e.g. in the provision of housing, local facilities and services) to part of the rural areas of the Vale of Glamorgan. This will depend on its location and any benefit will be realised by those settlements located nearby.

Key Weaknesses

Overall, if the development of a new rural settlement is the focus of the LDP strategy, it is unlikely that other issues that need to be addressed throughout the Vale of Glamorgan would be sufficiently addressed.

The option would be expected to have significant negative environmental effects, although the extent of these would be dependent upon the location of the new settlement. Development is likely to adversely affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage in the location of the new settlement,

although the extent of these effects can be determined and mitigated through an environmental assessment.

3.6 Option 5

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

This option draws upon elements of Options 1 and 2b, which seek to locate future development within those settlements that have good levels of services and facilities, and transport links. However, this option also recognises the need to consider the potential development opportunities arising from the proposed Defence Training Academy at St. Athan (see Figure 3.6).

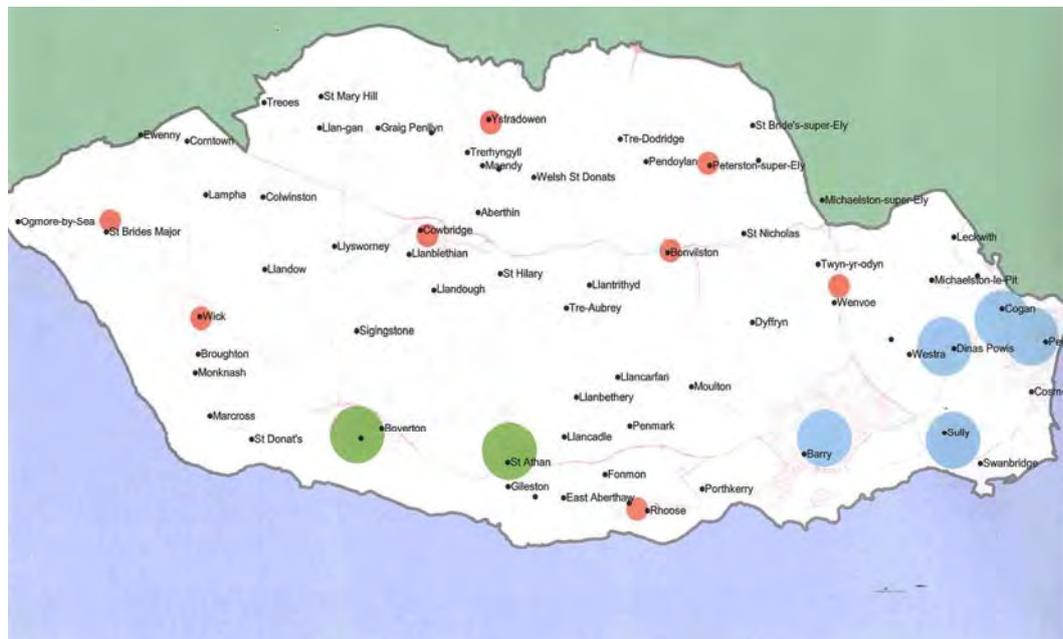


Figure 3.6: Indicative Illustration of Option 5

Key Strengths

The key advantage of this strategy would be in its delivery of benefits to both urban and rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.

With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan. Delivery of 5000 housing units (excluding units to be delivered through windfall applications) would be focused on the identified settlements. Furthermore, local community facilities would be maintained and enhanced. New facilities may also be provided through planning conditions.

As development would be mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be utilised, where it is available. It

should be noted that in the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan would use largely previously developed land.

The option presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas. There is also an opportunity to bring about regeneration particularly in the urban centres, including the enhancement and protection of historic buildings..

Key Weaknesses

The natural environment in and around the settlements identified in this option is likely to be adversely affected, as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.

Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC. Dinas Powys and Rhose are surrounded by green wedge. Development may need to occur in this area of greenfield land as there is no significant availability of brownfield land in Dinas Powys. Potential effects on these environmental designations can be mitigated through policy that protects these areas.

3.7 Option 6

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

Key Strengths

The delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the regeneration effort. However, mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement and the surrounding area, although existing rural access to facilities issues would not be addressed elsewhere.

Positive effects on tackling the causes of deprivation are expected to be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose in which multiple deprivation is a key issue. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern.

Key Weaknesses

The key weakness in this option relates to its limited delivery of benefits to urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan. Although it would be expected that the new settlement would assist the achievement of some of the sustainability objectives in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, this would be limited to those settlements in proximity to the location of the new settlement.

3.8 Option 7

Combination of Option 2b and Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.

Key Strengths

This option has the potential to deliver benefits to both rural and urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, in settlements with the capacity to accommodate new development. The use of a sustainability test in identifying smaller settlements in which to focus development will ensure that the community facilities (e.g. health care, retail and leisure facilities) remain viable and are not under-utilised.

Key Weaknesses

Potential adverse effects identified relate particularly to impacts of development on nature conservation and landscape designations. However these designations can be protected by policies developed under this option.

3.9 Option 8

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

Key Strengths

This option identifies both rural and urban settlements in which development opportunities would be concentrated. With this approach, issues facing both rural settlements (e.g. lack of local facilities) and urban areas (e.g. elevated levels of multiple deprivation) are likely to be addressed.

Key Weaknesses

A key concern with this option is that the number of housing units delivered outside Barry would be reduced, as a significant proportion would be developed in the new settlement. As a result the overall benefits that may be delivered in the identified settlements would be limited.

3.10 Issues relating to all options

In carrying out the appraisal of the nine options, issues were identified that apply to all proposed strategies as highlighted below. It will be essential that the Preferred Strategy takes these matters into account.

- Considering the scale of proposed development, it is unlikely that any of the options would significantly affect community spirit in existing communities.
- Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.
- Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan, amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw and Barry. It would be necessary to develop policy that ensures that development is located in areas that are not at risk of flooding.
- The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The levels of waste going to landfill are governed by the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.
- Delivery of employment opportunities is likely to be limited by the availability of employment land, based on the *Employment Land and Premises Study*.

4 Summary and Recommendations

It is essential that the option decided upon is one that addresses the key issues identified at the scoping stage. This section summarises the findings of the appraisal and provides an indication of the option/s that best address the key issues.

Overall, the appraisal highlighted that the options would have similar effects in terms of the environmental impacts as demonstrated by the matrix. The main differences relate to the delivery of socio-economic benefits throughout the Vale of Glamorgan and the areas in which effects will occur.

Option 1 would deliver benefits (including housing, local facilities and job opportunities) in urban areas alone, while Options 3 and 4 would deliver similar benefits only to rural settlements. All the other options would deliver some benefit throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. However, Options 2a and 2b would lead to growth that is highly dispersed and not focused, therefore putting a strain on resources. Furthermore, although Option 6 would deliver benefits to both rural and urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, benefits in the rural parts would be limited to the new rural settlement.

It is essential that the Preferred Strategy delivers benefits where they are most needed in both urban and rural settlements. The options that are likely to do so are Options 5, 7 and 8. It should be noted, however, that the benefits of Option 8 would be limited, as the majority of development may be focused on the new settlement.

The key strengths of Options 5, 7 and 8 include the following:

- delivery of benefits in both urban and rural areas;
- potential for use of previously developed land, where it is available, in urban areas;
- a balanced spread of growth contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation proportionally to settlement size;
- provision of development in key settlements thereby reducing the need to travel for local services; and
- maintaining and enhancing vitality and viability of key urban and rural settlements

It will be essential, however, that the following are taken into consideration in developing any of the three options to ensure that any potential negative effects are mitigated:

- new development would need to be limited to within settlement boundaries wherever possible (with the exception of the new rural settlement);
- there is a potential that new land uses may conflict with agricultural uses in rural areas;



- design guidance would be necessary to ensure that the cultural heritage and the built environment are protected and enhanced; and
- housing delivery would need to be accompanied by the provision of appropriate facilities.

5 What Next

The appraisal of the strategy options has highlighted a number of sustainability issues relating to the proposed options. The findings and recommendations of this appraisal will be taken into consideration by the Council in determining the preferred strategy.

The Council has commissioned a number of studies e.g. Local Housing Market Assessment and Employment Needs Study, to assist in determining the preferred strategy. These studies will be used by the Council together with the findings of the appraisal in developing the LDP strategy.

The preferred LDP strategy will be set out in the Preferred Strategy Report which will be issued for formal consultation early in 2008.

Notation

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
Levels of Certainty	
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the Option against the SA Objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty..
M	Performance has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal
H	The performance of the Option against the SA Objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal

Vale of Glamorgan LDP Strategy Options - Appraisal Matrix (Options 1 to 5)

LDP Strategy Options	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).			Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).			Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).			Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.			Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.								
	SA Objectives			Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale							
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.																								
Performance	++	-	0	M	+	?	0	L	++	++	0	L	0	+	0	M	-	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	This option has potential to address housing requirements, including that of affordable housing, in urban areas but not the rural Vale. It builds on the existing strategy that has brought about delivery of housing along the Barry Waterfront, in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point. Although not strategically identified for growth, rural settlements such as Cowbridge and Llantwit Major would still benefit from development delivered through windfall applications. It is assumed that an appropriate mix of housing will be provided as growth continues. It should be noted that with the current UDP strategy, there has been a decline in the availability of affordable housing throughout the Vale of Glamorgan as evidenced in the baseline data obtained. It is expected that by focusing growth in areas such as Barry, housing will be provided that is within easy access of facilities and use will be made of available previously developed land.			Although the option is likely to address housing issues throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, it is unlikely that development of housing will be directed to the areas in which it is required. Current settlement population alone does not give an accurate indication of future housing need. Without a sustainability test, housing may be provided in settlements that do not have sufficient facilities available to support the new development. The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements. It is uncertain whether the level of housing provision will address the lack of affordable housing particularly in rural settlements.			It is likely that this option will promote the delivery of appropriate housing in settlements that have the appropriate facilities to support the increase in population. Some settlements, particularly those in the rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan, in need of housing, but without sufficient facilities to support additional housing may be excluded when settlements are identified for development. As with option 2a, it is uncertain whether the level of housing provision would address the lack of affordable housing particularly in rural settlements.			It is assumed that growth will include housing development. This option would address the lack of affordable and appropriate housing in the rural settlements identified. However, it is not likely that housing issues in urban areas (other than Barry) would be addressed.			Although housing would be provided in the new settlement, the option would not address the needs in other rural or urban areas. It is unlikely that there will be many opportunities to develop brownfield land. It is unlikely that the new settlement would provide all required housing. However this Option has potential to help meet the housing need around the Vale through windfall development, depending on the distribution of the sites across the Vale.			It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban centres and for rural needs. With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan.								
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.																								
Performance	+	-	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	It is assumed that growth will include the development of local facilities where there is a need. This option will lead to increased provision of facilities in urban areas where local communities are likely to use them. Furthermore, the delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. As part of the Barry Waterfront regeneration scheme Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the regeneration effort. However, rural areas will not benefit through this option. There is also a significant need for increased provision of facilities in the rural Vale. The WIMD (Geographical access to services) indicates that services are less accessible in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan than in urban areas.			This option will deliver housing without consideration of availability of supporting facilities. It is, therefore, likely that development will occur in settlements that do not have the facilities to meet the needs of the local population. There would however, be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas. The use of current population figures rather than population forecasts do not give the best indication for future housing need. In those settlements that have a good range of local facilities (e.g. Barry and Penarth), new development may ensure that these are maintained and well-used. However, it may be considered that due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, pressure on existing facilities may not increase significantly in small, rural settlements.			The option will ensure that the range of facilities in those settlements, in which development occurs, will be maintained, enhanced and promoted. However, as the delivery of this strategy will be determined by the sustainability test, it is likely that settlements with a lack of facilities (particularly in rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan) may be excluded and may continue to experience a shortage of facilities.			This option would ensure that facilities in the four villages identified remain viable, for example schools, doctors surgeries shopping facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel to nearby settlements for such facilities. It is assumed that growth will include delivery of appropriate, additional local facilities in these settlements. Although additional facilities are less likely to be developed in other rural settlements, they would benefit from those provided in the identified settlements. However, settlements outside the 'catchment area' of these four towns (e.g. Ogmores-by-Sea to the far west, St Bride's-super-Ely to the north) would not benefit significantly.			The option will only affect areas close to the chosen location and will not address issues of wider access to facilities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. It is assumed that the facilities in the new development would be accessible and fit-for-purpose for their catchment. The option may result in the under use of similar facilities in surrounding areas. Alternatively if facilities within the new development are insufficient other centres in close proximity to the new development could experience pressure on their existing facilities e.g. St. Athan.			It is assumed that development will include the provision of local facilities. This will proportionally benefit Barry, St Athan and settlements in the South East and help to address issues of poor access to facilities in rural areas. It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with increases in populations, for example in St Athan and Llantwit Major.								
3. To maintain and improve access for all.																								
Performance	?	-	?	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L	0	?	0	L	0	+	0	L	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. However under this option, these benefits may not be realised in rural areas. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose in terms of access to the built environment.			Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.			Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population have improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.			Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.			Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. It is expected that the option will only affect access to the built and natural environment for the population in the new settlement and will not address access issues elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan, in particular rural areas. However access in the new settlement will be high.			The increased spread of population around the Vale of Glamorgan should help to improve access to facilities, decrease isolation and ensure that a greater proportion of the population have access improved to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all.								

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	SA Objectives			Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale							
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.																								
Performance	+	0	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	L	-	0	0	M	-	0	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry as detailed in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. The option therefore presents an opportunity to address deprivation through regeneration in Barry and other settlements. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern.			Areas with relatively high levels of multiple deprivation are mainly concentrated in and around Barry. Provision of housing and employment opportunities will be focused on larger urban settlements including Barry, presenting the opportunity to reduce the causes of deprivation. The introduction of new housing offers the opportunity to enhance facilities through planning conditions and S106 agreements.			The sustainability test will identify those settlements with sufficient, appropriate facilities including health services, leisure facilities, schools etc. to support development. The option may therefore result in the exclusion of those settlements (particularly rural ones) in which access to services (a WIMD domain) is an issue. However, some of those settlements with high levels of multiple deprivation may be identified for development and, therefore, it would be expected that these deprivation issues would be addressed. The level to which deprivation is addressed in these areas is dependent upon the type and level of development allocated to the various locations.			High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry, while this is not a key issue for the rural Vale. However, isolation and access to services are areas of some concern. Therefore, focusing growth in the rural centres is unlikely to address the issue in Barry and other urban centres.			A single new settlement will not address deprivation and isolation issues throughout much of the Vale of Glamorgan, especially in urban areas where problems exist.			A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of homes thereby, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation proportionally to settlement size.								
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.																								
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	L	+	+	0	L	0	-	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	L
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements, benefits will be realised mainly in urban areas and not in rural communities.			It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.			It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.			Growth in these settlements may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design. The option offers the opportunity to enhance local distinctiveness and reduce the fear of crime in these rural settlements.			A new settlement has the potential to be well designed in order to reduce crime, provide facilities and encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership. However, this would only apply to the local area and have no benefits to other areas.			Growth in these intervention areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities, good design and a reduction in the fear of crime where this is an issue.								
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.																								
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	0	-	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The option offers some protection of green sinks. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.			Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are also at risk of fluvial flooding.			Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development although it should be noted that parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.			Provision of housing and employment in these rural towns may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, and Aberthaw.			The option would increase greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as well as reduce green sink coverage in a rural location. It would also increase car use to and from the new settlement and energy use in the development. The impact upon floodplains would depend upon the exact location of development. Additionally, if located in coastal areas, particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth, the new settlement may be affected by future sea level rise.			The option promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sinks, building on floodplains etc. can negatively affect this objective. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.								
7. To minimise waste.																								
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.																							

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	Urban SE	Rural Vale				Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale						
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.																									
Performance		+	+	0	M	+	?	0	M	+	?	0	M	-	-	0	M	-	-	0	M	+	?	0	M
Commentary		The option presents an opportunity to develop good quality high-density developments. This option offers some protection of the countryside from inappropriate development by focussing development in urban settlements that have brownfield sites and vacant buildings available. Barry in particular has significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on edge of town, greenfield land as the availability of brownfield reduces.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. The option presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.			There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.			There may not be large areas of previously developed land available in some of these rural settlements (with the exception of St Athan). As a result, it is likely that most of the new development will be located on greenfield land outside settlement boundaries. Efficient use of land can be achieved through good quality high-density development.			A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape. There is the opportunity for the development to be good quality and high density.			As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used, particularly in Barry. In the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry would use largely previously developed land. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible, to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.							
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.																									
Performance		+	+	0	L	+	?	0	M	+	?	0	M	0	?	0	M	0	?	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary		In urban areas, development may either positively or negatively affect the built environment; this is dependent upon design at project levels. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. The option would limit development in rural areas therefore providing some protection to the countryside from inappropriate development. It is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species ¹ . These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas, particularly in Barry. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.				Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.			Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.			The environment surrounding these rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. In general growth through sensitive development would be expected to enhance the quality of the built environment in these settlements.			The development is likely to adversely affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage in the location of the new settlement. The level of impact would depend on the location of the new settlement.			The option is likely to have positive effects, particularly in urban areas, as development can bring physical regeneration to areas in need of improvement as long as it is properly integrated. The natural environment in and around these settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.							
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.																									
Performance		+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	++	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary		The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.			The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the improvement of the existing built environment throughout the Vale of Glamorgan			The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the improvement of the existing built environment in these rural settlements and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.			Development of the new settlement may be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc. and can promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new settlement in this manner could set precedence for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan, particularly through windfall planning applications.			There is the opportunity to ensure that new development is well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to all intervention areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan.							

¹ Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.

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	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan’s culture and heritage.

Performance																							
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected.</p>			<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>			<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>			<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the rural Vale that may be affected by development in these settlements. In particular there are significant numbers of listed buildings in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>			<p>The development is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area. However, it would deflect development from, and therefore offer some protection to, remaining rural areas from development pressure.</p>			<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>							

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

Performance																								
Commentary	<p>Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007).</p>			<p>Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel by car and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, there is the potential for the majority of residents to work away as the jobs they require are unlikely to be provided within the local area (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and thereby reduce commuting.</p>			<p>Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, there is the potential for the majority of residents to work away as the jobs they have are unlikely to be provided within the local area. In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and reduce commuting. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements.</p>			<p>It is assumed that growth in these locations will include development of local facilities and employment opportunities. If this is the case, it would be expected that the need to travel to larger urban centres would be reduced. The level to which this option achieves this sustainability objective is dependent upon the policies governing delivery. Residents in smaller rural settlements would need to continue travelling to the larger settlement for use of some facilities. Furthermore, Rhoose and Llantwit Major are the only settlements with rail services on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Line. There is no rail transport available in other rural settlements. There may be an opportunity to improve bus services in these settlements and other rural towns in which bus service provision is considered to be poor (e.g. Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst others).</p>			<p>Whilst the settlement may be self contained in the short-term, it is likely that over time it will generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. Much depends upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links. However, considering other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.</p>			<p>Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also reduce travel distances. If St Athan and Llantwit Major are truly self-contained, this would also result in reduced travel distances, but they may also encourage more trips from surrounding areas.</p>								

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.

Performance																							
Commentary	<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities.</p>			<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate areas for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities may be increased, though not significantly, the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.</p>			<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate areas for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities will be increased, though not significantly, the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.</p>			<p>Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. In urban areas such as Penarth, where unemployment is an issue, the creation of job opportunities would be limited by this option.</p>			<p>If the settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings, i.e. not develop into a commuter settlement. However, this would not assist in providing a diverse range of employment opportunities locally in other settlements.</p>			<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.</p>							

LDP Strategy Options	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).			Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).			Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).			Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.			Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.								
	SA Objectives			Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale							
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.																								
Performance	+	-	?	M	++	++	0	M	++	++	0	M	0	+	0	M	--	+	0	M	++	++	0	M
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in urban areas through the integration of new development with existing facilities. However, rural centres may not benefit. There is an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			This option would maintain the vitality and viability of these four villages. However, other town, district and local centres in the Vale of Glamorgan in need of regeneration, would not benefit through this option. There is an opportunity to make these town centres attractive to local residents that currently use retail facilities in larger settlements. It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			The new settlement has potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the other centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, notably in the urban south east. This may result in nearby settlements losing vitality as residents use these newer facilities.			This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.								
15. To promote appropriate tourism.																								
Performance	?	0	0	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L	0	?	0	M	0	+	0	M	?	?	0	L
Commentary	Growth may lead to mixed-use developments therefore increasing opportunities for tourism businesses. At present most development has been predominantly residential. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. As development would be focused in urban centres, it is assumed that there would be no major tourism development in the rural Vale.			Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.			Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.			Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.			The development of a new settlement is unlikely to significantly affect tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole.			Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this would be uncertain at this scale. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues								

Vale of Glamorgan LDP Strategy Options - Appraisal Matrix (Options 6 to 8)

LDP Strategy Options	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.				Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.				Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
Performance	++	+	0	L	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements with the remainder distributed appropriately in Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully, Rhoose and the new settlement. The current UDP Strategy has brought about delivery of housing in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point and therefore, more units may be delivered elsewhere. This Option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale through the windfall development, depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.				It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban centres and for rural needs. With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan. The sustainability test would ensure that housing is delivered in those settlements with the capacity to accommodate new development, particularly in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.				The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements. This option would provide housing in the new settlement and in urban areas but would not fully address the needs in rural areas. This Option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale through the windfall development, depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.			
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	The delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the Barry and Penarth regeneration effort. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement and the surrounding area, although existing rural access to facilities issues would not be addressed elsewhere.				This option will promote and enhance sustainable facilities in both rural and urban areas ensuring that existing facilities remain viable. It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with significant new populations. There would be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas.				Positive benefits in terms of facilities provision would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and also across rural areas. Positive effects would be realised in the area of the new settlement in particular which would create combined major positive affects in rural areas. There would be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas			
3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose in terms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement, and associated with windfall development, but existing rural access issues may not be addressed elsewhere. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population will have access improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. The increased spread of population around the Vale of Glamorgan should help to improve access to facilities and decrease isolation. New development across the Vale of Glamorgan has potential to include good design measures to improve local access. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.			

LDP Strategy Options SA Objectives	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhosee (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.				Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.				Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.												
Performance	+	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects on tackling the causes of deprivation would be realised in the urban centres to the south east where multiple deprivation is a key issue. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern. Reduction in deprivation may be achieved as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement and through windfall development, although this may be limited in extent.				Multiple deprivation is mainly within the urban south east part of the Vale of Glamorgan. A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of decent homes and business development, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation (e.g. Barry). Large growth centres would contribute significantly to employment and residential growth in rural parts of the Vale. However, this would not necessarily reduce deprivation associated with limited access to facilities experienced in more remote areas.				Positive benefits on tackling the causes of deprivation would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and also across rural areas. A reduction in deprivation may also be achieved as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement through windfall development.			
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.												
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements and new rural settlements, benefits will be focussed on these areas.				The effect of growth on community spirit is likely to be positive. Growth in these areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design.				Growth in these settlements may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design.			
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	+/	0	0	L	+/	+/	0	M	+	+/	0	M
Commentary	Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmore-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.				A diverse spread of development has the potential to limit travel distances and hence vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. The option also promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Location of development in smaller settlements will be determined through a sustainability test thereby ensuring that growth occurs where there are sufficient facilities to sustain it. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sinks, building on floodplains etc. can negatively affect this objective. A large area of floodplain exists to the south east of Barry.				The option could contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more accessible opportunities for public transport and the increased spreads of homes, jobs and services would lead to fewer/shorter trips being made and hence fewer vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. However, more development overall and particularly a new rural settlement will lead to increased energy use, increased flooding potential, destruction of green sinks, more rapid run-off rates etc.			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.											

LDP Strategy Options SA Objectives	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.				Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.				Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.												
Performance	++	--	0	M	+	M	0	M	++	M	0	M
Commentary	Major positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose where there are more areas of previously developed land to use. Areas such as Barry and Penarth have significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on edge of town, greenfield land as the availability of brownfield reduces. Negative effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement is likely to use a significant tract of greenfield land, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas. Development in rural settlements would need to be focused within existing built up areas to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.				As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used. In the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry would use largely previously developed land. A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.			
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.												
Performance	+	M	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose through enhancement and regeneration. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement would be damaging to the existing, higher value environment, while deflecting potentially damaging development from other rural areas. In urban settlements, it is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species ² . These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline.				The option would focus development on existing settlement and therefore encourage brownfield development rather than use of greenfield sites. Development may result in the regeneration of built areas (Barry for example) as new development acts as a catalyst for general environmental improvements. In rural areas, this would be negative due to the value of the existing environment that will potentially be adversely affected. The environment surrounding rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage outside of settlement boundaries. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.				Positive benefits would be realised in the urban centres to the south east through enhancement and regeneration. In rural areas, this would be negative due to the value of the existing environment that will potentially be adversely affected. Negative effects would be realised in more sensitive rural areas, and more so due to the potentially adverse impacts of the new rural settlement. Although this could be reduced through the preferential selection of brown field sites within the rural Vale for the location of this settlement.			
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.												
Performance	++	++	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose where new development can provide high quality design. Major positive effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement would have the opportunity to be designed to a very high quality standard.				New developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to Barry, St Athan and other identified settlements in the urban south east.				The new developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to Barry, St Athan and other identified settlements in the urban south east.			

² Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.

LDP Strategy Options SA Objectives	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhosee (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.			Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.			Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.					
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
Urban SE		Rural Vale			Urban SE		Rural Vale			Urban SE		Rural Vale

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.

Performance	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected. The notable exception would be the new rural settlement which would be potentially damaging to the existing, high value historic and cultural environment.</p>			<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>			<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development. Development of the new settlement is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area.</p>					

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

Performance	++	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	<p>Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service.</p> <p>However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). Development of a new rural settlement would not alleviate these problems.</p> <p>It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>			<p>Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service.</p> <p>Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect.</p> <p>Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements.</p> <p>It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>			<p>Focusing development in urban areas where there is already a higher population and better access to public transport should have a positive effect on local sustainable transport use. Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect.</p> <p>It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>					

LDP Strategy Options SA Objectives	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhosee (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.			Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.			Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.					
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
Urban SE		Rural Vale			Urban SE		Rural Vale			Urban SE		Rural Vale
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.												
Performance	+		+	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities. If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings. However, this would not alleviate the employment issues in much of the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan (e.g. in Barry and Penarth).			Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.			Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development. If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings.					
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.												
Performance	++		0	M	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhosee through regeneration and investment. There is an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement has potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the rest of the Vale's rural settlements.			This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements. The new rural settlement has the potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the rest of the Vale's rural settlements.					
15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	?	0	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	M
Commentary	The option is unlikely to significantly affect the development of tourism in the Vale, although increased development and improvement of associated infrastructure in urban areas could contribute to a tourist infrastructure.			Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to tourist provision across the Vale, although this would be uncertain at this scale.			As with Option 5, increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this would be uncertain at this scale.					



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INITIAL SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT



December 2007

Non Technical Summary

1. Introduction.

- 1.1 This document is the initial Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Draft Preferred Strategy. It explains how the appraisal has been undertaken and also how the process has assisted in the development of the Council's Draft Preferred Strategy.

2. The Local Development Plan.

- 2.1 Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act) requires each local authority in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). The Vale of Glamorgan Council formally began work on its LDP in January 2007 which will set out the Council's land use strategy for the period 2011-2026. The purpose of the LDP is to identify the anticipated level of future development, the types of development that may occur and where such development may take place during the life of the Plan.
- 2.2 When adopted the LDP will constitute the development plan for the Vale of Glamorgan and will supersede the Council's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996-2011. The Adopted LDP will be the primary document for use in the determination of planning applications and appeals. In producing the LDP the Council will also need to take account of other strategies and plans that it produces, such as the Community Strategy. It must also complement national and regional plans and strategies such as the Wales Spatial Plan and South East Wales Regional Waste Plan¹.

3. SA & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 3.1 As part of the LDP process, the Council is required² to undertake a SA of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive³, as transposed by the Welsh SEA Regulations⁴.
- 3.2 The reason for undertaking an SA of the emerging LDP is to assist the Council in identifying any likely significant economic, environmental and social effects of the LDP. In doing so, this allows the Council to ensure that the LDP includes suitable mitigation measures to minimise any negative effects and also maximises positive effects.

4. The Stages of the SA.

- 4.1 The Welsh Assembly Government's LDP Manual defines the five main stages in conducting a SA as:

¹ Section 62(5), The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

² Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

³ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

⁴ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

- **STAGE A:** Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- **STAGE B:** Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- **STAGE C:** Preparing the SA 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.

Stages A, B and C for the Draft Preferred Strategy were undertaken between October 2006 and November 2007.

5. SA Framework.

5.1 During 2006, the Council began work on its SA Scoping Report, which would provide the framework within which the emerging LDP would be assessed. As part of this work, the Council collected a range of key economic, social and environmental data, and undertook an assessment of key policies, plans and programmes, produced at international, national, regional and local level. The purpose of this was to identify key sustainability issues relating to the Vale of Glamorgan, as well as key sustainability objectives contained within other documents that would also need to be considered within the SA framework.

5.2 From this, the following 15 key sustainability objectives were developed which form the basis of the SA appraisal:

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

5.3 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Approved Sustainability Scoping Report (July 2007), and can be viewed on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP_SA_Scoping_Report.pdf

6. Appraisal methodology.

- 6.1 In order to appraise each element of the Draft Preferred Strategy, a matrix was developed based on guidance provided by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)⁵. The performance of the options against the SA objectives was recorded in the matrix as shown below:

++	The proposed option strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
+	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
0	There is no clear relationship between the achievement of the option and the SA objective or the relationship is negligible
-	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
--	The proposed option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
+/-	The proposed option both contributes and detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
?	The relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. Sufficient information may be unavailable to enable an assessment to be made.
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
M	Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
H	The performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

7. What has been assessed so far?

- 7.1 At this stage of the LDP process, a SA has been undertaken of the vision, strategic objectives, spatial options, and core strategic policies that form the Draft Preferred Strategy. The appraisal of these components has assisted in the development of a series of strategic objectives, spatial options and core strategic policies that are consistent with the sustainability objectives set out in the SA Scoping Report.

8. Appraisal of the LDP Vision & Objectives.

- 8.1 The vision and strategic objectives set out the scope and aspirations for the LDP. As the Vision is an overarching succinct statement, containing social, economic and environmental elements, it was not considered necessary to undertake a detailed appraisal of the Vision against the SA objectives. Rather, a strategic overview of the sustainability implications of the draft Vision was undertaken (see Appendix 1).
- 8.2.2 The SA highlights that the Visions' aspiration for people to be able to enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment, providing opportunities to improve health, prosperity and well being for individuals and the wider community is strongly compatible with the key sustainability objectives for reducing the causes of deprivation and encouraging social inclusion (e.g. housing, local job opportunities and improving access). Similarly, the SA indicated a direct relationship between the SA objectives for maintaining, protecting and enhancing community spirit.

⁵ Annex 10 of the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

- 8.2 The appraisal identified a number of uncertain outcomes relating to the SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. This is considered inevitable given that the economic aspect of the vision would require new development to take place, thus involving increased use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, the SA suggested that further consideration of these issues should be considered in the development of the LDP strategic objectives and policies.

9. Appraisal of the Strategic Options.

- 9.1 Initially, the Council identified six strategic LDP options that could, in land use terms provide a framework for guiding future development within the Vale of Glamorgan. Following a key stakeholder workshop a further three hybrid options were suggested by stakeholders and nine strategic options were therefore assessed against the SA methodology. The nine strategic options considered for assessment were:

Officer Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hybrid Options

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

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

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

- 9.2 The appraisal indicated that options 5, 7 and 8 performed best against the SA objectives. However, when assessed against national planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (2002), it was concluded that option 5 would provide the most appropriate spatial option to meet the social, economic and environmental needs of the Vale.

10. Appraisal of the LDP Core Strategic Policies.

- 10.1 The Council has developed 8 strategic objectives and 13 Core Strategic Policies (CSP) which seek to deliver the LDP vision and satisfy the requirements of national planning guidance.

- 10.2 Overall, the appraisal of the strategic policies was considered to be positive. However, some policies did perform less favourably against a number of the environmental SA objectives. For example, policies on housing could result in negative effects on the built environment, although this would be offset by policies that seek to protect the natural and built environment.

11. Likely significant effects of the Plan and how the SA has influenced the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy.

- 11.1 The SA has found that the Draft Preferred Strategy will make a significant contribution to the progression of sustainable development objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan, within the context of the future planned housing and employment growth set out in the Draft Preferred Strategy. However, the SA has indicated that a key issue for the Council will be to minimise the negative effects of implementing the strategy through influencing how and where future development takes place.

- 11.2 In particular, the SA has highlighted the potential cumulative effects resulting from future development within the Vale, such as an increase in the use of energy and water resources, as well as increased waste generation. Increased greenhouse emissions have also been identified, the effects of which may have implications for the Vale's natural and built assets. In this regard, there is a risk that future development may have a significant effect on the character of the Vale's towns and villages, and also on the rural landscape.

- 11.3 There are also extensive opportunities to improve quality of life across the Vale - and in this regard the SA of the Preferred Option has indicated that by ensuring that future development is directed to sustainable locations with good public transport access this will assist in offsetting energy usage and will assist in creating viable, vibrant communities. In addition the SA also highlighted that the following probable positive effects may arise from the Draft Preferred Strategy:

- Ensures provision is made for economic growth and employment opportunities. This has the potential to deliver benefits to the most deprived wards in the Vale as well as encouraging rural diversification.
- Encourages the sustainable management of natural resources.
- Reduces the need to develop on greenfield sites.
- Minimises adverse effects on the built and natural environment.
- Offers a range and choice of housing sites.
- Offers development opportunities to enhance or provide new local facilities, thus contributing towards community spirit.
- Provides regeneration opportunities particularly in urban areas.
- New development has the potential to reduce the need to travel, thereby contributing towards climate change and social inclusion.
- Encourages new development which is responsive in meeting national and regional objectives for climate change.

12. The Next Steps.

- 12.1 The SA process will continue throughout the preparation of the LDP. This will involve the appraisal of the more detailed criteria based policies and allocated development sites. This information will be compiled into the final Environmental Report detailing the appraisal of the full LDP. This Environmental Report will be made available for public consultation as part of the formal consultation on the Deposit Draft Plan, and will also be taken into consideration by the Planning Inspectorate during the public examination of the Deposit Draft LDP.

13. How to comment on the report.

- 13.1 As part of the 6 week public consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council is inviting comments on this initial SA report between noon on the 16th January 2008 and noon on the 27th February 2008. If you wish to make any comments or suggestions please use the relevant comment form which is available from deposit locations or can be downloaded from the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living_menu/planning/planning_policy/local_development_plan.aspx

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1 SA Matrices of The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) Vision	
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1. Introduction.

- 1.1 This document is the Initial Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report outlining the evaluation of the LDP Vision, Strategic Options, Objectives and Core Strategic Policies. The appraisal has informed the development of the Draft Preferred Strategy that provides the overarching land use framework for the emerging Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP). When finalised, the LDP will set out the principles and policy framework for planning and development in the Vale of Glamorgan between 2011 and 2026.

2. Statutory Requirements.

2.1 The Local Development Plan.

- 2.1.1 Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act) requires each local authority in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). The Vale of Glamorgan Council formally began work on its LDP in January 2007 which will set the Council's land use strategy for the period 2011-2026. The purpose of the LDP is to identify the anticipated level of future development as well as the types of development that may occur and where such development may take place during the life of the Plan.

- 2.1.2 When adopted the LDP will constitute the development plan for the Vale of Glamorgan and will supersede the Council's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996 -2011. The Adopted LDP will be the primary document for use in the determination of planning applications and appeals. In producing the LDP the Council will also need to take account of other strategies and plans that it produces, such as the Community Strategy. It must also complement national and regional plans and strategies such as the Wales Spatial Plan and South East Wales Regional Waste Plan⁶.

2.2 SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.2.1 As part of the process of preparing the LDP, the Council is required⁷ to undertake a SA of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive⁸, as transposed by the Welsh SEA Regulations⁹.
- 2.2.2 The SA process seeks to improve the sustainability performance of the Plan by testing its various components against sustainability objectives. The appraisal identifies areas where improvements can be made to its contribution to achieving sustainable development. It is considered to be an integral part of the LDP process and as such the Council, prior to progressing work on the LDP, developed a SA framework consisting of a series of objectives covering a range of social, economic and

⁶ Section 62(5), The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

⁷ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

⁸ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

⁹ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

environmental topics, against which the sustainability of the emerging plan will be tested during its preparation.

- 2.2.3 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Approved Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2007), and can be viewed on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP_SA_Scoping_Report.pdf

3. How the SA has informed the LDP process.

- 3.1 The systematic appraisal of the various components that make up the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy have assisted in the development of a series of strategic objectives consistent with the sustainability framework set out in the SA Scoping Report. This included the appraisal of strategic options that informed the Council in the identification of a Draft Preferred Strategy for the LDP that is best placed to address the key economic, social and environmental issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. At this stage, the SA has assisted in the development of the Core Strategic LDP policies and seeks to mitigate any potential adverse affects resulting from the Draft Preferred Strategy.

4. How to comment on the report.

- 4.1 As part of the 6 week public consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council is inviting comments on this initial SA report between noon on the 16th January 2008 and noon on the 27th February 2008. If you wish to make any comments or suggestions please use the relevant comment form which is available from deposit locations or can be downloaded from the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living_menu/planning/planning_policy/local_development_plan.aspx

5. Background.

5.1 Purpose of SA

- 5.1.1 The rationale behind the undertaking of SA is to identify any likely significant effects that the implementation of a plan or programme may have in terms of economic, environmental and social considerations. In relation to the emerging Vale of Glamorgan LDP, this report outlines the following:

- The appraisal of the Plan's vision, objectives and core strategic policies against the sustainability appraisal objectives;
- The identification of any likely significant effects of the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy (including alternatives); and
- Proposed mitigation measures against any adverse effects.

5.2 When was the SA undertaken?

5.2.1 The SA was undertaken between May 2007 and November 2007, in tandem with the development of the LDP's Strategic Objectives, Core Strategic Policies and the identification of the Draft Preferred Strategy. In doing so, the Council was able to ensure that the findings of each stage would inform the next, thus reducing inconsistencies between the SA framework and the development of the Draft Preferred Strategy.

5.3 Independent Assessment.

5.3.1 The SA of the LDP Vision, Strategic Options, Objectives and Draft Preferred Strategy, including Core Strategic Policies was undertaken by the Vale of Glamorgan Council, with assistance from independent consultants Hyder Consulting. The consultants also ensured that the Council satisfied the requirements of the SEA Regulations. The use of consultants also ensures that an objective and independent appraisal of the implications for sustainable development is undertaken.

5.4 Consultation.

5.4.1 In accordance with the Vale of Glamorgan LDP Delivery Agreement (October 2006) , the Council has engaged with environmental consultation bodies and relevant stakeholders prior to drafting the SA Scoping Report by holding an external stakeholder workshop on 11th October 2006. Stakeholders were provided with background information on the Vale of Glamorgan to assist them in identifying the sustainability issues and a summary of key objectives from relevant policies, plans or programmes to base their discussions on. The sustainability issues and objectives derived at the workshop were used in the development of the SA framework.

5.4.2 A further Council officer workshop was held to consider the findings of the earlier stakeholder workshop and to obtain officers' views on the findings. Representatives from various service areas of the Council were represented including 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. Further information on these workshops can be found on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/SA_Stakeholder_Report.pdf
http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/SA_Officer_Report.pdf

5.4.3 The Draft Scoping Report was issued for formal public consultation between the 12th February 2007 and the 19th March 2007, and following amendments, the Council formally adopted the Scoping Report on the 6th June 2007.

5.5 Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations.

5.5.1 At this pre-deposit stage of the LDP process, the Council is required to consult on the Plan's vision, strategic options, the Draft Preferred Strategy and key policies for the LDP. The Initial SA Report can therefore, only

address these issues. The deposit LDP will include further details on how any negative effects identified within the SA will be addressed. This additional detail will be reflected in the final SA Report (which also constitutes the Environment Report required by the SEA Regulations) and will include the assessment undertaken to identify development sites for inclusion within the draft deposit plan.

5.5.2 The SEA regulations and stages are explained in 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM & WAG 2005). The requirements for reporting the SEA process are identified in the first column of the table below. Where the section of this report or the SA Scoping Report satisfies these requirements they are identified in the second column.

Table 2: Environmental Report Requirements	
Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	Where covered
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2 of the SA Scoping Report Section 8 of this report
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4.4 of SA Scoping Report Section 7.3 of this report.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 3 of the SA Scoping Report Section 7 of this report
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance	Section 4 of the SA Scoping Report Section 7 of this report.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 2 of the SA Scoping Report Section 7.2 Table 3 of this report.
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	Section 9.1 of this report
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 5.7 of the SA Scoping Report Sections 8.8 and 9.2 of this report
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 8 of this report
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17	Section 5.7 of SA scoping Report Section 10.2 of this report.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	Pages I-vi of this report.

6. Approach to the SA.

6.1 The SA Process.

6.1.1 To ensure that the policies in the LDP promote the principles of sustainable development, a SA of the LDP, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, is being undertaken. The LDP and the SA processes are being carried out in an iterative and integrated manner. Figure 1.1 below outlines these two processes, and highlights which stage of the process this report relates to.

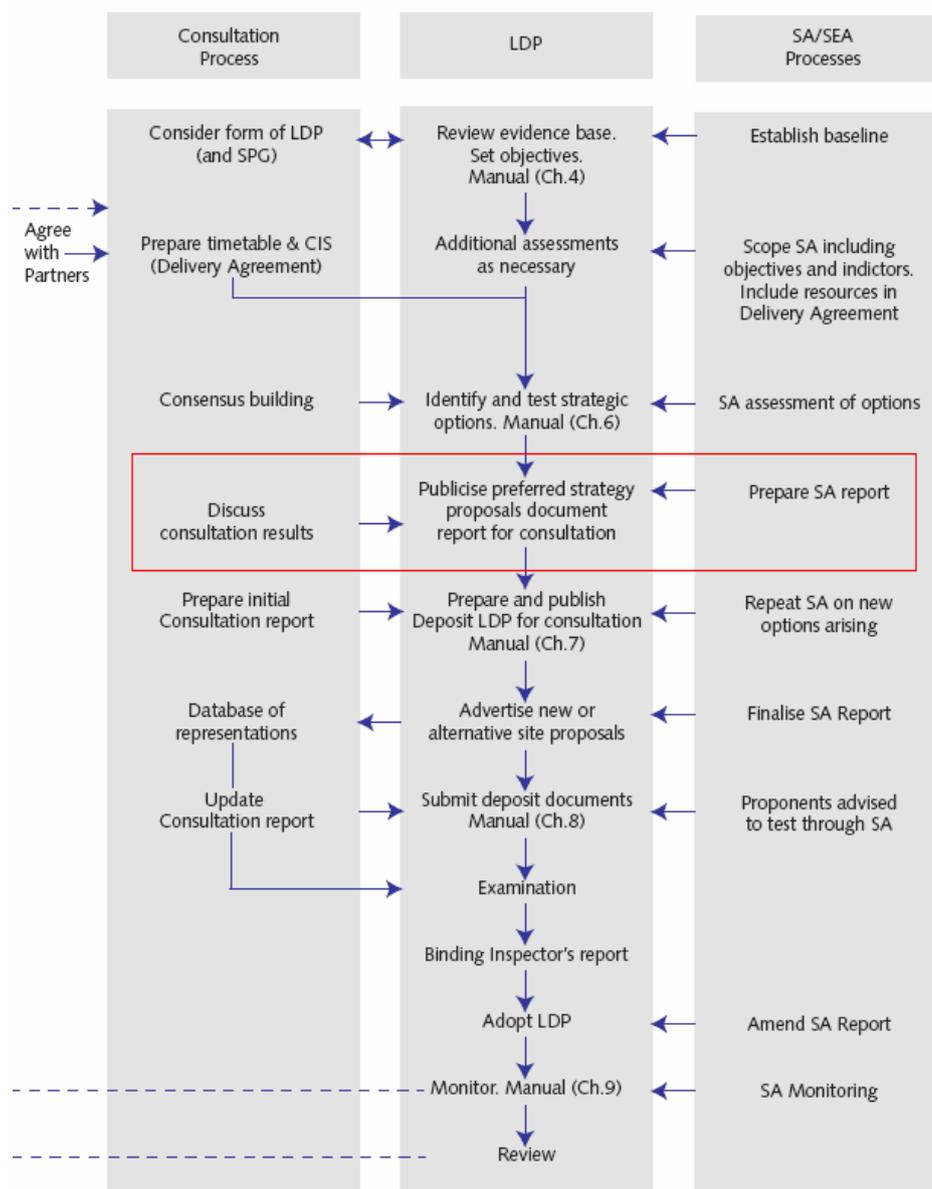


Figure 1.1: Adapted from the LDP Manual, Welsh Assembly Government (June 2006)

6.2 Appraisal Methodology.

- 6.2.1 The SA Framework, which sets out the Council's sustainability objectives, indicators and targets, has been used as the principal tool in the appraisal of the LDP at key stages of its preparation. To date these have been the Vision, Strategic Options, the Draft Objectives, the Draft Preferred Strategy and the Core Strategic Policies. In identifying the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council has also taken into consideration the requirements of national planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (2002) and the Wales Spatial Plan (2004), which are two key documents that the Council must have regard to in preparing its LDP.
- 6.2.2 The objectives and aims which form the basis of the appraisal methodology were developed as part of the Council's work on its LDP SA Scoping Report (July 2007). These were informed by the appraisal of other relevant plans and programmes that may either influence or be

influenced by the Plan, the collation of baseline data and consultation with key stakeholders and statutory organisations.

6.2.3 The appraisal of the vision, options and core strategic policies against the SA objectives was carried out using a matrix-based approach as shown in the Appendices. The matrix was based on ODPM guidance¹⁰ and has been set out to enable the comparison of the options. The matrix also ensures that the spatial nature of effects is taken into consideration together with the significance of the identified effects. The performance (direction and severity) of the options against the SA objectives is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below.

++	The proposed option strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
+	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
0	There is no clear relationship between the achievement of the option and the SA objective or the relationship is negligible
-	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
--	The proposed option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
+/-	The proposed option both contributes and detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
?	The relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. Sufficient information may be unavailable to enable an assessment to be made.

6.2.4 The commentary provided under each SA objective in the matrix sets out the reasoning behind the determined performance of the options and highlights any key issues associated with the option. Also provided in the matrix, is an indication of the levels of certainty with which the likely effects of the options have been determined. The symbols used to describe certainty are shown below.

L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
M	Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
H	The performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

6.2.5 A description is provided below of the approach to this appraisal using the matrix.

6.2.6 Although the options have not been appraised against each individual aim, the aims have been taken into consideration in determining the performance of the options against the overall objectives and have been used to guide the appraisal. The Core Strategic Policies however, were appraised against the aims under each of the SA Objectives. The various aspects considered while carrying out the appraisal are as follows:

- **Direction of impact:** Whether the effects are positive, negative or neutral

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

- **Significance:** Whether the effects would be slightly or greatly significant
- **Spatial Scale:** The locality of the effects in the Vale of Glamorgan i.e. whether they would affect the rural and/or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area were also considered.
- **Level of certainty:** The level of certainty in predicting the effects based on the information available to carry out the appraisal.

6.2.7 The temporal and cumulative nature of the predicted effects was explored where possible and details provided in the commentary. More detailed determination of the temporal and cumulative aspects as well as consideration of mitigation measures will be undertaken at the next stage of the SA/SEA in which more specific policies and strategic sites will be appraised.

6.2.8 This approach should therefore allow the effects to relate to the value of sustainability baseline in a particular area through assessing every option on its own merit and relating it to the baseline and issues/opportunities.

6.3 Assumptions and Limitations.

6.3.1 In carrying out the assessment, a number of assumptions were made in relation to the strategy options. Furthermore, in some cases, there were limitations to the level of certainty with which the appraisal could be completed. The following are the assumptions made in this assessment:

- Growth will mainly include housing development while local facilities will be provided through planning conditions and S106 agreements.
- Housing will meet all needs in terms of tenure, type and affordability.
- Growth can help tackle causes of deprivation (as seen in housing led growth successes through pathfinder/housing market renewal schemes) through the provision of new decent homes and other benefits through planning gains.
- Planning policy would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all.
- Planning policy would provide siting guidance to minimise effects of development on natural and historic environments.
- New developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.
- Local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment developments.

6.3.2 The rationale behind the determination of the performance of the options and the core strategic policies against the SA objectives, sought to relate direction of impact to the value of baseline in the Vale of Glamorgan. In adopting this approach, every option or policy is considered on its own merit against the SA objectives and is related to the sustainability baseline as well as the key issues and opportunities.

6.3.3 At this stage, the appraisal provides an overall indication of the potential effects of the options against the SA objectives. The level of detail that could be provided in the appraisal is limited due to the strategic nature of the options, which does not allow for assessment at a settlement level. However, the level of detail is considered sufficient for the purposes of developing the Draft Preferred Strategy given that further work will be carried out as the full Deposit LDP is being prepared.

6.3.4 It should be noted that the appraisal of the strategy options is based on expert judgement and therefore has an element of subjectivity. However, the limitations of expert judgement have been reduced through the use of quantitative thresholds and legislative targets where possible within the assessment process.

6.4 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.

6.4.1 In gathering the baseline data for the SA Scoping Report, the Council encountered difficulties in obtaining information on sustainability issues that related specifically to the Vale area. This was particularly the case for climate factors and environmental data such as energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, where it was necessary to use regional or national data. Similarly, in some instances data gaps were identified. However, the appraisal process allows for data to be collected as and when it is made available, for example through the monitoring provisions.

7. Development of the SA framework.

This section outlines the processes that the Council undertook to identify the key sustainability issues within the Vale of Glamorgan that informed the assessment framework as set out in the Scoping Report.

7.1 Limitations of the information and assumptions made.

7.1.1 Wherever possible, the Council has endeavoured to obtain up-to-date and reliable baseline information. However, where this has not been available any gaps have been highlighted in the detailed table contained at Appendix 2 of the Council's SA Scoping Report. If practicable these gaps will be filled with baseline data gathered at later stages in the LDP process.

The information recorded for each indicator includes:

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

7.2 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account.

7.2.1 In preparing the SA framework an appraisal of other key policies, plans and programmes, produced at international, national, regional and local level was undertaken. The aim being to identify the key sustainability

objectives contained within them that would also need to be considered within the SA framework. Table 3 below provides a summary list of the key sustainability issues emerging from the review of these policies, plans and programmes.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

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 (UNFCCC) 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 environment 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)

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.	European	EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/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)
		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 wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
		Regional	Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans – Ogmere & 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

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
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)

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
		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

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and wellbeing 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

7.3 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the business as usual future baseline.

7.3.1 In developing the SA framework, the Council also compiled and reviewed a range of social, economic and environmental baseline data. This assisted in the identification of key sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan that needed to be considered by the SA framework and the emerging LDP. In addition, the data also provides a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Plan.

7.3.2 The detailed baseline data for the Vale of Glamorgan is contained at Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report; however a brief overview of the social, environmental and economic issues of the Vale of Glamorgan is outlined below:

Social.

7.3.3 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 household income is £44,839. However, parts of Barry 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. 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%.

Environmental.

7.3.4 The Vale of Glamorgan benefits from a wide range of environmental assets. It has a number of local and national 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 effects; 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 under ever increasing pressure from 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. 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.

Economic.

- 7.3.5 The Vale's economy must be considered in the regional context due to the close proximity to Cardiff, for example, a large proportion of Vale residents 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.
- 7.3.6 Unemployment rates in the Vale are comparable with the national trends. However, there are fairly large numbers of economically inactive people (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.
- 7.3.7 Transport is a major factor for the Vale, car ownership has increased and communities are becoming more dependent on the private car to access goods and services. In addition congestion is an issue at peak times on the routes in and out of Cardiff at key junctions. The Vale is home to Cardiff International Airport and the port of Barry.
- 7.3.8 Access to housing is also a significant issue. House prices have steadily increased in the Vale in respect of all house types and there is a general lack of affordable housing provision. The fall in household size has implications in terms of under occupation of the existing housing stock and the need for new housing.

7.4 Business as usual.

- 7.4.1 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)).
- 7.4.2 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 LDP for 2011-2026 (see Table 4 below). This prediction is difficult as it is dependant upon a wide range of unknown factors. Therefore, this scenario is based on the likely land use implications for the Vale of Glamorgan in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. It does not however take into consideration other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence the potential effects on these issues, for example Building Regulations which govern the way buildings are constructed.

Table 4 Likely significant environmental, social and economic effects under "a no plan" scenario

	Issue	Potential 'No Plan' Scenario for the Vale of Glamorgan
SOCIAL	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued loss of local facilities with no significant new provision Continued movement outside Vale to access goods and services elsewhere
	Access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued minimum provision for mobility impaired Protection provided under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995
	Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued isolation of deprived communities
	Lack of community spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued missed opportunity for community resource Continued high perception of crime
ENVIRONMENTAL	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual increase in municipal waste levels and fly tipping despite increase in recycling Continued lack of waste management facilities in the Vale
	Impact of new development on built and natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
	Quality of new development, particularly residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

7.5 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified.

7.5.1 From the review of policies, plans and programmes, and the analysis of the baseline data, including the findings from the stakeholder workshop, a number of key sustainability issues were identified and used in the development of the objectives and indicators in the SA framework. Table 5 shows the sustainable issues that were identified during the SA Scoping Process and stakeholder consultations.

Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan

	Key Issue	Identifying factors
SOCIAL	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation ▪ Increased housing demand / need ▪ Increasing house prices ▪ Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings ▪ Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand ▪ Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc.
	Lack of local facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care ▪ Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc. ▪ Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites ▪ Lack of local employment opportunities ▪ Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhoose Point, Pencoedtre, Cogan Hall Farm etc.) ▪ High level of outward movement and expenditure especially to Cardiff, e.g. services, retail spend, employment etc., ▪ Lack of burial land / crematoria within the Vale ▪ Over capacity in schools and falling need / demand for school places in some areas – potential to lead to school closures
	Access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of provision for special needs groups, especially mobility impaired e.g. ramps, lifts, hearing loop systems, signage etc. in public buildings, streetscape and new housing developments. ▪ Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues
	Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 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 household income approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely
	Lack of community spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missed opportunity to work together as a community ▪ Lack of community facilities ▪ Lack of community ownership / responsibility ▪ Lack of local identity, especially in new developments ▪ Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime

Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan

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

Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan

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

7.6 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators.

7.6.1 The SA framework is presented in Table 6. This is the set of objectives, targets and indicators that has been developed in order to assess the elements of the LDP. The aim has been to identify a set of objectives that can be used to assess how well the Plan meets the goals of sustainable development both at a global and local scale. The framework has been developed by considering, the key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan (section 4.3), the objectives identified in the PPP review (section 4.1) and consultation with key stakeholders and statutory consultees.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal Framework- objectives, targets and outline indicators.

1. Housing				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social I Environmental Economic	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure ▪ Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities ▪ Provide affordable housing ▪ Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations 	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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of 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

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To maintain and improve access for all. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community ▪ Improve public perception of access ▪ Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment ▪ Promote 'life-time' homes 	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled persons access	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide for disabled access
		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

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	Reduce the causes of deprivation. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and wellbeing, education, housing, environment and access, for all. ▪ Prevent the isolation of deprived communities. 	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:	WIMD	Reduce overall deprivation
		Educational achievement (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve educational achievement
		Health and well-being (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve health and well being
		Housing (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing
		Environment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve the environment in deprived areas
		Access (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access for deprived areas
		Employment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Increase employment opportunities

5. Community Spirit				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit. Aims: Reduce the fear of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide community 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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) ▪ Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) ▪ Promote renewable energy generation ▪ Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains ▪ Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change 	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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks. 	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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste
	<u>Aims:</u>	% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) Provide and promote recycling facilities. Avoid landfill of waste 	Access to household recycling schemes	Waste Strategy	Increase the % of households with access to (or using) curbside 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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	<p>To use land effectively and efficiently.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain greenfield land ▪ Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use ▪ Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context. ▪ Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value. ▪ Restore contaminated land to beneficial use. 	% 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
		Level of contaminated land	VoG data	Reduction in total area of contaminated land

9. Environmental Assets				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	<p>To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. 	% 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	<p>To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users. ▪ Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials) ▪ Promote sustainable design and construction solutions. ▪ Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. ▪ Provide adequate green spaces. ▪ Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space. 	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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working) Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the 	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

	community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Economic	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses ▪ Support a culture of entrepreneurship ▪ Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes ▪ Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs ▪ Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification 	Percentage of working age population in employment	Census	Increase total number in employment
		Percentage of population receiving benefits	WIMD	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits
		Distribution of employment across sectors	Census, ONS.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors
		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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport ▪ Ensure a range of uses within retail centres ▪ Avoid out-of-town retail development ▪ Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes ▪ Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres 	Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres
		Proportion of A1, A2 and A3 uses in the town centre	VOG Retail Surveys	Ensure a mix of uses within the town centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function.
		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				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	To promote appropriate tourism. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote local economic growth through tourism ▪ Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes ▪ Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets ▪ Protect potential tourism destinations against 	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.

	<p>inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc). 	<p>Number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector</p>	<p>VOG Tourism Strategy Planning application database</p>	<p>Increase the number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector</p>
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8. The Appraisal.

8.1 In line with the guidance provided within the LDP Manual, the following elements of the LDP have been appraised so far:

- The LDP Vision
- The eight Strategic Objectives (through a process of compatibility assessment with the SA objectives).
- The alternative options for the Draft Preferred Strategy, i.e the spatial ones and
- The core strategic policies

The results of the appraisal are provided below.

8.2 The LDP Vision.

8.2.1 The Council has agreed to adopt the existing Vision contained in the Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy (2003-2013), as the vision for the LDP¹¹, thus ensuring that the LDP seeks to contribute towards the aspirations of the Community Strategy. The Vision reads as follows:

8.2.2 *“Our Vision for the Vale is a place that is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have opportunities to improve their health, prosperity and well-being, and where there is a strong sense of community in which local groups and individuals have the capacity and incentive to make an effective contribution to the future of the area”*

8.2.3 Since the Vision is an over arching and succinct statement, containing social, economic and environmental elements, it was not considered necessary to undertake a detailed appraisal of the Vision against the SA objectives. Rather, a strategic overview of the sustainability implications of the draft Vision was undertaken (see Appendix 1), and is presented below.

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

8.2.5 The appraisal identified a number of uncertain outcomes relating to the SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. This is considered inevitable given that the economic aspect of the vision would require new development to take place, thus involving increased use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, the SA suggested that further consideration of these issues should be undertaken in the development of the LDP strategic objectives and policies.

¹¹ Vale of Glamorgan Cabinet Meeting 27th February 2007, Minute C2911

8.3 Strategic LDP Objectives.

8.3.1 The LDP includes the following eight strategic objectives that set out the guiding principles of the Plan:

Objective 1: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land both effectively and efficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

Objective 2: To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of, and mitigating against the adverse effects of climate change.

Objective 3: To provide the opportunity for people in the Vale of Glamorgan to meet their housing needs.

Objective 4: To maintain, enhance and promote community facilities and services in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Objective 5: To foster the development of a diverse and sustainable local economy that meets the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and that of wider South East Wales Region.

Objective 6: To reduce the need for Vale residents to travel to meet their daily needs and enabling them greater access to sustainable forms of transport.

Objective 7: To protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natural environment.

Objective 8: To sustain and further the development of sustainable communities within the Vale of Glamorgan, providing opportunities for living, learning, working and socialising for all.

8.4 Key findings of the SA of the Strategic LDP Objectives.

8.4.1 The appraisal of the LDP objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (see table 7 below) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. In some instance, however, the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty in relation to outcomes, as these were dependent on the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the policies it is considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be revealed at this stage of the SA appraisal, but it is anticipated that the level of uncertainty will be reduced as the LDP develops, for example in the identification of site specific allocations.

- 8.4.2 In some instances, the appraisal did reveal areas of potential conflict between the LDP objectives and the SA objectives. For example, the LDP objectives for housing and employment (3 and 5) conflicted with SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. However, elsewhere the appraisal indicated that other LDP objectives would offset these potential conflicts, such as LDP objectives 1 and 2 (climate change and waste management). Consequently, when taken cumulatively, the SA appraisal of the LDP objectives indicate that they are generally compatible, with potential conflicts between certain objectives being offset by others.
- 8.4.3 In addition to testing the compatibility of the LDP objectives and SA objectives, the appraisal also provides a valuable insight into the type and scope of policies within the LDP that would further support the cumulative benefits that the LDP objectives seek to provide. Policies that were identified included those that sought to reduce the potential effects relating to climate change, waste generation and protection of natural and built assets.

Table 7: Compatibility of Key LDP Objectives with the SA Framework Objectives

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

8.5 Strategic Options.

8.5.1 On May 24th 2007, the Council held a workshop with relevant stakeholders to discuss the suitability of six Strategic LDP Options developed by the Council that could, in land use terms provide a framework for guiding future development within the Vale of Glamorgan. As part of this workshop, stakeholders were asked to consider the merits and drawbacks of each option and to identify which would best address the economic, social and environmental issues previously identified. As a result of this workshop a further three hybrid options were suggested by stakeholders and as such nine strategic options were assessed against the SA methodology.

Details of these workshops can be found on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning_policy/local_development_plan.aspx

8.5.2 The nine strategic options considered for assessment were:

Officer Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hybrid Options

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

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

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

8.5.3 The SA of the nine options sought to provide an indication of the options that would best assist spatially, in land use terms, the achievement of the sustainability objectives set out in the SA framework. The appraisal also identifies the likely significant environmental effects that may arise from each option, thus helping the Council to choose the preferred option and allowing policies to be developed that seek to mitigate against such effects. For example, the inclusion of policies that encourage travelling by sustainable transport modes may assist in off-setting any negative effects associated with car use on air pollution and climate change.

8.6 Key findings of the SA appraisal of the Strategic Options.

8.6.1 Overall, the appraisal highlighted that the options would have similar effects in terms of the environmental effects as demonstrated by the matrix at Appendix 2. The main differences relate to the where the likely social, economic and environmental benefits/disbenefits would occur. This is differentiated in broad geographical terms within the matrix by dividing the Vale between the Urban South East and the Rural Vale. This distinction was deemed most useful in describing how the likely effects of the options differ, depending upon whether they applied i.e. in rural or urban areas.

8.6.2 The key findings of the SA of the nine options are provided below, which can be viewed on the Council's website at http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/SA_Officer_Report.pdf

Option 1 would deliver benefits (including housing, local facilities and job opportunities) in urban areas alone.

Options 2a and 2b would lead to growth that is highly dispersed and not focused, therefore putting a strain on resources.

Option 3 would deliver benefits but only to rural settlements.

Option 4 would deliver benefits to the new settlement and its immediate surroundings.

Option 6 would deliver benefits to both rural and urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, although benefits in the rural parts would be limited to the new rural settlement.

Options 5, 7 and 8 would deliver certain benefits in both urban and rural settlements.

8.6.3 However, of the three options that were considered to deliver the most benefits across the Vale of Glamorgan, the appraisal indicated that the benefits of Option 8 would be more limited, as the majority of development may be focused on the new settlement. Notwithstanding this, it was considered that options 5, 7

and 8 demonstrated the best overall performance against the SA objectives and should be given further consideration.

8.7 Consideration of other Plans, Policies and Programmes in determining the Preferred Option.

8.7.1 In selecting the overall Draft Preferred Strategy the Council also assessed strategy options 5, 7 and 8 to ensure compatibility with national planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2002), the Wales Spatial Plan and the Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy (2003-2013). Accordingly, in selecting the preferred option consideration was given to the merits of each option against these documents. This approach is also commensurate with the SEA requirement for the SA framework to consider the influence that other plans, policies and programmes may have on the Plan, and vice versa.

8.7.2 In this regard, it is considered that **Option 8** would concentrate development amongst settlements in the South East Zone of the Vale, other larger settlements including a new rural settlement and as a consequence would be contrary to advice contained within PPW, which states that:

“New settlements on greenfield sites are unlikely to be appropriate in Wales, and should only be proposed where such development would offer significant environmental, social and economic advantages over the further expansion or regeneration of existing settlements.” (Planning Policy Wales, paragraph 9.2.3 refers)

8.7.3 Similarly, a new settlement within the rural vale could potentially detract or limit opportunities for regeneration in areas such as Barry, and the potential to maximise opportunities to reuse existing brownfield sites within existing settlements that are served by a range of transport modes and contain services and facilities. This assumption is supported by recent research that highlights that for a new settlement to be sustainable it would need to consist of a minimum of four to five thousand dwellings¹². Given that the LDP housing requirement over the Plan period is 7500 new dwellings, the development of a settlement of this size would result in reducing the Plan’s ability to address economic and social issues elsewhere, for example the securing of affordable housing and delivery of improvements to existing community facilities. Consequently, this was considered by officers as being contrary to the Council’s Community Strategy, which aims to capitalise on regeneration opportunities within Barry and potential investment and improvement within the Vale’s other towns (page 7 refers).

8.7.4 The remaining 2 options delivered comparable sustainability benefits within both urban and rural areas of the Vale and were also considered to generally satisfy national planning guidance. However, **Option 7** was discounted as it was considered that the distribution of future development on the basis of

¹² Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, Town & Country Planning Association (March 2007) paragraph 8.4.5. See also the Communities and Local Government Eco-Towns Prospectus (July 2007) which states that an essential requirement for future Eco-towns will be for them to consist of a minimum 5-10,000 dwellings (page 12 refers)
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/eco-towns>

existing levels of population within settlements was too simplistic in planning future development. For instance, it ignores factors such as the role and function of existing settlements and their ability to accommodate growth. Furthermore, it was considered that distributing growth in this manner would limit the flexibility of the Plan to respond to potential unplanned circumstances, which could undermine the overarching strategy.

8.7.5 Subsequently, Option 5 was considered to be the most suitable strategy in land use planning terms and for assisting in addressing the objectives set out in the SA framework. The potential positive and negative effects of this option are set out below:

8.7.6 Potential Positive Effects

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

8.7.7 Potential Negative Effects

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

8.7.8 In identifying these potential negative effects the SA indicated that the potential effects can be mitigated through policy that protects these areas. Further consideration of this is detailed in the following section.

8.8 Proposed Mitigation Measures.

8.8.1 Through the appraisal of the nine strategic options, the SA identified a number of common issues which the Council sought to address as part of the drafting of the Core Strategic Policies (CSPs) (Appendix 3). The CSPs in the Draft Preferred Strategy have also been subject to SA and Section 5.6 that follows provides more detail on this element of the SA. Table 8 provides a summary of the likely effects of the options considered and those strategic policies that have been developed to address the issues raised.

Table 8: Key Potential Effects for all Options and Mitigation Measures contained with the Draft Preferred Strategy	
Likely effects associated with all Options	Relevant Strategic Policies
Considering the scale of proposed development, it is unlikely that any of the options would significantly affect community spirit in existing communities	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP6: Planning Obligations CSP5: Affordable Housing CSP7: Retailing CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP2: Climate Change CSP3: Renewable Energy CSP9: Minerals CSP12: Sustainable Waste Management
Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan, amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw and Barry. It would be necessary to develop policy that ensures that development is located in areas that are not at risk of flooding.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP2: Climate Change CSP3: Renewable Energy
The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The levels of waste going to landfill are governed by the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits. New development would however need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP12: Sustainable Waste Management
Delivery of employment opportunities is likely to be limited by the availability of employment land, based on the <i>Employment Land and Premises Study</i> .	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP8: Employment
New development would need to be limited to within settlement boundaries wherever possible (with the exception of the new rural settlement).	CSP1: Sustainable Development
There is a potential that new land uses may conflict with agricultural uses in rural areas.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Design guidance would be necessary to ensure that the cultural heritage and the built environment are protected and enhanced; and	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Housing delivery would need to be accompanied by the provision of appropriate facilities	CSP6: Planning Obligations

Source: Vale of Glamorgan LDP-Options Appraisal Report, November 2007, pages 21-23

8.8.2 As detailed above, the SA of Option 5, the Preferred Option, revealed several areas where there was potential for negative effects to arise. These were of a spatial nature, in that the strategy had the potential to positively meet the SA objective in the Urban South East, but this may not be the case within the rural Vale. For example the objective to provide for a diverse range of local jobs opportunities may be greatest achieved in urban areas where existing employment land opportunities exist. The table below highlights the relevant strategic policy, which includes mitigation measures that address the issues identified.

Table 9 : Negative Effects Associated with the Preferred Option and Mitigation		
SA Objective	Appraisal Summary	Relevant Strategic Policies
To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	The natural environment in and around these settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. If development is carried out inappropriately in these areas, there are SSSIs that have the potential to be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC. The policies referred to aim to avoid potential effects.	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment CSP1: Sustainable Development
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	There are a large number of historic buildings, designation and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP8: Employment

Source: Vale of Glamorgan LDP-Options Appraisal Report, November 2007, Appendices 1

8.9 Assessment of the LDP Strategy Core Strategic Policies.

- 8.9.1 The Draft Preferred Strategy contains 12 Core Strategic Policies (CSP 1-12), the purpose of which is to deliver the Vision and objectives, and is highlighted through the cross referencing of the Core Strategic Policies and Strategic Objectives within the Draft Preferred Strategy document. This cross-referencing also seeks to maintain consistency between the SA appraisal of the objectives and the policies.
- 8.9.2 Overall, the appraisal of the strategic policies was considered to be positive (see Appendix 3). Where potential conflicts were identified these were as a result of the process of appraising each Core Policy against each SA objective, without consideration of other policies that are designed to mitigate against the effects of certain developments. For example the assessment highlighted that Policy CSP3 Housing would not support SA objectives that seek to protect the built environment, but that this aim was supported under CSP9. This is verified through the internal compatibility check of the LDP objectives as shown in the table below.

CORE STRATEGIC LDP POLICY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Sustainable Development	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	-	0	✓	✓
2. Climate Change	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓
3. Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4 Housing Need	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	-	0	-
5 Affordable Housing	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Integrated Sustainable communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0
7 Retailing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0
8 Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0
9 Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓
10 Built and Natural Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Strategic Transport Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Sustainable Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Key	✓	Compatible	0	No direct link	-	Incompatible
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- 8.9.3 Consequently, the appraisal recommended no changes to the 12 policies, but highlighted areas which would require further consideration during the drafting of more detailed site or issue specific policies in the Draft Deposit Plan, namely:
- Pollution associated with heavy industry could be addressed through planning requirements and the requirements under this policy to protect the environment.
 - Mitigate against potential conflicts to the built and natural environment through the development of detailed policies and site selection process.

- The inclusion of detailed policies requiring certain standards in terms of energy efficiency, landscaping and accessibility.

9. Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the Draft Preferred Strategy.

9.1.1 The SA of the Draft Preferred Strategy has established at the strategic level the potential effect it will have on the SA objectives, and potential mitigation measures required to offset these effects. Where appropriate the likely effects of other relevant plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives were considered alongside the Draft Preferred Strategy. This enabled probable cumulative effects to be considered.

9.1.2 The main probable positive effects arising from the Draft Preferred Strategy are as follows:

- The Strategy will ensure that provision is made for economic growth and employment opportunities. This has the potential to assist in improving the most deprived wards in the Vale and also encourages rural diversification.
- Encourages the sustainable management of natural resources.
- Reduces the need to develop on Greenfield sites.
- The built and natural environment would be protected.
- The location of new housing would not be spread too thinly, thereby allowing for a range and choice of housing types to be provided.
- Development will provide opportunities to enhance or provide new local facilities, thus contributing towards community spirit.
- The strategy will provide regeneration opportunities particularly in urban areas.
- New development has the potential to reduce the need to travel, thereby contributing towards climate change and social inclusion.
- The strategy encourages new development to contribute towards meeting national and regional objectives for climate change.

9.1.3 In relation to negative effects, the appraisal highlighted a number of potential negative effects that are reliant on the type, size and location of future development and are as follows:

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

9.1.4 However, the increase in population that will occur during the Plan period will have a significant effect on the use of energy and natural resources, as will the development required to ensure that adequate housing and employment opportunities are provided for a larger resident population. Accordingly, in terms of the LDP itself, the likely significant effects will be:

- The use of natural resources, including energy during the construction stages.
- The increased demand for energy as a result of future planned development over the Plan period, for example 7500 new dwellings.
- Increased car ownership and use.
- Increased waste arisings.

9.1.5 However, the SA of the Preferred Option has indicated that the approach of ensuring that future development is directed to sustainable locations with good public transport access will assist in offsetting energy usage as well as assisting in creating viable, vibrant communities.

9.2 Proposed mitigation measures.

9.2.1 In addition to the strategic policies set out in the Draft Preferred Strategy, the full deposit version of the LDP will need to include policies that ensure that future development proposals mitigate against any potential negative effects identified. These will include for example policies that ensure that the design of new buildings do not have an adverse effect on their surroundings; that provision of suitable ranges and types of dwellings are provided to meet local needs, or policies that ensure that development does not lead to, or increase flooding. As with the Draft Preferred Strategy, these policies shall be subject to SA appraisal to ensure consistency between the full deposit plan and the SA framework.

9.3 Uncertainties and risks.

9.3.1 Given the strategic nature of the Draft Preferred Strategy, this stage of the appraisal process has only assessed likely general effects of the strategy, which could be further influenced by changes to other plans, policies and programmes, prior to and following the adoption of the LDP. For instance, future changes to building regulations may ensure that the performance of new buildings in terms of improved energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide (CO²) emissions, therefore contributing towards the SA objective for climate change. Similarly, aspirations for the implementation of strategic highway improvements may be affected by decisions taken at a regional or even national level.

10. Implementation.

10.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level

10.1.1 The Draft Preferred Strategy identifies a number of key plans, programmes and strategies that have been taken into consideration, namely:

- People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan
- Planning Policy Wales
- South East Wales Regional Transport Plan
- South East Wales Regional Waste Plan
- South Wales Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates
- The Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2008-2013

10.1.2 In addition, in developing the SA framework the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified other key themes of other plans, programmes and strategies and these have influenced the Council's SA objectives (See Table 3 above).

10.2 Proposals for monitoring.

10.2.1 Both the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (UK Government 2004) and the SEA Regulations (National Assembly for Wales 2004) require a monitoring strategy to be prepared for publication to monitor the effects of the LDP once it has been implemented. Table 6 of this report provides an indication of the potential indicators that the Council will use to monitor the sustainability performance of the LDP once adopted.

10.2.2 The final monitoring framework will be developed to ensure that it reflects the scope of the adopted Plan and its policies. However, the appraisal of the Draft Preferred Strategy has highlighted a number of significant effects that will need to be monitored. The below table provides an indication of how these effects could be monitored.

Likely Significant Effect	Proposed Monitoring Indicators
The use of natural resources, including energy during the construction stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of secondary aggregates used in construction
The increased demand for energy as a result of future planned development over the plan period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dwellings constructed to Eco homes standard of good or above Number of residential developments that incorporate on site renewable energy generation Number of business units constructed to a minimum BREEAM good standard
Increased car ownership and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents commuting to work by car Average commuting distance Average shopping distance per resident
Increased waste arisings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average household recycling rate as a percentage of overall waste generated Annual waste arising for the Vale.

11. Next Steps

11.1 The SA process shall continue through the preparation of the full Deposit Draft Plan and its final adoption. This will involve the appraisal of the more detailed criteria based policies and potential development sites. This information will be compiled into the final Environmental Report detailing the appraisal of the full LDP. This Environmental Report will be made available for consultation as part of the formal consultation on the Deposit Draft Plan, and will also be taken into consideration by the Planning Inspectorate during the public examination of the Deposit Draft LDP.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1- SA Matrices of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Vision

Appendix 2- SA Matrices of the nine Local Development Plan Alternative Strategy Options

Appendix 3- SA Matrices of the Local Development Plan Strategic Policies

APPENDIX 1: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION

Notation

Performance	
++	The Vision is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	The Vision is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	The Vision is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	The Vision is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	The Vision is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	The Vision is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Vision on the Sustainability Objective is unclear

APPENDIX 1: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION

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

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

Notation

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
Levels of Certainty	
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the Option against the SA Objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty..
M	Performance has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal
H	The performance of the Option against the SA Objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).				Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).				Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
SA OBJECTIVES	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
Performance	++	-	0	M	+	?	0	L	++	++	0	L
Commentary	<p>This option has potential to address housing requirements, including that of affordable housing, in urban areas but not the rural Vale. It builds on the existing strategy that has brought about delivery of housing along the Barry Waterfront, in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point. Although not strategically identified for growth, rural settlements such as Cowbridge and Llantwit Major would still benefit from development delivered through windfall applications. It is assumed that an appropriate mix of housing will be provided as growth continues. It should be noted that with the current UDP strategy, there has been a decline in the availability of affordable housing throughout the Vale of Glamorgan as evidenced in the baseline data obtained. It is expected that by focusing growth in areas such as Barry, housing will be provided that is within easy access of facilities and use will be made of available previously developed land.</p>				<p>Although the option is likely to address housing issues throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, it is unlikely that development of housing will be directed to the areas in which it is required. Current settlement population alone does not give an accurate indication of future housing need. Without a sustainability test, housing may be provided in settlements that do not have sufficient facilities available to support the new development.</p> <p>The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements. It is uncertain whether the level of housing provision will address the lack of affordable housing particularly in rural settlements.</p>				<p>It is likely that this option will promote the delivery of appropriate housing in settlements that have the appropriate facilities to support the increase in population. Some settlements, particularly those in the rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan, in need of housing, but without sufficient facilities to support additional housing may be excluded when settlements are identified for development.</p> <p>As with option 2a, it is uncertain whether the level of housing provision would address the lack of affordable housing particularly in rural settlements.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	+	-	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	<p>It is assumed that growth will include the development of local facilities where there is a need. This option will lead to increased provision of facilities in urban areas where local communities are likely to use them. Furthermore, the delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. As part of the Barry Waterfront regeneration scheme Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the regeneration effort.</p> <p>However, rural areas will not benefit through this option. There is also a significant need for increased provision of facilities in the rural Vale. The WIMD (Geographical access to services) indicates that services are less accessible in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan than in urban areas.</p>				<p>This option will deliver housing without consideration of availability of supporting facilities. It is, therefore, likely that development will occur in settlements that do not have the facilities to meet the needs of the local population. There would however, be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas.</p> <p>The use of current population figures rather than population forecasts do not give the best indication for future housing need. In those settlements that have a good range of local facilities (e.g. Barry and Penarth), new development may ensure that these are maintained and well-used. However, it may be considered that due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, pressure on existing facilities may not increase significantly in small, rural settlements.</p>				<p>The option will ensure that the range of facilities in those settlements, in which development occurs, will be maintained, enhanced and promoted. However, as the delivery of this strategy will be determined by the sustainability test, it is likely that settlements with a lack of facilities (particularly in rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan) may be excluded and may continue to experience a shortage of facilities.</p>			
3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	?	-	?	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. However under this option, these benefits may not be realised in rural areas. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose in terms of access to the built environment.</p>				<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.</p>				<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population have improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.													
Performance	+	0	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	L	
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry as detailed in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. The option therefore presents an opportunity to address deprivation through regeneration in Barry and other settlements. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern.				Areas with relatively high levels of multiple deprivation are mainly concentrated in and around Barry. Provision of housing and employment opportunities will be focused on larger urban settlements including Barry, presenting the opportunity to reduce the causes of deprivation. The introduction of new housing offers the opportunity to enhance facilities through planning conditions and S106 agreements.				The sustainability test will identify those settlements with sufficient, appropriate facilities including health services, leisure facilities, schools etc. to support development. The option may therefore result in the exclusion of those settlements (particularly rural ones) in which access to services (a WIMD domain) is an issue. However, some of those settlements with high levels of multiple deprivation may be identified for development and, therefore, it would be expected that these deprivation issues would be addressed. The level to which deprivation is addressed in these areas is dependent upon the type and level of development allocated to the various locations.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.													
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	L	+	+	0	L	
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements, benefits will be realised mainly in urban areas and not in rural communities.				It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.				It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.				

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	-	0	M	+/-	0/-	0	M
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The option offers some protection of green sinks.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>				<p>Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are also at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>				<p>Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development although it should be noted that parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.</p>			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
Commentary	<p>The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.</p>											

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	?	0	M	+	?	0	M
Commentary	The option presents an opportunity to develop good quality high-density developments. This option offers some protection of the countryside from inappropriate development by focussing development in urban settlements that have brownfield sites and vacant buildings available. Barry in particular has significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on edge of town, greenfield land as the availability of brownfield reduces.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. The option presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.			
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.												
Performance	+	+	0	L	+	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	In urban areas, development may either positively or negatively affect the built environment; this is dependent upon design at project levels. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. The option would limit development in rural areas therefore providing some protection to the countryside from inappropriate development. It is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species [1]. These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas, particularly in Barry. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.				Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that the development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.				Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that the development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.												
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the improvement of the existing built environment throughout the Vale of Glamorgan			
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.												
Performance	+/-	+	0	M	+/-	-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected.				There are a large number of historic buildings, designation and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.				There are a large number of historic buildings, designation and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.												
Performance	+	-	?	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007).				Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel by car and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, there is the potential for the majority of residents to work away as the jobs they require are unlikely to be provided within the local area (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and thereby reduce commuting.				Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, the majority of residents work away and are likely to continue to do so, as the jobs they have are unlikely to be provided within the local area. In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and reduce commuting. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements.			
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.												
Performance	++	--	+/-	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities.				Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate areas for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities may be increased, though not significantly, the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.				Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. However, the extent to which employment opportunities can be increased may be limited by the availability of employment land. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate areas for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities will be increased, though not significantly, the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.			

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14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.												
Performance	+	-	?	M	++	++	0	M	++	++	0	M
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in urban areas through the integration of new development with existing facilities. However, rural centres may not benefit. There is an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			
15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	?	0	0	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	Growth may lead to mixed-use developments therefore increasing opportunities for tourism businesses. At present most development has been predominantly residential. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. As development would be focused in urban centres, it is assumed that there would be no major tourism development in the rural Vale.				Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.				Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.			

[\[1\] Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.](#)

LDP Strategic Options	Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).	Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.	Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.
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APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

SA OBJECTIVES	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
Performance	0	+	0	M	-	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	It is assumed that growth will include housing development. This option would address the lack of affordable and appropriate housing in the rural settlements identified. However, it is not likely that housing issues in urban areas (other than Barry) would be addressed.			Although housing would be provided in the new settlement, the option would not address the needs in other rural or urban areas. It is unlikely that there will be many opportunities to develop brownfield land. It is unlikely that the new settlement would provide all required housing. However this Option has potential to help meet the housing need around the Vale through windfall development, depending on the distribution of the sites across the Vale.			It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban centres and for rural needs. With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan.					
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	0	+	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	This option would ensure that facilities in the four villages identified remain viable, for example schools, doctors surgeries shopping facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel to nearby settlements for such facilities. It is assumed that growth will include delivery of appropriate, additional local facilities in these settlements. Although additional facilities are less likely to be developed in other rural settlements, they would benefit from those provided in the identified settlements. However, settlements outside the 'catchment area' of these four towns (e.g. Ogmores-by-Sea to the far west, St Bride's-super-Ely to the north) would not benefit significantly.			The option will only affect areas close to the chosen location and will not address issues of wider access to facilities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. It is assumed that the facilities in the new development would be accessible and fit-for-purpose for their catchment. The option may result in the under use of similar facilities in surrounding areas. Alternatively if facilities within the new development are insufficient other centres in close proximity to the new development could experience pressure on their existing facilities e.g. St. Athan.			It is assumed that development will include the provision of local facilities. This will proportionally benefit Barry, St Athan and settlements in the South East and help to address issues of poor access to facilities in rural areas. It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with increases in populations, for example in St Athan and Llantwit Major.					

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3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	0	?	0	L	0	+/-	0	L	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. It is expected that the option will only affect access to the built and natural environment for the population in the new settlement and will not address access issues elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan, in particular rural areas. However access in the new settlement will be high.				The increased spread of population around the Vale of Glamorgan should help to improve access to facilities, decrease isolation and ensure that a greater proportion of the population have access improved to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all.			
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.												
Performance	-	0	0	M	-	0	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry, while this is not a key issue for the rural Vale. However, isolation and access to services are areas of some concern. Therefore, focusing growth in the rural centres is unlikely to address the issue in Barry and other urban centres.				A single new settlement will not address deprivation and isolation issues throughout much of the Vale of Glamorgan, especially in urban areas where problems exist.				A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of homes thereby, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation proportionally to settlement size.			
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.												
Performance	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	L
Commentary	Growth in these settlements may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design. The option offers the opportunity to enhance local distinctiveness and reduce the fear of crime in these rural settlements.				A new settlement has the potential to be well designed in order to reduce crime, provide facilities and encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership. However, this would only apply to the local area and have no benefits to other areas.				Growth in these intervention areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities, good design and a reduction in the fear of crime where this is an issue.			

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6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	M	0	-	0	M	+/-	+/-	0	M
Commentary	Provision of housing and employment in these rural towns may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, and Aberthaw.				The option would increase greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as well as reduce green sink coverage in a rural location. It would also increase car use to and from the new settlement and energy use in the development. The impact upon floodplains would depend upon the exact location of development. Additionally, if located in coastal areas, particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth, the new settlement may be affected by future sea level rise.				The option promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sinks, building on floodplains etc. can negatively affect this objective. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.											
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.												
Performance	-	-	0	M	-	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	There may not be large areas of previously developed land available in some of these rural settlements (with the exception of St Athan). As a result, it is likely that most of the new development will be located on greenfield land outside settlement boundaries. Efficient use of land can be achieved through good quality high-density development.				A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape. There is the opportunity for the development to be good quality and high density.				As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used, particularly in Barry. In the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry would use largely previously developed land. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible, to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.			

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9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	The environment surrounding these rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. In general growth through sensitive development would be expected to enhance the quality of the built environment in these settlements.				The development is likely to adversely affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage in the location of the new settlement. The level of impact would depend on the location of the new settlement.				The option is likely to have positive effects, particularly in urban areas, as development can bring physical regeneration to areas in need of improvement as long as it is properly integrated. The natural environment in and around these settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.			
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.												
Performance	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the improvement of the existing built environment in these rural settlements and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				Development of the new settlement may be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc. and can promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new settlement in this manner could set precedence for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan, particularly through windfall planning applications.				There is the opportunity to ensure that new development is well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to all intervention areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan.			

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11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.												
Performance	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the rural Vale that may be affected by development in these settlements. In particular there are significant numbers of listed buildings in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.				The development is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area. However, it would deflect development from, and therefore offer some protection to, remaining rural areas from development pressure.				There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.			
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	L	0	-	?	L	++	0	?	M
Commentary	It is assumed that growth in these locations will include development of local facilities and employment opportunities. If this is the case, it would be expected that the need to travel to larger urban centres would be reduced. The level to which this option achieves this sustainability objective is dependent upon the policies governing delivery. Residents in smaller rural settlements would need to continue travelling to the larger settlement for use of some facilities. Furthermore, Rhoose and Llantwit Major are the only settlements with rail services on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Line. There is no rail transport available in other rural settlements. There may be an opportunity to improve bus services in these settlements and other rural towns in which bus service provision is considered to be poor (e.g. Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst others).				Whilst the settlement may be self contained in the short-term, it is likely that over time it will generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. Much depends upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links. However, considering other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.				Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also reduce travel distances. If St Athan and Llantwit Major are truly self-contained, this would also result in reduced travel distances, but they may also encourage more trips from surrounding areas.			

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13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.													
Performance	-	-	0	M	-	+/-	0	M	++	-	0	M	
Commentary	Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. In urban areas such as Penarth, where unemployment is an issue, the creation of job opportunities would be limited by this option.				If the settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings, i.e. not develop into a commuter settlement. However, this would not assist in providing a diverse range of employment opportunities locally in other settlements.				Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan’s town, district and local centres.													
Performance	0	+	0	M	--	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M	
Commentary	This option would maintain the vitality and viability of these four villages. However, other town, district and local centres in the Vale of Glamorgan in need of regeneration, would not benefit through this option. There is an opportunity to make these town centres attractive to local residents that currently use retail facilities in larger settlements. It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				The new settlement has potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the other centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, notably in the urban south east. This may result in nearby settlements losing vitality as residents use these newer facilities.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				

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15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	0	?	0	M	0	0/-	0	M	?	?	0	L
Commentary	Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.				The development of a new settlement is unlikely to significantly affect tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole.				Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this would be uncertain at this scale. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues			

LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.				Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.				Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
SA OBJECTIVES	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
Performance	++	+	0	L	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements with the remainder distributed appropriately in Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully, Rhoose and the new settlement. The current UDP Strategy has brought about delivery of housing in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point and therefore, more units may be delivered elsewhere. This Option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale through the windfall development, depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.				It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban centres and for rural needs. With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan. The sustainability test would ensure that housing is delivered in those settlements with the capacity to accommodate new development, particularly in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.				The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements. This option would provide housing in the new settlement and in urban areas but would not fully address the needs in rural areas. This Option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale through the windfall development, depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.			

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2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	The delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the Barry and Penarth regeneration effort. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement and the surrounding area, although existing rural access to facilities issues would not be addressed elsewhere.				This option will promote and enhance sustainable facilities in both rural and urban areas ensuring that existing facilities remain viable. It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with significant new populations. There would be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas.				Positive benefits in terms of facilities provision would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and also across rural areas. Positive effects would be realised in the area of the new settlement in particular which would create combined major positive affects in rural areas. There would be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas			
3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose in terms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement, and associated with windfall development, but existing rural access issues may not be addressed elsewhere. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population will have access improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. The increased spread of population around the Vale of Glamorgan should help to improve access to facilities and decrease isolation. New development across the Vale of Glamorgan has potential to include good design measures to improve local access. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.			
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.												
Performance	+	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects on tackling the causes of deprivation would be realised in the urban centres to the south east where multiple deprivation is a key issue. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern. Reduction in deprivation may be achieved as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement and through windfall development, although this may be limited in extent.				Multiple deprivation is mainly within the urban south east part of the Vale of Glamorgan. A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of decent homes and business development, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation (e.g. Barry). Large growth centres would contribute significantly to employment and residential growth in rural parts of the Vale. However, this would not necessarily reduce deprivation associated with limited access to facilities experienced in more remote areas.				Positive benefits on tackling the causes of deprivation would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and also across rural areas. A reduction in deprivation may also be achieved as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement through windfall development.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.												
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements and new rural settlements, benefits will be focussed on these areas.				The effect of growth on community spirit is likely to be positive. Growth in these areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design.				Growth in these settlements may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design.			
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	+/-	0	0	L	+/-	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmore-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.				A diverse spread of development has the potential to limit travel distances and hence vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. The option also promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Location of development in smaller settlements will be determined through a sustainability test thereby ensuring that growth occurs where there are sufficient facilities to sustain it. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sinks, building on floodplains etc. can negatively affect this objective. A large area of floodplain exists to the south east of Barry.				The option could contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more accessible opportunities for public transport and the increased spreads of homes, jobs and services would lead to fewer/shorter trips being made and hence fewer vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. However, more development overall and particularly a new rural settlement will lead to increased energy use, increased flooding potential, destruction of green sinks, more rapid run-off rates etc.			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.											

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.																					
Performance	++				--	0	M	+				+/-	0	M	++				+/-	0	M
Commentary	Major positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose where there are more areas of previously developed land to use. Areas such as Barry and Penarth have significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on edge of town, greenfield land as the availability of brownfield reduces. Negative effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement is likely to use a significant tract of greenfield land, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.							There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas. Development in rural settlements would need to be focused within existing built up areas to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.							As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used. In the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry would use largely previously developed land. A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.																					
Performance	+				+/-	0	M	+				-	0	M	+				-	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose through enhancement and regeneration. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement would be damaging to the existing, higher value environment, while deflecting potentially damaging development from other rural areas. In urban settlements, it is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species [1]. These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline.							The option would focus development on existing settlement and therefore encourage brownfield development rather than use of greenfield sites. Development may result in the regeneration of built areas (Barry for example) as new development acts as a catalyst for general environmental improvements. In rural areas, this would be negative due to the value of the existing environment that will potentially be adversely affected. The environment surrounding rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage outside of settlement boundaries. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.							Positive benefits would be realised in the urban centres to the south east through enhancement and regeneration. In rural areas, this would be negative due to the value of the existing environment that will potentially be adversely affected. Negative effects would be realised in more sensitive rural areas, and more so due to the potentially adverse impacts of the new rural settlement. Although this could be reduced through the preferential selection of brown field sites within the rural Vale for the location of this settlement.						

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.												
Performance	++	++	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose where new development can provide high quality design. Major positive effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement would have the opportunity to be designed to a very high quality standard.				New developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to Barry, St Athan and other identified settlements in the urban south east.				The new developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to Barry, St Athan and other identified settlements in the urban south east.			
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.												
Performance	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected. The notable exception would be the new rural settlement which would be potentially damaging to the existing, high value historic and cultural environment.</p>				<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>				<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development. Development of the new settlement is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.												
Performance	++	-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	<p>Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). Development of a new rural settlement would not alleviate these problems. It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>				<p>Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements. It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>				<p>Focusing development in urban areas where there is already a higher population and better access to public transport should have a positive effect on local sustainable transport use. Increased development of homes and facilitates around existing rural centres could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect. . It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.												
Performance	+	+/-	+	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. However, the extent to which employment opportunities can be increased may be limited by the availability of employment land. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry. Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities.</p> <p>If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings. However, this would not alleviate the employment issues in much of the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan (e.g. in Barry and Penarth).</p>				<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry, therefore limiting the extent to which this objective can be achieved. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.</p>				<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry, therefore limiting the extent to which this objective can be achieved. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development. If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.												
Performance	++	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose through regeneration and investment. There is an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement has potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the rest of the Vale's rural settlements.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements. The new rural settlement has the potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the rest of the Vale's rural settlements.			

15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	?	0	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	M
Commentary	The option is unlikely to significantly affect the development of tourism in the Vale, although increased development and improvement of associated infrastructure in urban areas could contribute to a tourist infrastructure.				Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to tourist provision across the Vale, although this would be uncertain at this scale.				As with Option 5, increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this would be uncertain at this scale.			

[1\[1\] Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.](#)

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGY SUMMARY TABLE

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).				Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).				Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1	++	-	0	M	+	?	0	L	++	++	0	L
2	+	-	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
3	?	-	?	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
4	+	0	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	L
5	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	L	+	+	0	L
6	+	0	0	L	+	-	0	M	+/-	0/-	0	M
7	0	0	0	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
8	+	+	0	M	+	?	0	M	+	?	0	M
9	+	+	0	L	+	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
10	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
11	+/-	+	0	M	+/-	-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
12	+	-	?	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
13	++	--	+/-	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
14	+	-	?	M	++	++	0	M	++	++	0	M
15	?	0	0	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGY SUMMARY TABLE

LDP Strategic Options	Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).				Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.				Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1	0	+	0	M	-	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
2	0	+	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
3	0	?	0	L	0	+/-	0	L	+	+	0	M
4	-	0	0	M	-	0	0	M	+	+	0	M
5	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	L
6	0	+/-	0	M	0	-	0	M	+/-	+/-	0	M
7	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
8	-	-	0	M	-	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
9	0	+/-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M
10	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
11	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
12	0	+/-	0	L	0	-	?	L	++	0	?	M
13	-	-	0	M	-	+/-	0	M	++	-	0	M
14	0	+	0	M	--	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M
15	0	?	0	M	0	0/-	0	M	?	?	0	L

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGY SUMMARY TABLE

LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.				Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.				Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1	++	+	0	L	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
2	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
3	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
4	+	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
5	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
6	+/-	0	0	L	+/-	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
7	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M
8	++	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	++	+/-	0	M
9	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
10	++	++	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
11	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
12	++	-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
13	+	+/-	+	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
14	++	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
15	?	0	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Performance	
++	Policy is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective / Aim
+	Policy is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective / Aim
0	Policy is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective / Aim
-	Policy is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective / Aim
--	Policy is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective / Aim
?	The effect of the Policy on the Sustainability Objective / Aim is unclear
+/-	The effect of the Policy on the Sustainability Objective / Aim will be mixed
Levels of Certainty	
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
M	Performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
H	The performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

CSP1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				
Future development in the Vale of Glamorgan will be guided by the principles of sustainable development. Proposals will be supported where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the efficient use of land through the use of suitably located previously developed land or buildings, and higher density, mixed use developments • Create safe, attractive and accessible environments, • Protect and enhance the countryside, coast and the natural and built environment, • Offer sustainable transport choices that reduce the need to travel by car, • Reduce the use of natural resources, including, water, energy and waste, • Improve the economic and social well being of the population • Enhance existing or provide for new community facilities 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	++	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	++	++	H
Commentary <i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i> This policy is likely to allow for the consideration of social and economic influences on the location of housing i.e. located in areas with employment opportunities and transport connections. However it does not specify the nature of any housing development.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> This policy will encourage mixed use developments with provision of sustainable transport choices, therefore actively supporting this aim.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i> The policy does not have direct bearing on the aim.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> This policy inherently promotes sustainable and accessible development on previously developed land and discourages development in greenfield land. Developments in rural settlements are less likely to be able to utilise brownfield sites and would need to be within existing settlements wherever possible, to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. Accessibility may be an issue in more rural areas.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+/-	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	?	+	+	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	?	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	++	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary*Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan*

This policy promotes mixed use developments, enhanced existing or new community facilities, sustainable transport and protection of the environment. It is therefore likely that new developments will provide for the needs of the existing communities as well as new residents. In rural areas in particular, increasing the population may ensure the viability of some services in the area.

Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users,

This policy is likely to assist this sustainability aim

Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible

This policy is likely to assist this sustainability aim

Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

This policy is likely to assist this sustainability aim.

3. To maintain and improve access for all.

Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	++	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	+	+	L
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M

Commentary*Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community*

This policy requires the creation of safe, attractive and accessible environments, the improvement of economic and social well-being of the population and sustainable transport choices. Through these requirements this policy will help to ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community. It is assumed that planning policy will set minimum design standards to ensure accessibility to all.

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment

The development of accessible environments will take time to occur across all areas of the Vale of Glamorgan and so be accessible to all of the community. It is likely that development will benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment. The effect of this is likely to occur in the medium term and become stronger with continued development.

Improve public perception of access

This policy is unlikely to affect the public perception of access, whilst it provides community facilities, it does not directly provide for accessibility.

Promote 'life-time' homes

Although not directly promoting 'life-time' homes this policy does promote sustainable development and in turn living

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.

A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of decent homes and business development, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation proportionally to settlement size. This policy will therefore reduce deprivation, as it will result in development that is sustainable and provides for all within the community. For example mixed development will result in helping to reduce deprivation by ensuring job opportunities, a variety of housing types and appropriate facilities are available at a local level. Other parts of the policy will help to protect the environment and ensure access for all to the facilities. Most notably part of this policy is to improve the economic and social well being of the population. The benefits of the policy will become greater over time.

Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

This policy is likely to encourage sustainable development in deprived areas as it encourages the use of previously developed land. Developments should help to prevent isolation i.e. mixed development, will help ensure job opportunities, a variety of housing types and appropriate facilities are developed and are available at a local level. Changes to transport could also result in other deprived areas being able to access facilities and prevent isolation. Effects are likely to remain similar across time due to the alteration of deprived area locations and the timing of development effects.

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.

Reduce the fear of crime	?	?	?	L
Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	L

Commentary

Reduce the fear of crime

Part of this policy is to create safe, attractive and accessible environments. Development, which is assumed to improve the environment i.e. though improved lighting and use of disused land, is likely to result in those in the area being less fearful of crime. However it is unlikely to result in a change in attitude elsewhere and could potentially have a negative effect elsewhere if it is perceived that unlawful activities have moved to other areas. It is therefore unclear how this policy will affect the sustainability aim of reducing fear of crime.

Provide community facilities

This policy requires the enhancement of existing or provision for new community facilities in development areas. It therefore will positively benefit the sustainability aim of providing community facilities.

Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)

This policy is unlikely to affect local distinctiveness as it does not address such issues directly. However it does address environmental protection issues, which can relate to local distinctiveness.

Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. Promote shared spaces, good design)

This policy requires the enhancement of existing or provision for new community facilities in development areas, which could include shared spaces and community facilities e.g. community centres. The policy also addresses environmental protection and management issues, which can include open spaces. It therefore will positively assist the sustainability aim of encouraging community ownership of the environment as it will help to provide the areas which the community can share.

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	+	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+	++	++	H
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M
Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	+	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

By focusing future expansion on existing settlement, it is more likely that public transport would be able to service new developments in the long term. (In the shorter term, however, use of cars may increase). The policy encourages mixed development which could result in more industrial processes occurring within a particular area. This could increase emissions overall in the short term. In the future, however, the use of improved technologies may reduce this impact. Pollution associated with heavy industry could be addressed through planning requirements and the requirements under this policy to protect the environment. Thus it is uncertain how this policy would affect the sustainability objective, particularly in the short and medium term.

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

This policy requires developments to reduce the use of natural resources, including energy and therefore will positively assist in the achievement of the sustainability aim of reducing energy consumption as the policy only addresses new development the effect of the policy will increase with time.

Promote renewable energy generation

This policy seeks to reduce the energy consumption, but does not directly promote renewable energy generation.

Protect and Promote the development of carbon sinks

The policy does not have direct bearing on this aim.

Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains

The policy has no direct bearing on the aim.

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

The policy requires the protection and enhancement of the countryside, coast and the natural and built environment and therefore supports the aim.

7. To minimise waste.

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	++	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	?	?	?	L
Avoid landfill of waste	?	?	?	L

Commentary

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)

This policy promotes the efficient use of land through the use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings that should be available in the south east urban centres. It also promotes the reduction of the use of natural resources i.e. building materials. The reuse of materials and land benefits all, as the natural resource is not unnecessarily used. It is likely that conversion of old buildings will occur throughout and reuse of materials will increase as technologies permit.

Provide and promote recycling facilities and Avoid landfill of waste

The policy does not specifically promote the provision of recycling facilities and the reduction in waste going to landfill. It does, however, promote the reduction of waste. The provision of appropriate facilities could be required in developments as part of community facilities also required by this policy. The provision requirements on new developments are likely to be put in as planning conditions (by exercising the principles in CSP5: Integrated Sustainable Communities) and therefore it is not possible to determine whether this is likely to occur at this level.

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.

Retain greenfield land	+	+	++	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	++	++	++	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	++	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
This policy addresses retaining undeveloped land, bringing previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use, promoting good quality high density developments where appropriate, protecting the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value and will positively assist sustainability aims and objectives. Effects of the policy will be most noticeable in the long term when areas become more developed and pressures are increasing to develop greenfield sites, brownfield sites becoming less available and increasingly more difficult to develop.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	++	++	++	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	L
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.</i>				
This policy addresses the protection and enhancement of natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources and therefore positively assists this sustainability objective at a high level.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources</i>				
The policy seeks to protect and enhance the coast and natural environment and it is expected that this would assist the protection of the quality of water resources. Furthermore proposals will be supported through this policy which reduce the use of water resources therefore the policy will assist in protecting the quantity of water resources.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i>				
This policy also makes provision to address the need to protect the built environment at a strategic level. This should benefit the built environment, historic buildings and conservation areas, in that it encourages the reuse and therefore protection of previously developed buildings and areas. However, appropriate conditions would be needed to avoid inappropriate renovations and development.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
This policy does not directly support the aim of protecting cultural heritage and archaeology. It could benefit cultural heritage in that it encourages the reuse and therefore protection of previously developed buildings and areas, although inappropriate renovations and development could have a negative effect. It should be noted that any development has the potential to affect archaeological remains and that the likelihood of this can only be determined at a site level.				
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.				
Although this policy does not directly affect the public appreciation of the environment it should help with accessibility issues as it requires new developments to create safe, attractive and accessible environments and to protect and enhance the natural and built environment. Increased access along with enhanced and protected environments may help to enhance appreciation. It should be noted that although beneficial to the community, increased access can be detrimental to the natural resource.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	L
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	?	+	+	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	+	+	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	-	-	-	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

By definition sustainable development should meet the needs of current and future users. The aim of this policy is to achieve sustainable development by providing mixed development in appropriate locations and protecting the natural and built environment.

Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)

This policy requires the enhancement of existing or provision for new community facilities in development areas, which could include shared spaces and community facilities e.g. community centres. The policy also addresses environmental protection and management issues, which can include open spaces. It therefore will positively benefit this SA objective, as it will help to provide the areas that the community can share and take pride in.

Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.

Enhancing access for cyclists and pedestrians may be positively effected by this policies requirement to offer sustainable transport choices that reduce the need to travel by car in new developments. To fully benefit from the provision of facilities for cyclist and pedestrians the location of facilities and routes between them should be carefully thought out at the design stage. Benefits will increase over time as more facilities and routes are developed in new developments and in conjunction with them. Initially development activities could detrimentally affect access for pedestrians and cyclists.

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions

This aim is directly supported by the policy.

Provide adequate green spaces

Provision of adequate green spaces would need to be determined at a project level and be implemented through planning conditions. This element will also be in part supported by CSP5: Integrated Sustainable Communities.

Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

The policy would not necessarily support this aim as development of sustainable transport would be encouraged. It is noted that providing car parking facilities is likely to promote the use of cars and not other sustainable forms of vehicle travel which is against this policy. Provision of adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space would need to be determined at a project level and be implemented through planning conditions.

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	?	+	+	L

Commentary

This policy aims to protect and enhance the natural and built environments and enhance existing or provide new community facilities. It will therefore positively assist in protection and enhancement of existing cultural heritage and historic environments and the promotion of new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan. There is uncertainty for the short term on the promotion of new opportunities for culture as it is likely to take time for this to develop.

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	++	++	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	L
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	++	++	M

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Commentary

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes,

This policy aims to have accessible developments that offer sustainable choices of transport to people and therefore positively assists the sustainability aim. The benefits will increase over time as development of transport infrastructure is developed. It should be noted that transportation is addressed at a regional level through the Regional Transport Plan.

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)

This policy is unlikely to have a direct effect on the promotion of technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking).

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

This policy does not directly address the issue of moving freight by sustainable means, but scores positively through the promotion of alternatives to the car for people.

Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

By offering alternatives to travelling by car this policy has scope to meet this aim.

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.

Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	?	?	?	L
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	L

Commentary

Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses

This policy aims to improve economic and social well-being of the population. It is currently unclear whether and to what extent this would include protecting existing and potential employment sites for employment uses within this policy, however CSP7: Employment offers more detail. This policy may benefit from clarification of what is meant by social and economic well-being.

Support a culture of entrepreneurship

This policy has no direct bearing on this aim.

Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs

This policy has no direct bearing on supporting the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs. The policy aims to provide accessible locations.

Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes This will positively assist the aim of ensuring employment sites are promoted in accessible locations.

Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

The policy aims to improve the economic and social well being of the population that will positively assist the aim of promoting and enabling sustainable rural diversification as part of this policy.

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	++	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	+	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	+	+	+	L
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
This policy is likely to positively assist this sustainability objective as it aims to create safe, attractive and accessible environments, enhance existing or provide for new community facilities, offer sustainable transport choices and improve the economic and social well being of the population. It is likely that the accessibility of retail centres by a range of transport modes will take some time to achieve but that in the longer term this will be the greatest positive effect.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	L
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	L
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote local economic growth through tourism, Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes and Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets</i>				
This policy will positively affect the first three aims of this objective as it aims to improve the economic well being of the population, offer sustainable transport choices that reduce the need to travel by car and protect and enhance the countryside, coast and natural and built environment.				
<i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i>				
The policy appears to have no direct influence on the achievement of this aim. Clarification of the meaning of "social well-being" and the provision of a specific Tourism CSP may be of benefit.				
<i>Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i>				
The policy appears to have no direct influence on the achievement of this aim. Clarification of the meaning of "social well-being" and the provision of a specific Tourism CSP may be of benefit.				
This policy could both promote or stop the achievement of these aims depending on the area and the type of activity proposed to be undertaken there i.e. protect and enhance the countryside, coast and natural and built environment.				

CSP2: CLIMATE CHANGE				
All new development will be required to demonstrate through the submission of a design statement how the proposal contributes towards reducing its impact on, and adapting to the effects of climate change.				
The design statement will demonstrate the steps taken to apply the staged energy hierarchy set out below:				
Stage 1 - reduce the overall predicted energy use				
Stage 2 - use available heat				
Stage 3 - incorporation of on site renewable energy generation				
Stage 4 - supply energy efficiently (including the use of renewables)				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	?	L
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i>				
In the short and medium term this policy is unlikely to effect the provision of dwelling types and tenure. In the long term it is possible that it could affect this however it is unclear whether this would be a positive or negative effect i.e. that a mix would occur due to different solutions for reducing housings impact on climate change and its effect on them or that a single solution would be developed and limited types and tenure of housing would be developed.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i>				
This policy will have no effect on the provision of affordable housing.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i>				
This policy will have no direct bearing on achieving this aim.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i>				
This policy is unlikely to assist in the achievement of this aim.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	H
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is unlikely to have an effect on the sustainability aims of this objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	M

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Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	++	++	++	H
Promote renewable energy generation	++	++	++	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> Through a reduction in energy use, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would be expected.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> The policy directly seeks to reduce energy consumption and therefore supports this aim.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> Through the use of renewable energy, including the incorporation of on site renewable energy, as encouraged by this policy, will assist this aim.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings / reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> This policy is unlikely to directly support this sustainability aim.				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The policy is unlikely to encourage the development of recycling facilities. Further consideration of waste management is given in CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> The policy will have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M

Commentary				
This policy does not directly support the achievement of these aims.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	?	?	?	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources.</i>				
It is unclear to what extent this policy will assist in protecting natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape and soil against the effects of climate change.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas and Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
It is unlikely that this policy would affect the sustainability aims of protecting and or enhancing the built environment, including historic buildings and conservation areas and protecting cultural heritage and archaeology.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i>				
It is unlikely that the policy will directly support the achievement of this aim.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	H
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
The design and measures incorporated into new developments in order that they are able to demonstrate how they reduce impact on and are adapting to climate change should result in new developments meeting the needs of current and future users. This policy will therefore positively assist this sustainability aim.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aim of promoting a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials).				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions</i>				
The design and measures incorporated into new developments in order that they are able to demonstrate how they reduce impact on and are adapting to climate change will by their nature include sustainable design and construction solutions. This will result in this policy positively assisting this sustainability aim.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians</i>				
The policy is unlikely to have a direct effect upon achievement of this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces</i>				
This policy does not directly support the achievement of this aim, however the use of green space for flood storage in the adaptation to climate changes may in some cases be considered to be appropriate.				

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<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i>				
It is unclear whether this policy will affect the aim to provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective as it addresses new development and its impact on and adaptation to climate change.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not specifically address climate change in relation to greenhouse gas emissions as a result of access to new developments. However design statements may detail how sustainable transport would be encouraged for access to developments. However, sustainable transport is addressed more directly under CSP1 (Sustainable Development) and CSP10 (Transport).				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	L
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy is unlikely to affect the achievement of the aims.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not appear to have a direct bearing on the achievement of the aims with regard to tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.				

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CSP3: RENEWABLE ENERGY				
Proposals for community based renewable energy schemes such as district heating, community wind power, biomass combustion and combined heat and power will be permitted providing they satisfy the requirements of other policies within this plan.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	H
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	H
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	H
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	H
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	M

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Commentary				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. Promote shared spaces, good design)</i>				
Development of community based renewable energy schemes will encourage a sense of community ownership of these schemes therefore assisting the achievement of this aim.				
The policy has no bearing on all the other aims under this objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	++	++	++	H
Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i>				
Through encouraging the development of renewable energy, the policy will assist in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases in operation.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
The policy does not seek to reduce energy consumption, but seeks to meet demand for energy through the generation of energy from renewable sources. The need to reduce energy consumption is addressed by CSP 2 (Climate Change).				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i>				
The policy encourages the generation of power and provision of heat from renewable sources.				
<i>Protect and Promote the development of carbon sinks</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	H
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	H
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	H

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Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no direct bearing on the aims under this objective. Where any renewable energy scheme is likely to have negative effects on the built and natural environments, this would be addressed through other policies in the Plan including CSP 1 (Sustainable Development) and CSP 9 (Built and Natural Environment).				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
The development of community renewable energy schemes will promote a sense of community pride. The policy has no bearing on the other aims under this objective.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no direct bearing on the aims under this objective				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M

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Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i>				
Encouraging generation of power and heat from renewable sources such as biomass, would promote farm diversification as by-products/waste are made available for energy generation. Although the policy does not have direct bearing on the other aims under this directive, it would be expected that through development of renewable energy schemes, the policy would assist the overall objective.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				

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CSP4: HOUSING NEED				
Provision of land for the development of 7500 new dwellings during the period 2011-2026. To ensure a sustainable supply of housing land is maintained during the plan, housing development will be phased as follows: 2011-2016 2500 dwellings per annum, 2016-2021 2500 Dwellings Per Annum and 2021-2026 2500 dwellings per annum. This provision will be met through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing committed sites with planning permission The redevelopment of suitable Brownfield sites; The development of a range of strategic sites that accord with the council's strategic settlement hierarchy, and The conversion of suitable dwellings and appropriate small-scale infill development. 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	?	H
Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	?	H
Commentary <i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure and Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> This policy permits development in a number of locations across the Vale of Glamorgan and so will allow for a mix of dwelling types and tenure to be provided in a variety of sustainable locations with good access to facilities. It therefore positively assists these two sustainability aims. It is unclear what the long term implications of this policy on the sustainability aim to build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities would be.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i> This policy will positively address the sustainability aim to provide affordable housing, as this will form part of the new housing provided. This issue is further supported through CSP4: Affordable Housing.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> The sustainability aim of preferring previously developed land in sustainable locations will be positively assisted by this policy through the redevelopment of suitable brownfield sites. However, other sites are also equally acceptable within the policy. It is unclear what the long term implications of this policy on this sustainability aim would be.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary <i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The provision of housing developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of existing communities. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. This policy will have limited bearing on the remaining sustainability aims.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	?	?	?	L

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community</i> This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Improve public perception of access</i> This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</i> This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote 'life-time' homes</i> It is unclear whether this policy will directly affect the aim of promoting 'life-time' homes.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i> This policy will positively assist the housing element of this aim				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i> It is unclear how this policy would directly influence this aim, although this may be determined by the location of affordable housing at a more detailed policy or project level.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime</i> It is unlikely that this policy would contribute directly to reducing the fear of crime.				
<i>Provide community facilities</i> It is unlikely that this policy would contribute to the achievement of the sustainability aim to provide community facilities. However, it should be noted that planning conditions attached to developments could require community facilities to be built as part of housing developments.				
<i>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)</i> The policy will not have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</i> The policy will not have bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M

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Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> This policy does not have bearing on the above aim. However, in association with CSP2: Climate Change there is scope for this to be achieved.</p> <p><i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> This policy does not have bearing on the above aim.</p> <p><i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions, Protect and promote carbon sinks, Reduce flood risk to people property and maintain the integrity of floodplains and Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change)</i> It is likely that this policy would not support the achievement of the other sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability issues should be considered when the location and design of housing developments are determined at the more detailed policy and project levels. CSP9: Built and Natural Environment also addresses these issues.</p>				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	++	++	++	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> This policy is likely to positively assist the sustainability aim to promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings) as one of its provisions is to allow the conversion of suitable dwellings in order to provide sufficient new dwellings.</p> <p><i>Provide and promote recycling facilities</i> This policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.</p> <p><i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> This policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of this aim. It is noted that waste issues are addressed at a regional level and through CSP7: Employment.</p>				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Retain Greenfield land</i> This policy does not directly support the retention of land. Whilst it is acknowledged that the emphasis is on the redevelopment of brownfield sites, the policy doesn't directly presume against "greenfield" development. It has therefore scored negatively against achieving this aim. There remains scope for mitigation of this score through the site selection and details policy stage of the LDP development.</p> <p><i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> Through its provisions for the location of new housing developments on brownfield land, this policy positively assists the sustainability aim to bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use.</p>				

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<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to local context</i> The policy does not directly support the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i> The policy does not directly support the achievement of this aim.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	-	-	-	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	-	-	-	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	M
Commentary The Policy does not support the achievement of the sustainability aims under this objective. There is nothing in the policy to suggest the protection of the natural or built environment, nor the enhancement of public access or public appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets. CSP3: Housing need appears to conflict against CSP9: Built and natural environment that does more to support the protection of the environment. Mitigation of these conflicts may be possible through the development of detailed policies and site selection.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	L
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	L
Commentary <i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i> The provision of new housing developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for ensuring development meets the needs of current and future users. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. <i>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 and Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i> This policy does not support the achievement of these aims, although these can potentially be supported by CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities in conjunction with this policy.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Commentary <i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i> This policy allows for the provision of dwellings through the conversion of suitable dwellings, likely to include those with cultural and historic value, which should help to ensure their continuing presence into the future. This policy has a limited potential to positively assist the sustainability aim of protecting and enhancing existing cultural heritage and historic environments provided that any such conversion are undertaken appropriately. However, the policy does not directly support the protection or enhancement of cultural heritage and historic environments. <i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i> This policy is unlikely to support the achievement of this sustainability aim to promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan.				

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
Although this policy makes provisions for the location of housing developments it is unlikely to support the sustainability aims of this objective as these issues will be addressed through CSP10: Transport, other plans such as the Regional Transport Plan, more detailed policies and at the individual project level. Detailed policies and development briefs may be used to support these aims in conjunction with this Policy e.g. inclusion of suitable ICT infrastructure within housing developments to support home working.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	H
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	H
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	H
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	H
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				

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CSP5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING				
To meet the affordable housing needs of the community, a target of 2500 units of affordable dwellings of an appropriate mix, size and type will be required within the plan period. To reflect local need, these will be delivered through range of site specific targets and thresholds on allocated and windfall sites.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	L
Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure and Provide affordable housing</i> This policy will clearly positively assist the sustainability aims of providing affordable housing and providing a mix of dwelling types and tenure through the plan period.</p> <p><i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities and Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> It is unlikely this policy will effect the location of developments regarding sustainability and accessibility. It should be noted that more detailed polices regarding provision of sustainable housing could influence the layout of developments at the project level.</p>				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	L
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The provision of affordable housing in new developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of existing communities. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p><i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users, Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible and Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities</i> This policy is unlikely to support the remaining sustainability aims.</p>				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary The policy does not directly support any of the sustainability aims under this Objective.</p>				

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4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i>				
This policy for affordable housing will positively assist the housing element of this aim.				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i>				
It is unclear how this policy would affect this aim as this, but through increasing the availability of affordable housing, there is some scope to assist in reducing the isolation of deprived communities. The aim cannot be addressed through the provision of housing alone, and achievement will only be possible in conjunction with policies and briefs that support the specific causes of deprivation in each area.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does not directly support the achievement of these aims.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M
Promote green sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not support the achievement of any of the aims under this Objective. There is scope to improve the performance of this policy through the inclusion of detailed policies requiring certain standards in terms of energy efficiency, landscaping and accessibility. This is in part supported by CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities. This inclusion of "sustainability" in the policy may also assist its performance.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. It should be noted that waste issues are addressed at a regional level and through CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	L

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Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	?	?	?	L
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
This policy requires the provision of affordable housing of an appropriate mix, size and type. This has potential to result in high density developments, if appropriate. However, the policy does not directly support the promotion of good quality high density developments.				
The Policy does not directly support the achievement of the remaining aims under the objective.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	H
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	H
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	H
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	H
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
The provision of affordable housing in new developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for ensuring development meets the needs of current and future users.				
This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.				
This policy does not support the achievement of the remaining sustainability aims.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	H
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of the sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	H
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	L

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Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. It should be noted that the location of affordable housing in regard to a range of transport modes is likely to be a key issue for residents that take up the affordable housing. Detailed policies in support of this policy and CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities could be used to help achieve the transport and accessibility aims under this objective.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	H
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims. .				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	H
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	H
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	H
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				

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CSP6: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK PLANNING OBLIGATIONS WHERE APPROPRIATE TO SECURE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPROPRIATE TO THE SCALE, TYPE AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THESE OBLIGATIONS MAY INCLUDE THE PROVISION OR IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

- AFFORDABLE HOUSING;
- EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES;
- TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES FOR PEDESTRIANS, CYCLISTS, PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC;
- PUBLIC OPEN SPACE, LEISURE, SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES;
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT SUCH AS NATURE CONSERVATION, PUBLIC ART, TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION, POLLUTION MANAGEMENT OR HISTORIC RENOVATION;
- RECYCLING AND WASTE FACILITIES; AND
- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND COMPLEMENTARY FACILITIES INCLUDING TRAINING.

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	++	++	L
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	M
Provide affordable housing	+	++	++	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i> It is expected that the range of dwelling types and tenure would depend on the types of developments that are likely to come forward through the planning system. However, through this policy the council is able to influence the delivery of affordable housing.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> This policy is not likely to influence the location of new development. It is expected, however that through this policy, new developments will bring delivery of new local facilities or the improvement of existing facilities, particularly sports and recreational facilities.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i> It is assumed that where appropriate, the Council will expect developers to provide affordable housing where residential development is taking place.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> This policy has limited influence on the location of new development				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	++	++	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	++	++	H
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	M

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Commentary

Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan

It is likely that facilities will be used by those in neighbouring authorities in proximity to settlements in which facilities are provided.

The policy is likely to bring about the delivery of a range of local facilities with new developments. However, it should be noted that this is dependent on new development and those settlements in which development is limited may still experience a lack of local facilities. Benefits will be realised mainly in those settlements located in the south east and St Athan, although other settlements can benefit (to a lesser extent) through development on windfall sites.

Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users

This policy will ensure that local facilities are provided or enhanced to accommodate any new populations.

Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible

The achievement of this aim is dependent upon the location of development and therefore this policy has no bearing on the achievement of the aim.

Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

This policy is likely to ensure that existing facilities are maintained and enhanced.

3. To maintain and improve access for all.

Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	+	+	+	M

Commentary

Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community

Building regulations and planning policy would be expected to ensure that any new build easily accessible to all including the less mobile. This policy however, does not have direct influence on the achievement of this aim.

Improve public perception of access

This policy's influence on the achievement of this aim is limited as this would be particularly dependent on the design and layout of new developments.

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment

The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Promote 'life-time' homes

The policy can be further developed to ensure that new residential developments deliver a range of tenure and types of dwellings to include 'life-time' homes.

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	

Commentary

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.

Delivery of any of the contributions identified in the policy is expected to assist in achieving this aim.

Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

Deprivation is a key issue particularly in Barry and this policy seeks to address issues related to a number of multiple deprivation domains such as housing, access to facilities and environmental quality.

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5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	+	M
Provide community facilities	+	++	++	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime</i> The policy can assist in improving the quality of the built environment and green spaces therefore possibly reducing the fear of crime.				
<i>Provide community facilities</i> The policy will assist in the provision of local community facilities.				
<i>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)</i> This policy has limited influence on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</i> This policy may bring about improvement or provision of open spaces and is therefore likely to encourage community ownership of the environment.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	L
Protect and promote carbon sinks	+	+	+	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	H
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> This policy is unlikely to directly lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Achieving this aim, is very much dependent on the type of new development and the location of this development. Provision of public transport infrastructure through this policy may assist in achieving this aim				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> Developers may be expected to ensure that buildings are energy efficient in conjunction with design requirements and Building Regulations.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> Renewable energy generation may be one of the contributions developers can be expected to make under this policy.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks</i> Provision and improvement of open spaces as well as environmental protection and enhancement by developers may encourage tree planting.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy does not specifically address locational issues, although floodplains would be protected through the policy's requirement to contribute to environmental protection and enhancement.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> This policy's influence on the achievement of this aim is limited. Developers may however, make some contribution to environmental protection and enhancement therefore assisting in achieving this aim.				

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7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> Design standards can be expected to promote the use of secondary resources although this policy cannot be expected to do so directly				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	H
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	H
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have significant bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	+	+	+	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.</i> Developer contribution can be expected through this policy in the achievement of this aim. However, the extent to which this can be achieved is possibly minimal.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</i> Developer contribution can be expected through this policy in the achievement of this aim. However, the extent to which this can be achieved is possibly minimal.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i> This policy seeks to protect and enhance the environment as well as community buildings through developer contribution. It is therefore likely to assist in achieving this aim.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i> Through protection of the environment on and off site, the policy would assist in ensuring the protection of cultural heritage and archaeology across the Vale.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i> The policy seeks to improve existing open space and protect environmental assets. The policy therefore supports this aim.				

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10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i> There is no direct relationship between this aim and the policy.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i> The policy will encourage the provision of community facilities and spaces by developers therefore assisting in promoting community pride.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i> This policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i> Through the provision of public transport infrastructure by developers, provisions can also be expected to be made for pedestrians and cyclists.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces.</i> Developer contribution to the provision of green spaces will assist in achieving this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i> The achievement of this aim is dependent on the design of new developments which this policy will not directly influence.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i> Developers can be expected to contribute to the protection of cultural heritage and historic environments particularly where developments directly affect historic buildings and conservation areas.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The policy supports this aim as it seeks contributions from developers in the provision of community facilities.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	H
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	M

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> The policy does not have any influence on the location of new development.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> The extent to which this policy can influence the achievement of this aim is limited.				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways)</i> This policy will directly influence the provision of transport infrastructure where new development occurs.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is not direct relationship between this aim and the policy.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	L
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</i> Some contribution can be expected from developers through this policy. However, this would be limited to those centres in which development occurs. Considering that most development is likely to be residential, there are limitations to the level of contribution that can be made.				
<i>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres</i> The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Avoid out-of-town retail development</i> The policy does not influence the location of development and therefore does not relate to this aim.				
<i>Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes</i> The policy requires that developers contribute to the provision of open spaces, recreational facilities and community facilities therefore contributing to the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				

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15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	H
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
Overall this policy does not have a bearing on the achievement of the aims under this objective.				

CSP7: RETAILING				
The vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale's town, district and village retail centres will be protected and enhanced, ensuring that new retail development proposals are of an appropriate scale and type consistent with the role, character and function of each centre.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between this policy and all the aims under this objective.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
Generally the lack of local facilities (including retailing) is an issue in the Vale of Glamorgan particularly in the more rural parts. Although this policy relates to the development of retail facilities, it is relevant only where proposals for development have been made and does not determine levels of provision and the type of retail provided.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
Generally there is an opportunity to ensure that all new retail development is appropriately developed to be easily accessible by all. Building Regulations and design standards would assist in the achievement of this aim. However, there is no direct relationship with the aims under this objective.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M

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Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between this policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	H
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
Community spirit is linked to the vitality and viability of retail centres within settlements. Ensuring that the role, character and function as well as vitality and attractiveness of each centre are protected and enhanced would in turn maintain community spirit by encouraging local distinctiveness. The policy, however does not have a significant bearing on all the aims under this objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	H
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There no direct relationship between this policy and aims under this objective.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	?	?	?	L
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i>				
There is an opportunity to promote the conversion of existing buildings, particularly within centres that have vacant units e.g. Barry				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	?	?	?	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M

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Commentary

Retain greenfield land

Although the policy does not have locational implications, it is assumed that as it relates to retail development within built up centres, it does not encourage development outside of these centres.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use

In those centres where there are vacant retail units, this policy supports the conversion of existing buildings although it does not directly influence the location of any new retail development.

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value

The policy does not have locational implications for retail development.

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	++	++	H
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H

Commentary

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.

The policy has not direct bearing on this aim.

Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.

The policy has not direct bearing on this aim

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.

The attractiveness of retail centres is particularly dependent upon the quality of the built environment. The policy seeks to ensure that attractiveness is protected and enhanced through retail development that is consistent with the character of each centre. Reference to the conversion of existing buildings would further ensure that new developments do not alter the character of retail centres and that historic buildings are maintained and enhanced.

Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

Through this policy, protection of cultural heritage may be ensured through the protection of historic buildings.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	?	?	?	L
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	?	?	?	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i> There is no clear, direct link between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i> The attractiveness of local centres is closely linked to a sense of community pride. This policy therefore assists in achieving this aim though the protection of the character of retail centres.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i> Although the policy is expected to influence the scale and type of retail development, it would not directly influence the design of new developments. To ensure that the character of retail centres is maintained and enhanced, reference to the design of new retail developments may assist.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i> The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces.</i> It is uncertain whether the policy is likely to have any bearing on the provision of green space in and around retail centres. There is no design element within the policy and, furthermore, the provision of green space is dependent on the scale of development.				
<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i> Again this aim is dependent on the scale of proposed development, relating to the design and layout of the development.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i> In seeking to protect the character of retail centres through this policy, it is expected that cultural heritage (particularly historic buildings) in retail centres will be protected and enhanced.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The achievement of this policy is particularly dependent upon the function of retail centres in which development occurs as well as the scale of this development.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct link between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H

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Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	?	?	?	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</i>				
The policy does not have a locational element to it and relates to retail development in existing centres. Furthermore, the policy has no influence on the provision of public transport infrastructure for example.				
<i>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres</i>				
The provision of a wide range of uses within town centres ensures that the vitality and attractiveness of the centres are maintained. However, the range of uses is also dependent on the role and function of the town centre. Some uses may not be appropriate in some centres. The policy would ensure that this is taken into consideration as it requires that development is consistent with the role and function of retail centres. It is necessary to expand the policy to include additional ways in which the Council would seek to protect and enhance the vitality, viability and attractiveness of retail centres .				
<i>Avoid out-of-town retail development</i>				
The policy refers to development occurring within existing retail centres and therefore does not promote out-of-town retail development. However the policy does not directly influence the location of retail development.				
<i>Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes</i>				
The policy seeks to protect the attractiveness of retail centres and therefore would assist the achievement of this aim. It may be useful to expand the policy to include additional ways in which the Council would seek to protect and enhance the vitality, viability and attractiveness of retail centres				
<i>Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres</i>				
As stated in the policy, retail development needs to be consistent with the role and function of retail centres. The achievement of this aim, therefore, is dependent on these two factors.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	?	?	?	L
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	?	?	?	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary
Promote local economic growth through tourism
 Although the policy does not directly relate to tourism, maintaining and enhancing the attractiveness and character of retail centres would attract tourists to these centres.

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes
 There is no direct link between the policy and this aim.

Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets
 Although the policy would lead to the protection of built assets, it does not have any bearing on tourism management.

Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)
 The policy seeks to protect the function of retail centres and therefore those considered to play a significant role in tourism would be protected and enhanced.

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).
 Again this would be dependent on the role and function of retail centres.

CSP8: EMPLOYMENT				
The employment needs of the Vale of Glamorgan shall be met through the provision of an additional 10 ha of strategic employment land at Barry and through:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enhancement and improvement of existing employment sites; • The safeguarding of existing employment sites from non- employment uses, and • Favouring farm diversification, and sustainable rural and coastal tourism initiatives 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	?	?	?	L
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	?	?	?	L
Provide affordable housing	?	?	?	L
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
There may be potential conflict between the policy and the aims under this SA objective. There is a preference to develop on previously developed land, the availability of which, in some locations e.g. Barry, is limited. Where this is the case high density mixed use developments would need to be encouraged. However where affordable housing and employment are provided there would be overall benefits. Overall the effects of this policy are dependent upon siting of employment and housing.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
Through the provision of employment, existing facilities are maintained and enhanced while new ones can be provided. The policy therefore supports this aim. The policy has no direct influence on the provision of local facilities.				
<i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users</i>				
Through the provision of employment, existing facilities are maintained and enhanced while new ones can be provided. The policy therefore supports this aim. The policy has no direct influence on the provision of local facilities. The policy has no direct bearing on the other two aims under this SA objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no direct influence in the improvement of access in the built environment. Building regulations and design standards would ensure that new development for employment purposes is easily accessible to all.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i>				
The policy will assist the achievement of this aim through the provision of employment opportunities, thereby increasing income levels over time as employment sites are developed. Unemployment is a key issue in isolated locations in the Vale of Glamorgan where an additional 10ha is to be provided.				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i>				
Depending on the location of employment sites, the policy may support this aim..				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	?	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	L
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i>				
Provision of employment opportunities within the Vale of Glamorgan would encourage people to work locally thereby reducing transport related carbon emissions.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
The policy has no direct influence on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i>				
There is no direct link between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i>				
The policy does not specifically refer to the location of employment in flood plains and therefore has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not have direct bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	?	?	?	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	?	?	?	L
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Retain greenfield land</i>				
A number of existing site allocations for employment are located on previously developed land. However, preference would need to be given to previously development land in the siting of any new sites in Barry and other locations.				
<i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i>				
Again, preference would need to be given to previously developed land in the siting of new employment land. It may be necessary to set this out in the policy.				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
Preference for mixed-use development may assist in delivering high density developments and would also overall sustainability benefits.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i>				
It may be necessary to highlight that appropriate farm diversification would be favoured as, in some cases, diversification may conflict with this aim e.g. converting to go-karting or rallying may conflict with agricultural uses and tranquillity (that contributes to landscape value).				

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9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	?	?	?	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	?	?	?	L
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	L
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources.</i> The effects of the provision of employment opportunity on natural assets are dependent on the location and siting of employment land. Sensitive siting would be necessary to ensure that natural assets are protected. Where new development is being undertaken any potential impacts on the natural environment should be addressed through environmental impact assessment or through planning conditions.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</i> The effects of the provision of employment opportunities on water resources are dependent on the siting and type of employment. Where new development will be undertaken any potential impacts on the natural environment should be addressed through environmental impact assessment or through planning conditions. Other policies in the Plan including CSP 1 (Sustainable Development) and, indirectly, CSP 9 (Built and Natural Environment) address the need to protect and improve water resources.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i> Where employment land is to be sited in built up areas, it is essential that development is sensitive to the character of the built environment.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i> Any impacts on cultural heritage and archaeology should be addressed through environmental impact assessment where new development is proposed or other policy particularly CSP9.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	?	?	?	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
The effects of this policy in relation to the aims under this SA objective are dependent upon the scale, design and, to some extent, location of any new development for employment purposes. Where large-scale developments are proposed, these would need to be accessible by a variety of modes of transport, providing facilities for those cycling to the development. Provision of green space and high quality environment also needs to be encouraged in large-scale developments. The policy could make reference to the need for developments on employment sites to be of high quality in terms of design, accessibility and amenity.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	?	?	?	L
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i>				
Development for employment purposes needs to be sensitive to historic environments particularly in Conservation Areas.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
The policy does not have a direct bearing on the aim.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	?	?	?	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i>				
The accessibility of employment land is dependent on location. Travel to new developments would be governed by CSP 5 and CSP 10				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i>				
Although the policy does not discourage the development of technologies to reduce the need to travel to work, it does not promote it. As well as providing employment opportunities within the Vale of Glamorgan in order to reduce the number of trips made to work, reference needs to be made to role of homeworking in doing so.				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i>				
There is no direct link between the policy and this aim.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	++	++	H

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses

As indicated in the baseline information, in some cases sites allocated for employment have been developed for other purposes e.g. hotels and housing. The policy seeks to prevent the loss of employment land to other uses.

Support a culture of entrepreneurship

The policy supports a culture of entrepreneurship as it favours farm diversification therefore encouraging entrepreneurship in rural settlements.

Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes

The focus of the policy is to ensure the provision of employment land, although it makes no reference to the location of these sites, particularly the additional 10ha. It may be necessary for the policy to indicate that easily accessible sites would be preferred.

Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs

The policy makes no reference to the enhancement of skills of the population and therefore has no direct bearing on this aim.

Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

Farm diversification is a key objective of this policy.

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M

Commentary

The policy does not have a bearing on the aims under this SA objective.

15. To promote appropriate tourism.

Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	++	++	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	?	?	?	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Promote local economic growth through tourism

By favouring sustainable rural and coastal tourism initiatives, the Council will promote local economic growth particularly in rural locations.

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets

The policy promotes sustainable tourism initiatives and therefore, would assist the achievement of this aim.

Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)

The policy does not protect tourism destinations in the Vale of Glamorgan against inappropriate development. Depending on the location of employment sites for use classes B1, B2 and B8, there may be potential conflict where there is tourism interest.

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

Farm diversification may assist in the achievement of this aim and also coastal tourism (e.g. water based activities).

CSP9: MINERALS

To meet local and regional needs for the provision of minerals, a minimum 10 year supply of reserves throughout the plan period will be maintained. In doing so the Council:

- Safeguard existing reserves from development that would prejudice their future extraction, and
- Favour proposals which promote the sustainable use of minerals including the use of secondary sources

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
Commentary	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.			
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.			
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	H
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H

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Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on any of the aims under this SA objective.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the reduction of the causes of deprivation.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	?	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	?	?	?	L
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i>				
The transportation of extracted minerals has implications for the emission of greenhouse gases. Mineral extraction also generates dust. Efforts would need to be made to minimise these effects. Consideration can be given to the location of processing plants in proximity to existing reserves.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
The extraction of minerals is highly energy consuming and therefore emphasis need to be given to promoting the use of secondary materials, including the sustainable use of minerals. The policy has no bearing on all other remaining aims.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	++	++	H
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	+	+	+	M
Avoid landfill of waste	+	++	++	M

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Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)</i>				
The policy indicates the Council will favour those proposals promoting the use of secondary resources and thereby supports this aim, increasingly so throughout the plan period as applications are submitted.				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i>				
The policy is likely to promote the use of recycling facilities.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i>				
By encouraging the sustainable use of minerals including the use of secondary sources, the policy will lead to a reduction the levels of land filled construction waste.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	?	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Retain greenfield land</i>				
The policy does not directly influence this aim.				
<i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i>				
There is an opportunity to develop land used for mineral extraction once it has become disused in the long term.				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i>				
All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be subject to EIA at project level.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil	-	-	-	H
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	L
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H

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Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.</i>				
Mineral extraction can have significant adverse effects on the natural environment and it is essential that effects on biodiversity, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil and water resources are taken into consideration and mitigated at site level. Although other policies (e.g. CSP1 and CSP9) seek to ensure that the natural environment is protected, it may be necessary to emphasise this in CSP8.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i>				
All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be subject to EIA at project level.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
Mineral extraction can be detrimental to buried archaeology. Consideration would need to be given to the potential presence of archaeology at site level. This should be addressed through environmental impact assessment.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	H
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i>				
The policy supports the promotion of sustainable design and construction solutions through favouring proposals which promote the sustainable use of minerals including the use of secondary materials. The policy does not have a bearing on the achievement of all other aims under this objective.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	?	?	?	L
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i>				
Any potential impacts of mineral extraction on the cultural heritage and historic environments should be addressed through EIA and other policies such as CSP9 Built and Natural Environment and CSP1 Sustainable Development				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	?	?	?	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	?	?	?	L

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Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and therefore no new infrastructure will be required.</p> <p><i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> The policy does not have direct bearing on this aim.</p> <p><i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> As above, wherever possible, a range of transport modes need to be explored for the movement of people and minerals to and from sites.</p> <p><i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> Although the policy does not directly influence this aim, where infrastructure is provided in relation to a particular site, it may be available for use by the whole community.</p>				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</i> Mineral extraction offers employment opportunities and therefore safeguarding reserves, safeguards potential employment opportunities.</p> <p><i>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</i> The policy has no bearing on the aim.</p> <p><i>Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</i> The location of mineral reserves is determined by the geology of the Vale of Glamorgan, however those reserves that are easily accessible can be prioritised for extraction. Furthermore all reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be using existing workforce.</p> <p><i>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</i> The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.</p> <p><i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.</p>				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H

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Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote local economic growth through tourism</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes</i>				
The policy has not bearing on this aim.				
<i>Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim..				
<i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i>				
The policy does not refer to the closure of sites and therefore does not directly influence this aim.				

CSP10: BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built environment assets will be protected and enhanced through:

- The promotion of high quality design that reinforces the local character of settlements, enhances landscape settings, and respects the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings or Conservation Areas,
- Favours opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites of national and local nature conservation interest

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i> Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development it does not directly support the provision of a mix of dwelling types and tenure. This aim is supported by CSP3.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i> Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development, it does not directly support the provision of affordable housing.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> The policy does not specifically refer to a preference for development on previously developed land but supports CSP1: Sustainable Development and CSP3: Housing Need that do.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	++	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community</i> This policy has no direct bearing on access within the Vale of Glamorgan.				
<i>Improve public perception of access</i> The policy does not directly influence the public's perception of access.				
<i>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</i> A built environment of high quality attracts visitors, both from local residents and those from the surrounding area. Promoting high quality design in the built environment therefore assists the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote 'life-time' homes</i> Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development it does not directly promote the development of life-time homes.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i>				
The policy promotes high quality design that will improve the quality of the built environment thereby reducing deprivation in terms of the environmental quality and access domains of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. However, this level of improvement will depend upon where new development takes place. The policy supports this aim in conjunction with CSP1: Sustainable Development and CSP5: Integrated Sustainable Communities.				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i>				
The policy supports this aim if development takes place within deprived communities. Deprived communities would be less isolated where access within the built environment is improved through high quality design. Furthermore the policy can promote inclusion through the promotion of "community pride" by improving local areas.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	++	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)	+	++	++	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	++	H
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime</i>				
Improved quality in the built environment reduces the fear of crime. The policy therefore supports this aim.				
<i>Provide community facilities</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)</i>				
The policy promotes design that reinforces the local character of settlements thereby encouraging, promoting and maintaining local distinctiveness.				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</i>				
Enhancing landscape settings through the provision of public open spaces encourages community ownership of the built environment. This is particularly the case where these spaces are easily accessible. Emphasis on accessibility of the built and natural environments may be necessary within the policy.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	H
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
Protection of the natural environment through the creation, conservation and restoration of designated sites will assist in protecting biodiversity from the effects of climate change. There is no direct relationship between the policy and the other aims under this SA objective. These aims are supported by CSP2: Climate Change.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> The policy would encourage the reuse of existing buildings in an effort to maintain and reinforce local character.</p> <p><i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The policy does not directly influence this aim.</p> <p><i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.</p>				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	++	++	++	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	++	++	++	H
<p>Commentary <i>Retain greenfield land</i> The protection of the natural environment and creation of designated sites will assist in efforts to retain undeveloped land.</p> <p><i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> The policy does not specifically refer to the reuse of previously developed land although it is addressed through CSP1. However, this can be an integral element to reinforcing local character</p> <p><i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i> In promoting high quality design the policy supports this aim.</p> <p><i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i> The policy protects the natural environment through creation, protection and enhancement of designated sites and therefore protects the countryside from inappropriate development.</p>				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	+	+	+	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	++	++	H
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.

The policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment through favouring opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites. However, there is also a need to protect and enhance the natural environment outside of designated sites. Although CSP1: Sustainable Development makes reference to the protection of the natural environment, there is a need to specify the elements of the natural environment that are to be protected.

Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.

The policy favours opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites of national and local nature conservation interest and is expected that the quality of water resources would be protected as a result. However, this would be limited to some extent to designated water bodies.

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.

The policy supports this aim as it seeks to protect and enhance the built environment respecting the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings and Conservation Areas.

Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

The policy seeks to protect the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings and Conservation Areas. However, no specific reference is made to the protections of archaeology and other cultural assets outside of built up areas.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

Although it would be expected that improved quality of the built environment would ensure improved accessibility, the policy does not specifically refer to accessibility in the built and natural environment.

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	?	?	?	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	++	++	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	?	?	?	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	+	++	++	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

High quality design is considered to enable ease of access to and movement within the built environment by all users including pedestrians and cyclists. The policy does not make specific reference to accessibility within the built environment.

Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)

The enhancement of landscape settings and high quality design within the built environment promotes a sense of community pride.

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.

Reference may need to be made to the promotion of high quality sustainable design to align the policy to this aim. This is possibly implied in the policy, however emphasis is necessary.

Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.

High quality design is considered to enable ease of access to and movement within the built environment by all users including pedestrians and cyclists. The policy does not make specific reference to accessibility within the built environment.

Provide adequate green spaces.

By promoting high quality design that enhances landscape settings, the policy supports this aim.

Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

Again no specific reference is made in the policy to ease of access to and movement within the built environment.

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	++	++	++	H
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Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
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Commentary

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

The policy promotes high quality design that respects the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings or Conservation Areas and therefore supports this aim.

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

High quality design in the built environment would be expected to provide high quality public space which can be used for public art and exhibitions.

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	H
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Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	?	?	?	L
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Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
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Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	?	?	?	L
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APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> The policy does not influence the location of development and therefore has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> Although not specifically, the policy may assist this aim though ensuring that the design of new housing takes homeworking into consideration and makes provision for this where possible.				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> The influence of this policy on this aim is limited although there is an opportunity to ensure ease of access to and within the built by all users.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	?	?	?	L
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport

It is considered that high quality design in the built environment need to take into consideration accessibility by all users. The policy does not specify this; specific reference to ease of access would be necessary.

Ensure a range of uses within retail centres

The policy does not influence uses within built environments, although it seeks to promote design that reinforces local character.

Avoid out-of-town retail development

The policy does not influence the location of development.

Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes

In promoting high quality design that enhances landscape settings, the policy would assist in efforts to enhance the public realm in the built environment.

Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres

Evening economy in town centres is dependent on the uses and the environments within them. High quality design would encourage the public to use centres on the evenings where the facilities and relevant uses are provided.

15. To promote appropriate tourism.

Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	++	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M

Commentary

Promote local economic growth through tourism

Where the character, landscape settings and cultural/historic qualities of tourist centres are protected and enhanced, income from tourism would be retained and possibly enhanced.

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes

The policy does not have direct influence on the provision of transport infrastructure although the promotion of ease of access within the built environment though high quality design, would assist this aim.

Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets

Although not relating to management of tourism, the policy supports this aim as it seeks to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.

Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)

The policy does not directly protect tourism destinations.

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

The policy does not directly enable specialist tourism. None of the other strategic policies promote specialist tourism specifically.

CSP11: Transport				
Transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and the objectives of the South East Wales regional Transport Plan will be supported. Particular emphasis will be given to additional transport infrastructure improvements where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	H
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. These are addressed through CSP 3: Housing need, CSP4: affordable housing and CSP9: Built and Natural Environment.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	?	?	?	L
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
The provision of transportation forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of existing communities. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.				
<i>Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible</i>				
This policy will allow transport schemes that serve the social and economic needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and in particular where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist the sustainability aim of ensuring local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible. This is supported by CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
<i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users and Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities</i>				
It is unclear how this policy will affect the aims of providing appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users and preventing the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities. This will be determined at a more detailed policy and project level.				
It should be noted that South East Wales Regional Transport Plan objectives were not available at the time of review and this CSP will need to be assessed with regard to these.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	M
Improve public perception of access	+	+	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	L
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M

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Commentary*Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community*

This policy is likely to positively assist the sustainability aim of ensuring the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community as it will permit transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.

Improve public perception of access

This policy will also positively assist the sustainability aim to improve public perception of access as most new schemes raise awareness of available transport and therefore access routes. This effect however will only occur during construction and immediately after the opening of a scheme.

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment

This policy will potentially help to achieve the sustainability aim of benefiting health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment through the promotion of cycling and walking as modes of transport.

Promote 'life-time' homes

The policy does not promote "life-time homes". This is addressed through CSP3: Housing need, CSP4: Affordable housing and CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access for all.	+	+	+	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	M

Commentary

This policy is likely to positively assist this sustainability objective and its associated aims. This is because it will permit transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. These schemes are therefore likely to include public transport schemes, which will promote accessibility to deprived areas and prevent isolation.

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.

Reduce the fear of crime	?	?	?	M
Provide community facilities	?	?	?	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M

Commentary*Reduce the fear of crime and Provide community facilities*

It is unclear how this policy will affect the sustainability aims of reducing the fear of crime and provide community facilities as this will be determined by the design at an individual project level.

Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art) and Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)

This policy is likely to have no effect on the remaining sustainability aims.

It should be noted that the location of large infrastructure schemes could have major implications on community spirit that can only be determined at an individual project level.

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+/-	++/--	++/--	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+/-	++/--	++/--	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) and Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
This policy will clearly have a significant effect on the sustainability aims of reducing air pollution and reducing energy consumption. However it is unclear what this effect will be as this will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage although it is felt projects are likely to have a positive effect on these sustainability aims.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation, Protect and promote carbon sinks, Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains and Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aims of promoting renewable energy generation and avoiding development within flood plains unless mitigation can prevent harm, protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change and promoting green sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees). It should be noted that climate change is addressed for new developments by CSP2: Climate change.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	H
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. These are addressed through CSP1: Sustainable development and CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i>				
It is unclear what the effect of this policy will be on the sustainability aim of and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value. The effect of this policy on these sustainability aims will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Retain greenfield land, Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use and Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on these sustainability aims. This is addressed through CSP3: Housing need and CSP9: Built and natural environment.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	?	?	?	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	?	?	?	L
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	L
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	L
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>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 and Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
It is unclear what the effect of this policy will be on the achievement of these sustainability aims. The effect of this policy on these sustainability aims will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i>				
This policy will positively assist the sustainability aim of enhancing public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets. This is because it will permit transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking and therefore schemes are likely to enhance public access to the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	?	?	?	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
The provision of transportation forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of current and future users. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of ensuring development meets the needs of current and future users.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i>				
This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking and therefore schemes are likely to enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. This policy will therefore positively assist the sustainability aim of enhancing access for cyclists and pedestrians.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions, Provide adequate green spaces and Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i>				
It is unclear what this effect of this policy will be on these sustainability aims. The effect of this policy on these sustainability aims will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability aim of promoting a sense of community pride. This is addressed through CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	?	?	?	L
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i>				
It is unclear what this effect of this policy will be on the sustainability aim of protecting and enhancing existing cultural heritage and historic environments. The effect of this policy on this sustainability aim will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aim of promoting new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan. This is addressed through CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	L
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	++	++	?	H
Commentary				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> This policy will positively assist this sustainability aim as it promotes transport infrastructure improvements where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes and Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working)</i> This policy is likely to have no effect on these sustainability aims.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist this sustainability aim. It is unclear what the effect of the policy would be in the long term however it is likely that the policy will positively effect this sustainability aim post the plan period.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability aims are addressed through CSP 7: Employment.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</i> This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist this sustainability aim.				
<i>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 and Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres</i> This policy is likely to have no effect on the remaining sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability aims are addressed through CSP6: Retail.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes</i> This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist the sustainability aim of enabling tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes as it will permit sustainable schemes that will beneficially improve accessibility for tourists within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p><i>Promote local economic growth through tourism, Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets, Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) and Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i> This policy is likely to have no effect on the remaining sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability aims are partly addressed through CSP7: Employment.</p>				

CSP12: STRATEGIC WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES				
Proposals for the management and treatment of waste that accord with the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Council's Local Waste Management Strategy will be favoured. The following locations have been identified as being suitable for regional waste management facilities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic Trading Estate The operational Port of Barry Docks 				
Proposals for additional waste management facilities will be favoured where they are located either:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing waste sites; Existing B2 and B8 employment sites or buildings; Within operational mineral working sites; or In the case of green waste composting and management, on land within or adjacent to farm building complexes 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	H
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	H
Commentary There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	H
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	H
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	H
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	?	?	?	L
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> The policy supports the proposals of the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan that include the reduction of amount of waste going to landfill. As such it will help reduce the amount of landfill gas produced.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim..				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> There are opportunities to encourage the generation of energy from waste. The policy does not make direct reference to this potential, although if appropriate the policy needs to acknowledge this potential.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy does not make reference to the location of waste facilities in flood plains.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				

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7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	+	+	++	M
Avoid landfill of waste	+	+	++	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> The policy has some scope to promote the use of secondary resources through the reuse of existing sites and buildings.				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan seeks to increase rates of recycling and therefore the waste management facilities referred to in the policy should include recycling facilities. As such the policy will support this aim.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> One of the objectives of the Regional Waste Strategy is to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. As such the policy supports this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+/-	+/-	+/-	M
Commentary				
<i>Retain greenfield land</i> The policy seeks to favour the location of additional waste facilities on existing sites or land that is already developed. The policy therefore assists in retaining undeveloped land.				
<i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> The policy has no direct bearing on the aim.				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i> There is no relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i> The policy supports the location of waste management facilities on land already developed and therefore protects the countryside. However, composting and management of green waste on farms may conflict with this aim.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have significant bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				

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Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aim under this SA objective.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	L
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i>				
Although the policy favours the location of waste facilities on land already developed, it does not specifically reference the need for any new facilities to be easily accessible by a range of transport modes.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i>				
The policy does not have significant bearing on the aim..				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i>				
Although the policy favours the location of waste facilities on land already developed, it does not specifically reference the need for any new facilities to be easily accessible by a range of transport modes.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i>				
This policy does not have significant bearing on this aim.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</i>				
Waste facilities are considered B2 or B8 use classes and therefore by favouring their location on employment land, the policy supports this aim.				
<i>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</i>				
The policy has no significant bearing on the aim				
<i>Ensure employment sites are promoted in accessible locations</i>				
Although the policy favours the location of waste facilities on land already developed, it does not specifically reference the need for any new facilities to be easily accessible to by a range of transport modes.				
<i>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i>				
Through reference to the development of green waste composting and management facilities on land in proximity to farm building complexes, the policy supports sustainable rural diversification.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	H
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	H
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	?	?	?	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i>				
The policy does not make reference to potential conflicts of use between waste management facilities and other uses such as tourism. This is particularly relevant in rural areas as the location of green waste composting and management may not be appropriate as it may detract from tourism. This is dependent on tourism priorities which should be defined within a specific policy.				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and all the other aims under this SA objective.				



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Page reference:

Para reference: 8.5.1 - 8.8.2

Rep Type: Objection

Comment:

See attached comment form and tables.

STRATEGIC OPTIONS PARAS 8.5.1 – 8.8.2

We object to the process of identifying and considering strategic options which has excluded the specific consideration of a new settlement at the former Airfield at Llandow. Options 4 and 8 refer to a new rural settlement but because of the assumption that a new settlement would have to be 4-5000 dwellings Llandow has not been considered. The proposal for Llandow is the only Candidate Site submitted for a new settlement and has not been given consideration. The UDP Inspector in his report (November 2000) stated "I believe the redevelopment of Llandow should be reviewed later in the plan's life...to define a new settlement at the objection site at this stage would be premature". Llandow should be considered as a strategic site and as such should be subject to a full sustainability appraisal. Up to now Llandow has not been specifically considered and if the draft Preferred Strategy is adopted by the Council then it will not be given consideration and will not be subject to the review as recommended by the UDP Inspector. This situation is totally unacceptable and makes the plan unsound.

Paragraph 8.6.3 states that the appraisal indicated options 5, 7 and 8 performed best against the SA objectives. However an analysis of options 5, 7 and 8 based on the Council's own scoring system indicates that option 8 overall performs the best. Option 8 refers to a new rural settlement and no appraisal has been undertaken specifically relating to Llandow new settlement. If it had been undertaken either under option 8 or in combination with option 5 then this would score even higher. It is considered that the Council should undertake an assessment which combines option 5 with Llandow or option 8 specifically relating to Llandow new settlement rather than a new rural settlement.

We have undertaken our own assessment which combines option 5 with Llandow or option 8 specifically relating to Llandow new settlement. This assessment is attached and is compared with Options 5 and 8. The combination of option 5 (or option 8) and Llandow does not only score higher than option 8 but also considerably higher than option 5 which is the Council's Draft Preferred Strategy. The combination of option 5 or 8 with Llandow has the strongest performance when measured against the 15 sustainability appraisal objectives. We request that our assessment is validated by the Council's consultant, Hyder (the costs incurred will be paid for by Barratt and Persimmon).

Paragraph 8.6.3 states that the benefits of option 8 would be more limited as the majority of development may be focused on the new settlement. We do not consider this to be the case in respect of the proposals for Llandow new settlement. The proposal that has been submitted for Llandow is for 2750 dwellings. When this matter was discussed at the stakeholders workshop the assumptions that were made was that a new settlement would be of a much larger scale and would take up to 80 – 90% of the housing requirement. This is not the case with regard to Llandow. On the basis of the dwelling requirement of 7500, Llandow would take up to 37% of the requirement and on the basis of the proposed 11000 dwellings, Llandow would take up 25% of the housing requirement. The assertion in paragraph 8.6.3 therefore that the benefits of option 8 would be more limited, as the majority of development may be focused on the new settlement cannot be substantiated.

8.7 Consideration of other plans, policies and programmes in determining the Preferred Option.

Paragraph 8.7.2 claims that the proposal for a new rural settlement would be contrary to the advice contained within Planning Policy Wales and reference is made to paragraph 9.2.3 of PPW. The housing section of PPW was revised by the Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 02/2006 in June 2006 and the correct reference is therefore paragraph 9.2.7 of the Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 01/2006 which now precedes the search sequence identified in paragraph 9.2.8.

The development of a new settlement at Llandow does not conflict with PPW. PPW advises that the search sequence should be: the re-use of previously developed land and buildings within settlements, then settlement extensions and then new development around settlements with good public transport links; and that a new settlement (on a Greenfield site) would need particular justification. This advice is clearly focussed on Greenfield sites. Sustainable development means choosing sites where previous development has occurred as well as choosing sites which can with present and / or improved infrastructure help to reduce the need to travel, or to travel as far by car. Llandow is substantially a Brownfield site, it is in a sustainable location adjacent to a railway line and will provide a sustainable mixed-use development. It will not compete with regeneration in Barry and other towns in the Vale and would offer significant advantages over the expansion of existing town and villages. Therefore it does not conflict with PPW.

Paragraph 8.7.3 repeats the concern that a new settlement would potentially detract or limit opportunities for regeneration in areas such as Barry and the re-use of existing Brownfield sites within existing settlements. Reference is made to a recent research document, "Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements" which states that a new settlement to be sustainable should be a minimum of 4000 – 5000 dwellings, as this is the minimum size of settlement to support a secondary school. This report includes 7 case studies, five of which are urban extensions and two are for new settlements. One of the new settlement case studies is of Dickens Heath, Solihull, which contains 1672 units (no secondary school), local shops, medical facilities other community facilities and a new primary school. The report states that a sense of community cohesion has been established as borne out in a range of retail, restaurants and commercial uses in the village centre. The comprehensive school at Solihull is three miles from the new settlement and as such is a similar situation to Llandow where the nearest comprehensive schools are only 2 – 3 miles away at Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. Despite it not having a comprehensive school Dickens Heath is considered to be a successful development.

We would accept that a new settlement which is remote from other settlements would have to be of a minimum size of 4-5000 dwellings to be sustainable. However, this is not the case with Llandow which is in a public transport corridor, adjacent to a railway line and is in close proximity to Cowbridge and Llantwit Major which have comprehensive schools.

Prior to the submission of Llandow as a Candidate Site, discussions also took place with the Vale of Glamorgan's Education Department who informed us that in the event that Llandow were to proceed a secondary school was not required as it was intended to focus attention on the rebuilding and reinvestment in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge comprehensive schools. These considerations have been taken into account in drawing up the proposals for Llandow and it is accepted that significant contributions would have to be made to Llantwit Major and Cowbridge comprehensive schools for further investment.

We therefore do not consider that it is necessary for Llandow to be a minimum of 4-5000 dwellings and that the proposal at Llandow for 2750 dwellings would provide a sustainable development. This was recognised in the Report of Consultations of the Stakeholder Workshop produced by Hyder in Para 2.5.8 which states " At Llandowthere is already an existing employment base which requires an improved transport networkwould result in a sustainable community where there is already a demand for such improvements". The concern therefore that is expressed in paragraph 8.7.3 that a new settlement of 4-5000 dwellings would not allow the Council to address economic and social issues elsewhere in the Vale is unfounded. The redevelopment of Llandow is not to be seen as being in competition with opportunities for regeneration in Barry and the other towns in the Vale. As is recognised by the Council the opportunities for regeneration in the towns of the Vale of Glamorgan are depleting and

will continue to do so. The major regeneration initiative in the Vale of Glamorgan is the Barry Waterfront which has already been acquired by national house builders who are committed to the scheme and it is likely that a significant element of the scheme will be completed prior to the implementation of the Llandow new settlement. Owing to the declining availability of Brownfield sites within the Vale, if Llandow is not allocated in the LDP then the alternative choice the Council have will be to allocate additional Greenfield extensions to the towns and villages. These sites will be entirely Greenfield, may be in special landscape areas and could increase the potential for coalescence of main settlements. If Llandow new settlement were to be allocated then there would be less of a requirement to allocate urban extensions.

Paragraphs 8.7.6 and 8.7.7 include the potential positive and negative effects of the Draft Preferred Strategy Option 5. All of the potential positive effects would equally apply to the combination of Option 5 (or Option 8) with Llandow new settlement. However, the potential negative effects in paragraph 8.7.7 would be reduced in the combination of Option 5 (or Option 8) with Llandow. Option 5 will inevitably lead to the release of some Greenfield sites on the edges of key, primary, secondary and minor towns and villages identified in the Draft Preferred Strategy. As the potential negative effects recognise many of the towns and villages are surrounded by Special Landscape Areas or are in close proximity to the coastline or SSSIs which will therefore restrict the potential for many settlements to expand. If Llandow New Settlement were to be included then the potential negative effects would be reduced.

Paragraph 8.8.2 recognises that the Draft Preferred Strategy would have the potential to positively meet the SA objectives for the urban south east but this may not be the case within the rural Vale. The paragraph states by way of example that the objective to provide a diverse range of local job opportunities may be greatest achieved in urban areas where existing employment land opportunities exist but this would be difficult in rural areas. However this is not the case if Llandow New Settlement were included as the proposal would provide the infrastructure to develop the additional employment land at Llandow which will not occur without the development.

Table 9 identifies the negative effects associated with the Preferred Option. All three of the identified negative effects would be reduced if Llandow settlement were included with Option 5 or Option 8. Table 9 recognises that a number of settlements are located in Special Landscape Areas, near to the coastline and SSSI's which means that there are constraints to their expansion. Llandow would reduce the need to expand these towns and villages. Similarly the development of Llandow new settlement would contribute to protecting, enhancing and promoting the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's character and heritage by helping to protect the character and setting of its towns and villages.

Officer Response:

In developing the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council initially developed and examined 6 spatial options (options 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4 and 5). A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self containment was considered as part of this process (option 4 refers). The 6 options were discussed at a stakeholder workshop and a further 3 hybrid options developed. Two of these additional options incorporated option 4 (option 6 and option 8). All of the options were subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) contained within the Initial SA report. Although it is accepted that the new settlement identified in options 4, 6 and 8 was not site specific, the SA highlighted that some of the likely effects of developing a new settlement would depend on the location.

Llandow Newydd has previously been submitted as a candidate site as part of the LDP process. All candidate sites will be assessed in due course in accordance with the Council's candidate site assessment methodology. However, to fully respond to your ISA representation, the Council has undertaken its own SA of this strategic site in conjunction with option 5 (option 8a refers) which has been reviewed by an independent SA consultant. This revised options appraisal will be available as part of the Draft Deposit Plan. Although similar to option 8, the appraisal of option 8a identified more mixed benefits and negative outcomes with the Rural Vale than option 8. However, common to both options, was the limited ability to address outcomes through mitigation due to the relationship between the location of a new settlement and the ability to provide equal benefits across the area, including reduced scope for new development opportunities to address issues where they exist. The main issues for Option 8a are considered below.

Option 8a would allow for development in the South East Zone where affordable housing need is highest, this being in common with the Draft Preferred Strategy. However, the provision of a new settlement could restrict the extent to which housing need is delivered in the South East Zone as a significant proportion of the potential housing would be directed to Llandow Newydd. Development within the South East Zone (as with the Draft Preferred Strategy) would also provide the opportunity to develop brownfield sites in sustainable locations. This would also assist in tackling the causes of deprivation in these areas.

Like the Draft Preferred Strategy this option could contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more employment and service opportunities in the South East Zone that are easily accessible by a range of public transport options. The Llandow Newydd proposal, however, would be more reliant on car based journeys to and from essential services, facilities and employment. Whilst a park and ride facility is proposed a rail service is not.

The Llandow Newydd candidate site is relatively centrally located within the rural Vale and would deliver a significant proportion of the Council's Housing Requirement. The concentration of a large number of units on one strategic site, albeit sited within the rural Vale, would not address housing needs where they occur, or where anticipated growth is required. This could be detrimental to the vitality and viability of smaller rural settlements. Such an option would not influence or tackle the issue of housing requirements and affordability in those rural settlements. Affordability is a key concern to stakeholders.

Access to services may be enhanced for settlements within close proximity to the proposed Llandow Newydd site. However it is anticipated that the extent of the facilities provided would be limited due to the scheme only proposing 2750 dwellings, thereby clearly not delivering a fully self sustaining community. It is generally accepted that for a new settlement to be sustainable, (i.e. support a sufficient range of services and facilities) it would have to be of between 4000 and 5000 dwellings (see Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, TACPA 2007, and Eco Towns Prospectus Communities & Local Government 2007).

As stated above existing rural accessibility issues may not be addressed since levels of development in the rural Vale would be concentrated in one location. Therefore, in the rural Vale access to and from settlements to services, facilities and employment opportunities would fail to be adequately addressed.

It is extremely unlikely that existing employment opportunities available at the Llandow Estates will serve the needs of the proposed new resident population. The development of Llandow Newydd would therefore increase peak time commuting.

The development of Llandow Newydd would result in the loss of 51 hectares of good quality Grade 3a agricultural land and 36 hectares of Grade 3b agricultural land (as verified by Reading Agricultural Consultants on behalf of the Council). The remaining Llandow Estates are proposed to be retained in their current use. Indeed although your candidate site includes the current Llandow estates, those estates are uses that already exist at the site and are outside of your control. The Council has already indicated that the existing Llandow estate sites should not form part of your

proposals.

The Council's Draft Preferred Strategy seeks to realise limited beneficial development in and adjoining existing sustainable rural settlements. This will result in sustaining existing services and facilities in appropriate rural settlements whilst at the same time allowing limited but necessary growth in the rural Vale.

The Council notes your comments regarding the performance of options 5, 7, 8 and 8a against the SA framework. However, in selecting the DPS, the Council also needs to consider the merits of each option against the impact of other plans, policies and programmes e.g. Planning Policy Wales, Wales Spatial Plan and Community Strategy.

The creation of a new rural settlement under either option 8 or 8a is considered to be contrary to advice contained within PPW / MIPPS 01/2006 (paragraph 9.2.7 refers) and would undoubtedly offer more limited environmental, social and economic advantages over option 5. You also claim that if Llandow Newydd is allocated in the LDP, there would be less of a requirement to allocate urban extensions. Whilst this is likely to be the case, urban extensions accord with the search sequence referred to in PPW and are considered to be a more sustainable approach to development. The WAG have also offered advice to officers on this issue and state amongst other things that "new settlements should only be proposed where such development would offer significant environmental, social and economic advantages over the further expansion or regeneration of existing settlements."

A new settlement in the rural Vale is likely to limit or prejudice the delivery of urban regeneration opportunities and development of other sustainable sites within existing settlements already benefiting from existing services and facilities e.g. Barry Waterfront. Such an approach would as a consequence be contrary to the Council's Community Strategy.

Whilst SA is a valuable tool in predicting the various effects of the options, it is ultimately the Council's responsibility as the plan maker to decide on a preferred strategic option taking into account all of the evidence, before it and following a full consideration of all relevant material factors.

Officer Recommends: Officer Recommends Change

(i) Amend PPW reference in Paragraph 8.7.2 to 9.2.7 (MIPPS 01/2006).

(ii) Update section 8.7 to refer to SA of option 8a.

Page reference:

Para reference:

Rep Type: Objection

Comment:

Overall the SEA does not appear to fully consider the impact of the preferred LDP strategy on the Historic Environment, in particular in Table 9 it suggests that CSP10 will protect the historic environment even though CSP10 only refers to the historic qualities of individual buildings and conservation areas and not archaeological sites or other features of the historic environment. Our suggested amendments to CSP 1 provide the necessary protection.

Officer Response:

Agree. The appraisal of CSP 10 against SA objective 9 highlights that although CSP 10 seeks to protect the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings and conservation areas no specific reference is made to the protections of archaeology and other cultural assets outside built up areas. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend policy CSP10 to read as follows:

CSP 10: Built and Natural Environment

The Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built environmental assets will be protected and enhanced through:

- The promotion of high quality design that reinforces the local character of settlements, enhances landscape settings and respects the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings, conservation areas, archaeological sites or other features of the historic environment;
- Favouring opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites of national and local nature conservation interest.

Officer Recommends: Officer Recommends Change
Amend CSP 10 bullet point 1

Page reference:

Para reference:

Rep Type: Comment

Comment:

We note that:

- The Council's Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, December 2007' is also available for inspection and comment;

Minerals

Note the sustainability objective relating to minerals in Table 3. Safeguarding mineral resources with potential for extraction by future generations is an additional element that could have been included. Table 5 could also have included the impact of mineral operations.

Biodiversity

It may be useful to include future work reference to the Council's biodiversity duty resulting from the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)

Officer Response:

Your comments regarding minerals are noted. However, the safeguarding of mineral resources is considered to be the LDP mechanism for meeting the SA objective. Accordingly there will be an appropriately worded policy in the Deposit Plan. The key sustainability issues in table 5 were identified by relevant stakeholders and the impact of mineral operations was not highlighted.

In terms of biodiversity, the Council's Approved Scoping Report (July 2007) refers to the NERC Act 2006 in Appendix 1 - Review of Policies, plans and programmes. However, this reference was inadvertently omitted from table 3 in the ISA Report. Accordingly, it is recommended that the NERC Act reference is added to the table.

Officer Recommends: Officer Recommends Change.

Table 3, Biodiversity and habitat protection theme, add NERC Act to list of national key documents.

Page reference:

Para reference:

Rep Type: Comment

Comment:

Thank you for your letter of 11 January consulting Cadw on the above documents.

Cadw's comments on the Preferred Strategy are included in the Welsh Assembly Government's overall response. The comments are therefore limited to the Sustainability Report.

Page 15, Para 7.3.4

Although reference is made to the number of conservation areas there is little other reference to heritage assets. For information, our records show that there are:

107 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
733 Listed Buildings
18 Historic Parks and Gardens
2 Historic Landscapes.

Given their scale, and the earlier reference to Heritage Coast and Special Landscape Area, it may be particularly pertinent to refer to the Registered Historic Landscapes of Special Historic Interest at Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows (HLW(MGI)1) and Llanarfarn (HLW(SGI)1).

Page 17, Table 4

The section on 'Degradation of cultural heritage...' focuses overly, given the largely rural nature of the vale, on listed buildings and would benefit from wider acknowledgement of other designated sites. Possibly the second indent could be expanded to read "Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other historic assets are protected by legislation and planning policy (but does not encourage enhancement)."

The same applies to the section above on "Impact of new development..." where the third indent could also be expanded.

Page 27 Section 9, Environmental Assets

On 'Landscape Quality', reference should again be made to the natural and historic landscape, through reference to the Register of Historic Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. CCW will, no doubt, make further reference to this and possible indicators.

'Historic townscape' is not a defined indicator and further clarity on this is needed. The plan should, perhaps, define those towns which are considered to be included in Historic townscape, probably a small number. This would then also identify the settlements considered as villages, which are greater in number, and possibly subject to greater threats from development.

'Historic townscape', the indicator chosen is the [number of up to date] Conservation Area Appraisals, which is fine. The Preferred Strategy, however, uses the Buildings At Risk Register, which is sensible, and should also be used as an indicator in the SA.

'Historic townscape' – given the rural nature of the Vale there should be an indicator on the historic environment outside developed areas. One indicator might be the condition of monuments sourced from Cadw's Quinquennial Review of the Condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments. An indicator assessing the number of historic parks and gardens affected by development proposals would also be appropriate.

'Number of new developments...' is a good indicator but Cadw is listed as a data source. I am not aware that Cadw holds such information. Again it could be linked to the council's Buildings at Risk Register.

Page 28, Section 11, Cultural Heritage

There is crossover with Section 9 and the same points apply, particularly with regard to the historic environment outside townscapes (scheduled and unscheduled archaeology and registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens).

Officer Response:

Page 15 paragraph 7.3.4

The lack of reference to heritage assets in paragraph 7.3.4 is noted. It is therefore proposed to amend the relevant section of paragraph 7.3.4 and also update paragraph 3.7 in the Approved Scoping Report. The Council's records show that there are more scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings in the Vale than stated in your representation and these figures are reflected in the amendments to both documents. In addition, the Council is currently undertaking a review of all its conservation areas and the number may therefore change in due course. For this reason the word "Presently" has been introduced in the revised text.

Amend paragraph 7.3.4 to read:

"The Vale of Glamorgan benefits ...

....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 addition, there are 18 historic parks and gardens and 2 registered historic landscapes of special historic interest. In terms of built heritage, the Vale has 127 scheduled monuments, 738 listed buildings, and a list of locally important buildings and structures. Presently, there are 38 conservation areas, including one in Penarth which is afforded special protection under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. The abundance ..."

Page 17 Table 4

Agree.

Amend second bullet point for Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment to read as follows:

•"Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other historic assets are protected by legislation and planning policy (but does not encourage enhancement)."

Amend second bullet point for Impact of new development on built and natural environment to read as follows:

•"Habitats, biodiversity, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other historic assets are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage enhancement)."

Page 27 Section 9 Environmental Assets

Agree. Add Register of historic landscapes of special historic interest as an additional data source to landscape quality indicator.

It is accepted that further clarity is needed on the historic townscape indicator. However, instead of listing the towns and villages considered to be included in the historic townscape it is proposed to amend the indicator to read as follows: "Condition of conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens."

Agree. Add buildings at risk register as an additional data source to historic townscape indicator.

Agree but no further change required to historic townscape indicator as it makes reference to both scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens.

Comments regarding the data sources for the "number of new developments ..." indicator are noted. Delete reference to CADW in the data source and add VOGC buildings at risk register.

Comments in respect of cultural heritage and historic environment are accepted. Amend historic townscape indicator to read: "Condition of conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens."

Add buildings at risk register as an additional data source to historic townscape indicator.

Officer Recommends: Officer Recommends Change.

Page 15 para 7.3.4 - Amend Para 7.3.4 as shown.

Para 3.7 - Update paragraph 3.7 in Approved Scoping Report to reflect changes to Para 7.3.4 in ISA report.

Page 17 Table 4 - Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment: Amend 2nd bullet point

Page 17 Table 4 - Impact of new development on built and natural environment: Amend 2nd bullet point

Page 27 Section 9 - Environmental Assets - Add new source to landscape quality indicator.

Page 27 Section 9 - Environmental Assets - Amend historic townscape indicator.

Page 27 Section 9 - Environmental Assets - Add new data source to historic townscape indicator.

Page 27 Section 9 - Environmental Assets - Update sources for "number of new developments which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use" indicator.

Page 27 Section 9 - Environmental Assets - Amend historic townscape indicator for cultural heritage and historic environment.

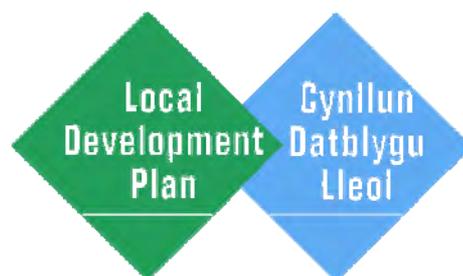
Page 27 Section 9 - Environmental Assets - Add new data source to historic townscape indicator.



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2011-2026

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
REVISED OPTIONS APPRAISAL REPORT



MARCH 2009

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 To ensure that the policies in the Local Development Plan (LDP) promote the principles of sustainable development, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the LDP, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, is being undertaken. The LDP and the SA processes are being carried out in an iterative and integrated manner. Figure 1.1. below outlines these two processes.

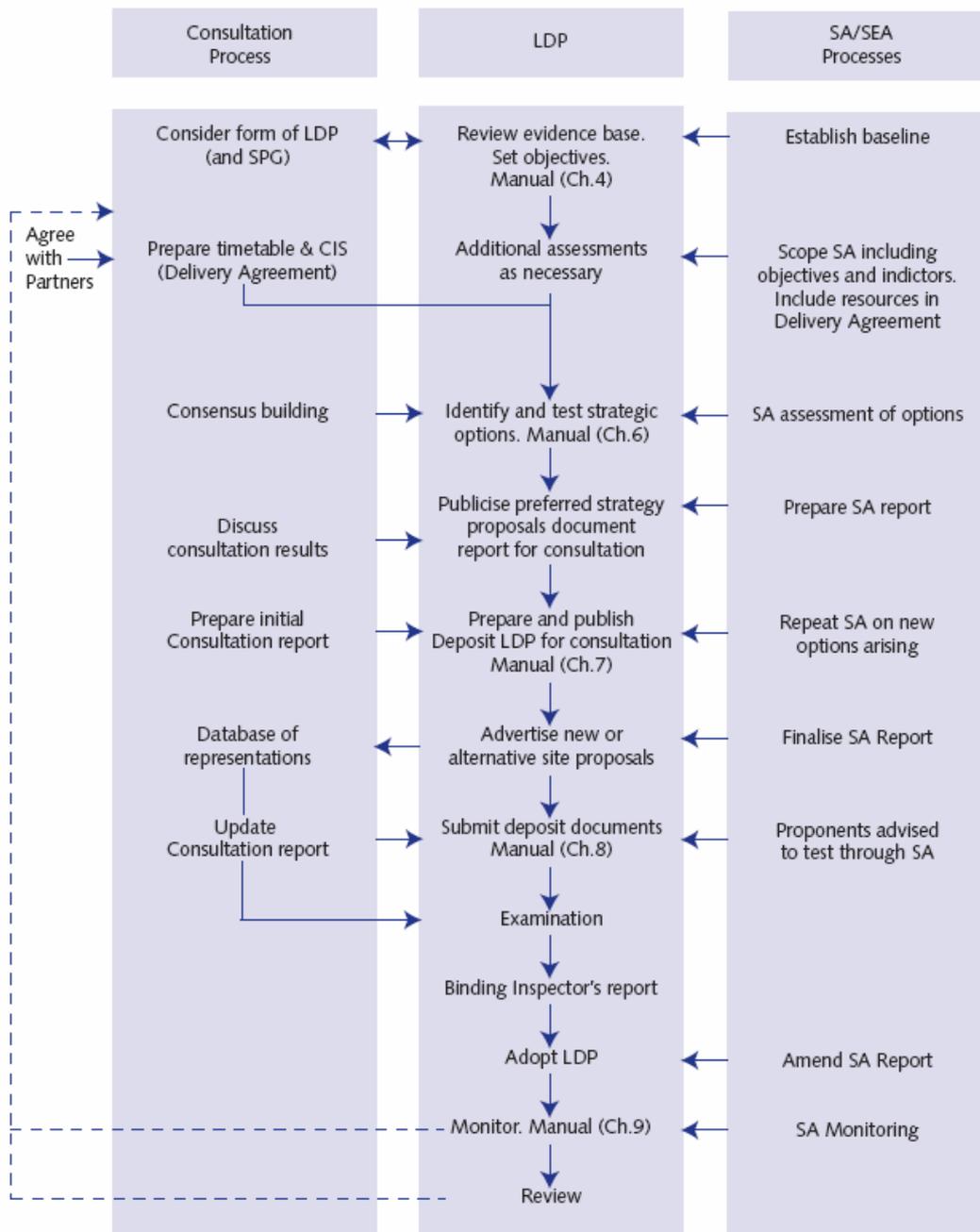


Figure 1: Main stages of the LDP and SA Processes (Source: LDP Manual, June 2006)

1.2 The SA of the LDP is being carried out in accordance with current guidance and best practice including:

- *Local Development Plan Manual*, Welsh Assembly Government, June 2006
- *A practical Guide to the SEA Directive*, ODPM, the Scottish Executive, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Northern Ireland Department of the Environment, September 2005
- *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

1.3 The ODPM SA guidance sets out the SA stages as follows:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- Stage B: Developing and refining the options and assessing the effects
- Stage C: Preparing the SA report
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) revision and the SA report
- Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the RSS vision

1.4 European Community Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (also known as the European Community Habitats Directive) requires any plans that may have an impact on European designated sites 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. To date, the Council has published an appropriate assessment screening report (December 2007) which identifies international sites within or in close proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan. The report concludes that the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy could have a negative impact on 2 of the 6 European sites identified within or in close proximity to the Vale of Glamorgan, namely the Severn Estuary SPA / cSAC / RAMSAR and the Kenfig SAC sites. In view of this, the report recommends that an appropriate assessment is undertaken to fully ascertain the effect of the LDP on the integrity of the sites identified.

1.5 In January and February 2008, the Council formally consulted on its LDP Draft Preferred Strategy, which sets out the Council's strategic priorities for development between 2011 and 2026. The identification of the Draft Preferred Strategy initially involved the consideration of 9 alternative spatial strategy options that could provide the direction for future development within the Vale of Glamorgan over the LDP period. These spatial options were subject to a SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive. The assessment and development of the preferred options forms stage B of the SA process set out in the ODPM SA guidance. The findings of the SA were incorporated into an Initial Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report (December 2007), which also included a SA of the LDP vision and core strategic policies.

- 1.6 As a result of the public consultation on the ISA report, a further spatial strategy option (option 8a) was presented as an alternative to the Council's draft preferred strategy (option 5). The Council also received independent expert advice from SA consultant Riki Therivel, and subsequently refined the SA methodology to provide further insight into the sustainability of each option. Accordingly, this report includes a re-assessment of the original 9 options together with an assessment of a new option (8a) presented to the Council for consideration using the revised SA methodology.

2. SPATIAL OPTIONS

2.1 The strategy options considered within this report represent alternative scenarios within which future land uses could be directed.

- **Option 1:** Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy – ‘business as usual’).
- **Option 2a:** Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).
- **Option 2b:** Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).
- **Option 3:** Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).
- **Option 4:** A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.
- **Option 5:** Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.
- **Option 6:** (Combination of Options 1 and 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment
- **Option 7:** (Combination of Options 2b and 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.
- **Option 8:** (Combination of Options 5 and 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.
- Details of this workshop are provided in *Strategic Options Stakeholder Workshop: Report of Consultation* (June 2007)¹.
- **As a result of public consultation: Option 8a:** (Combination of option 5 and a new rural settlement at Llandow): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement at Llandow known as Llandow Newydd) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

¹ Available from the Council’s website

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living_menu/planning_policy/development_plan.aspx

2.2 The appraisal of the spatial options is based on the SA framework developed at the scoping stage² which identified key baseline information relevant to the Vale of Glamorgan. Additional qualitative information was identified by key stakeholders at a dedicated Sustainability Appraisal workshop undertaken in October 2006³. The stakeholder workshop highlighted that the key issues in the Vale of Glamorgan include (but are not limited to):

- Transport and accessibility;
- Employment related issues;
- Housing provision, especially affordable housing;
- Increasing development pressures;
- Community cohesion;
- Waste disposal and pollution; and
- Threats to cultural and natural heritage.

In carrying out the appraisal, consideration was also given to comments made by stakeholders at a Strategic Options workshop held in May 2007⁴. This report outlines the findings of the appraisal of the 10 options set out above and provides recommendations for the LDP strategy.

² *Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report*, Vale of Glamorgan Council, July 2007 (<http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning>)

³ Details of the findings from this workshop are provided in the *Sustainability Appraisal Stakeholder Workshop - Report of Consultation* (October 2006) Available from the Council's website <http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning>

⁴ Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan, Strategic Options Stakeholder Workshop, Report Of Consultation (June 2007)

3. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

This section outlines how the SA framework was used to appraise the options, the assumptions made in carrying out the appraisal as well as the limitations identified in the process.

3.1 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

3.1.1 The SA framework is the fundamental component of the appraisal methodology. The SA objectives form the basis of this methodology and have been used as methodological yardsticks against which the strategy options have been assessed. The SA objectives are supported by aims which guide the appraisal of the options.

3.1.2 The methodology used in the derivation of the SA objectives and development of the aims was developed from the ODPM SA guidance. The SA objectives and aims, detailed in the LDP SA Scoping Report (July 2007) were informed by the sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes that may influence, or be influenced by, the plan; as well as the key issues identified through baseline data collection and consultation undertaken by the Council at key stakeholder workshops. The SA objectives (in bold font) and aims used in this appraisal are set out below. It should be noted that these have been numbered for ease of reference and are not in any order of priority.

1. 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
- Provide affordable housing
- Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.

- Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan
- Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users
- Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible
- Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

3. To maintain and improve access for all.

- Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community
- Improve public perception of access
- Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment

- Promote 'life-time' homes

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.

- Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.
- Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.

- Reduce the fear of crime
- Provide community facilities
- Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)
- Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.

- Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)
- Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)
- Promote renewable energy generation
- Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains
- Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change
- Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks

7. To minimise waste.

- Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)
- Provide and promote recycling facilities.
- Avoid landfill of waste

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.

- Retain greenfield land
- Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use
- Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context
- Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value

- Restore contaminated land to beneficial use

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.

- Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil
- Improve and protect the quality and quantity on 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 of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.

- Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.
- Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)
- Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.
- Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Provide adequate green spaces.
- Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.

- Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments
- Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

- Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes
- Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working)
- Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means
- Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.

- Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses

- Support a culture of entrepreneurship
- Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes.
- Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs
- Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.

- 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 of Glamorgan's town centres

15. To promote appropriate tourism.

- Promote local economic growth through tourism
- Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes
- Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan'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).

3.1.3 The appraisal of the options against the SA objectives was carried out using the modified matrix-based approach shown in Appendix A. The matrix was based on ODPM SA guidance⁵ and has been designed to enable the comparison of the options. The matrix also ensures that spatial nature of effects is taken into consideration together with the significance of the identified effects. The performance (direction and severity) of the options against the SA objectives is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below:

++	The proposed option strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
+	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
0	There is no clear relationship between the achievement of the option and the SA objective or the relationship is negligible
-	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
--	The proposed option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
+/-	The proposed option both contributes and detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
?	The relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Sufficient information may be unavailable to enable an assessment to be made.

3.1.4 The commentary provided under each SA objective in the matrix sets out the reasoning behind the determined performance of the options and highlights any key issues associated with the option.

3.1.5 In addition to the above, the methodology now also provides an indication of the negative and positive benefits over the plan period in the short, medium and long term measured in 5 year periods up to 15 years to reflect the time scale of the plan. A description is provided below of the approach to this appraisal using the matrix.

⁵ Annex 10 of the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

3.2 APPROACH TO THE APPRAISAL

3.2.1 Although the options have not been appraised against each individual aim, the aims have been taken into consideration in determining the performance of the options against the overall objectives and have been used to guide the appraisal. The various aspects considered while carrying out the appraisal are as follows (NB: italic font indicates where original methodology has been refined):

- **Direction of impact:** Whether the effects are positive, negative or neutral.
- **Significance:** Whether the effects would be slightly or greatly significant in relation to the SA objectives.
- **Spatial Scale:** Since the LDP will seek to address issues either common to the Vale or those that exist in a discrete area, the appraisal considers the locality of the effects in the Vale of Glamorgan i.e. whether they would affect the rural and/or urban areas or both. In addition, any potential trans-boundary effects outside the study area were also considered.
- **Level of certainty:** The level of certainty in predicting the effects based on the information available to carry out the appraisal.
- **Temporal:** *Whether the option would have a positive, neutral or negative effect in the short, medium or long-term. This aspect is measured in 5 year intervals to reflect the 15 year plan period*
- **Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative impacts (positive or negative):**
 - (i) **Secondary effects** are indirect effects, for example health effects of air pollution as a result of increased road transport.
 - (ii) **Synergistic effects** are those which relate to the outcome of a number of objectives that interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. For example improved access to services, affordable housing and built environment together would result in enhancing community spirit.
 - (iii) **Cumulative effects** are the overall effect of each option against the SA objectives, and include secondary and synergistic effects.
- **Mitigation-** *The identification of potential intervention measures that may assist in reducing negative impacts or enhancing outcomes in support of the SA objectives. In most instances this involves recommendations for issues that need to be addressed through planning policies contained within the LDP.*

3.3 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

3.3.1 The rationale behind the determination of the performance of the options against the SA objectives sought to relate direction of impact to the value of baseline data in the Vale of Glamorgan. In adopting this approach, every option is considered on its own merit against the SA objectives as well as the key issues and opportunities.

3.3.2 In carrying out the assessment, a number of assumptions were made in relation to the strategy options. Furthermore, in some cases, there were limitations to the level of certainty with which the appraisal could be completed.

3.4 ASSUMPTIONS

3.4.1 In determining the potential outcomes of each option against the sustainability objectives identified, the following assumptions have been made:

- The LDP will seek to meet national and international sustainability targets at a local level and assist other plans, programmes and policies identified through the scoping report, where these can be directly influenced by the planning system. For example, ensuring that development reduces impacts on climate change which can be mitigated against through locational policies, but is also influenced by activities outside of the Vale and in some instances influences outside of the planning system.
- Legislation would provide the necessary protection for designations of national and international importance. Nevertheless, the impact that locational policies within the plan may have on these designations is considered.
- The scale of development will be determined by population and employment land projections.
- Options for a new rural settlement (except for Llandow Newydd as contained in Option 8a) would consist of between 4000 and 5000 dwellings.⁶

3.5 LIMITATIONS

3.5.1 At this stage, the appraisal provides an overall indication of the potential effects of the options against the SA objectives. The assessment has been based on the expert opinion of consultants, supplemented by professional input from planners and key stakeholders. It also draws on the baseline data and analysis of key sustainability issues identified at the scoping stage of the SEA process, as well as relevant background studies undertaken for the LDP.

3.5.2 The reason for undertaking this primarily qualitative approach (based on opinion rather than data) is due to the difficulty in obtaining technical data to quantify the effects of the options and the cost and practical difficulties of collating this data at a local level. The uncertainties inherent in appraising a strategic plan of this nature mean that it is difficult to quantify the majority of the potential effects.

3.5.3 However, the level of detail is considered sufficient for the purposes of developing the Draft Preferred Strategy, with the overall effect on sustainability of the chosen option being evaluated in greater depth through the assessment of the options in combination with the LDP vision, strategic objectives and policies as well as baseline evidence data.

⁶ Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, Town & Country Planning Association (March 2007) suggest that new settlements should contain a minimum 4-5 thousand dwellings in order to support sufficient levels of services and facilities (paragraph 8.4.5 refers)

4. SA FINDINGS

- 4.1. The SA of the various strategy options is contained in Appendix A of this report. It features illustrative tables that produce an indicative statement as to whether or not the strategy option would contribute towards the sustainability objectives or potentially detract from them. It also provides comments on the possible mitigation measures for each SA objective.
- 4.2 This section summarises the findings of each option appraisal taking into consideration the key issues identified at the scoping stage. The key strengths and weaknesses of each option are highlighted below together with appropriate maps illustrating how the dispersal of development would look.

Option 1
 Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose (current UDP strategy).

4.3 This option maintains the current strategy contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011), which focuses development within ‘the Waterfront Strip’. This encompasses the larger coastal towns and villages of Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose, capitalising on their good transport links, availability of services and facilities as well as regeneration opportunities within Barry Waterfront (see Figure 2). This option represents the ‘business as usual’ scenario.

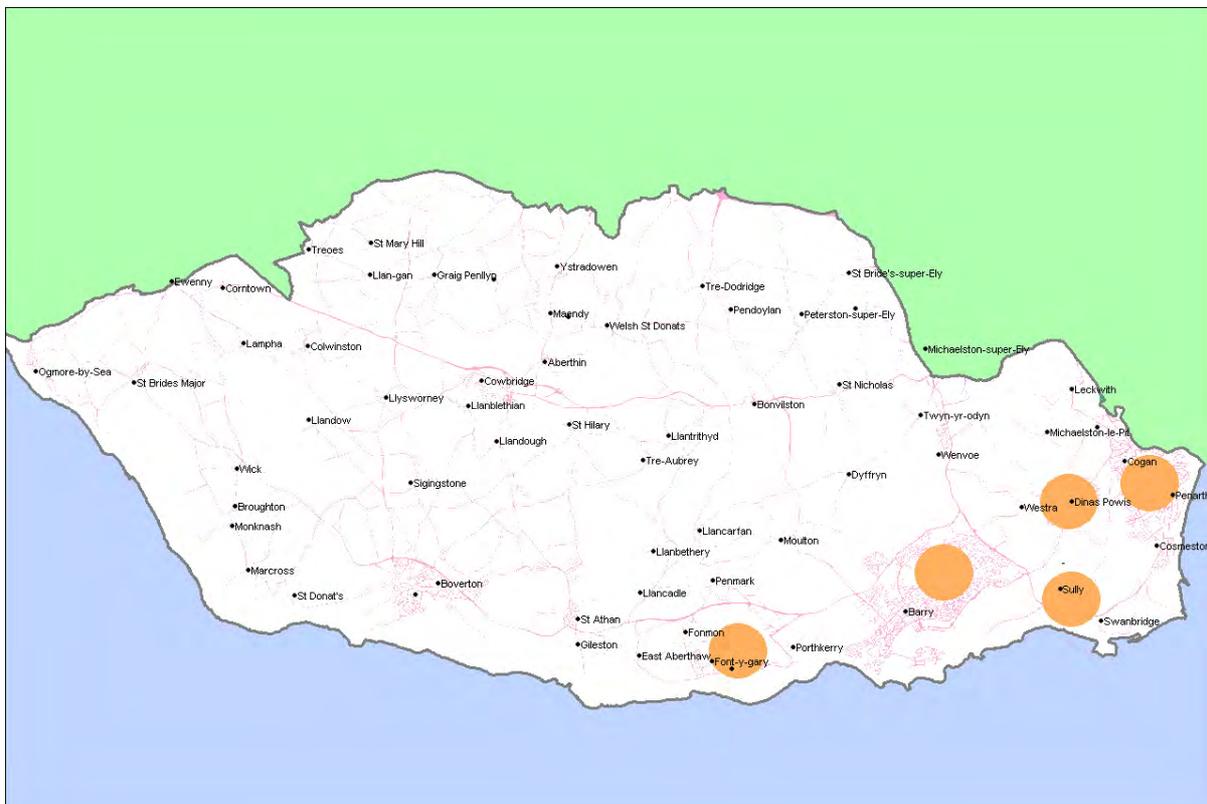


Figure 2: Indicative Illustration of Option 1

Key Strengths

- 4.4 One of the key strengths of this option is that it would assist in the achievement of the majority of the SA objectives in the urban south east part of the Vale of Glamorgan. The concentration of development within the settlements of Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose would provide opportunities for securing affordable housing in areas where the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment has identified the greatest need. This would assist the Vale of Glamorgan population in meeting their housing needs.
- 4.5 Similarly, growth opportunities within Barry would provide opportunities for addressing issues associated with social, economic and environmental deprivation which is prevalent in a number of wards. This option would also ensure that existing local services and facilities in the south east are maintained and enhanced.
- 4.6 New development in these areas would be easily accessible by existing good rail and bus transport links, which would also assist in addressing economic disparities, and contribute towards reducing the need to travel, resulting in a positive contribution towards climate change. Opportunities for redeveloping brownfield sites and re-using existing buildings within larger urban settlements would be maximised and would also assist in the continued regeneration of areas such as Barry. This would also allow underused employment land, identified within the Council's employment land study to be utilised, therefore addressing demand for premises within the area. However, it was recognised that the availability of brownfield sites would diminish over the plan period.
- 4.7 The concentration of development within urban areas would provide an element of protection to landscapes and habitats, as well as the historic environment within the rural vale. However, this option could have a detrimental effect on the built and historic environment found within the urban settlements.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.8 The appraisal indicated that whilst there would be some opportunities for addressing housing needs within the rural Vale, this would be focused primarily within the larger rural settlements, therefore limiting the plan's ability to address local housing needs where they occur.
- 4.9 Similarly, opportunities for improving access to services and facilities would be limited, and whilst deprivation has not been identified as a key issue, poor access is recognised as a limiting factor within the rural vale.
- 4.10 However, for urban areas, development opportunities could also be constrained, since the option would be a continuation of the existing UDP strategy that has been successful in the delivery of major housing developments and therefore further development could have a detrimental affect in these settlements. Similar levels of development may not be achievable or could be detrimental to the area in terms of impacts on the urban environment and also on community spirit.

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

4.11 This option would see the distribution of housing and employment in all settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan, proportionate to the size of the existing population of each settlement. In this scenario the level of existing services and facilities would not be considered as part of the allocation of sites. However, unlike Option 1 this option would increase development opportunities in rural areas (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: Indicative Illustration of Option 2a

Key Strengths

4.12 This option offers the opportunity to deliver benefits in both urban and rural areas, particularly in relation to the provision of housing and employment opportunities. It is anticipated that multiple deprivation issues, particularly in urban areas, would be addressed through this option.

4.13 There are opportunities to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town facilities. Town centres can also be made attractive to businesses therefore reducing the number of vacant units in locations such as Barry. Both of these factors would assist in maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability of existing centres.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.14 One of the key weaknesses identified with this option was its dependence on the current population of each settlement which may not be an appropriate indicator of the future needs of these communities. Consequently, development may not be targeted to those areas where social and economic issues are prevalent e.g. the need to address affordable housing.
- 4.15 Similarly, there is a risk that development may be provided within the smaller settlements where local services and facilities are limited, and the scale of development may not justify the use of planning obligations to secure the provision of new facilities. As a result, the specific needs of some communities may not be addressed, and could be exacerbated. Furthermore, due to the dispersed nature of proposed growth, resources to ensure benefits are sufficiently delivered may be stretched, while negative effects may be spread out across the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 4.16 In rural areas, where brownfield land is not as readily available, there may be some loss of greenfield land and negative effects on the local landscape, biodiversity, soil function, water resource use and cultural heritage. It would therefore be necessary to limit growth to within settlement boundaries to ensure protection of the surrounding countryside.

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

4.17 As with option 2a the distribution of development would be relative to the existing population of each settlement. However an assessment of existing services and facilities as well as accessibility to nearby facilities would be undertaken (the sustainability test). In this scenario land allocated for development opportunities would only be within those settlements which have good levels of services, facilities and infrastructure (see Figure 4).



Figure 4: Indicative Illustration of Option 2b

Key Strengths

- 4.18 As with Option 2a, this strategy would spread development throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, although growth would be focused in those settlements that have a sufficient of facilities to support additional development. This would be established through the undertaking of a sustainability appraisal and would therefore ensure that existing facilities and services are maintained and enhanced.
- 4.19 Areas with relatively high levels of multiple deprivation are mainly concentrated in and around Barry. Provision of housing would be focused on larger urban settlements such as Barry, presenting opportunities to reduce the causes of deprivation. New housing development provides scope to enhance facilities through planning conditions and S106

agreements. In addition, growth in sustainable settlements will result in a greater proportion of the population having improved access to services and facilities.

- 4.20 It was considered that this option would provide new employment opportunities in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue and where the greatest supply of employment land is located. In rural settlements there are a number of existing employment sites that may benefit from new housing development, but there may be limited opportunities for the development of new large employment sites within or adjoining settlements.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.21 Although the level of new housing in each settlement would be higher than under option 2a, it is still uncertain as to whether it would address local housing needs. For instance, the level of affordable housing need is greatest in Barry (source: Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment). Therefore, this option is unlikely to deliver significant benefits in any of the settlements in the Vale of Glamorgan, as new development in any one location is unlikely to be of a large enough scale to justify any significant planning gain.
- 4.22 The key concern with this option is that those rural settlements which do not have appropriate facilities would not benefit from growth and are likely to continue to experience a lack of appropriate services and facilities.

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

4.23 Unlike Option 1, this option would concentrate future development within the larger rural settlements that have good levels of services; facilities and infrastructure relative to other settlements within the rural Vale (see Figure 5).

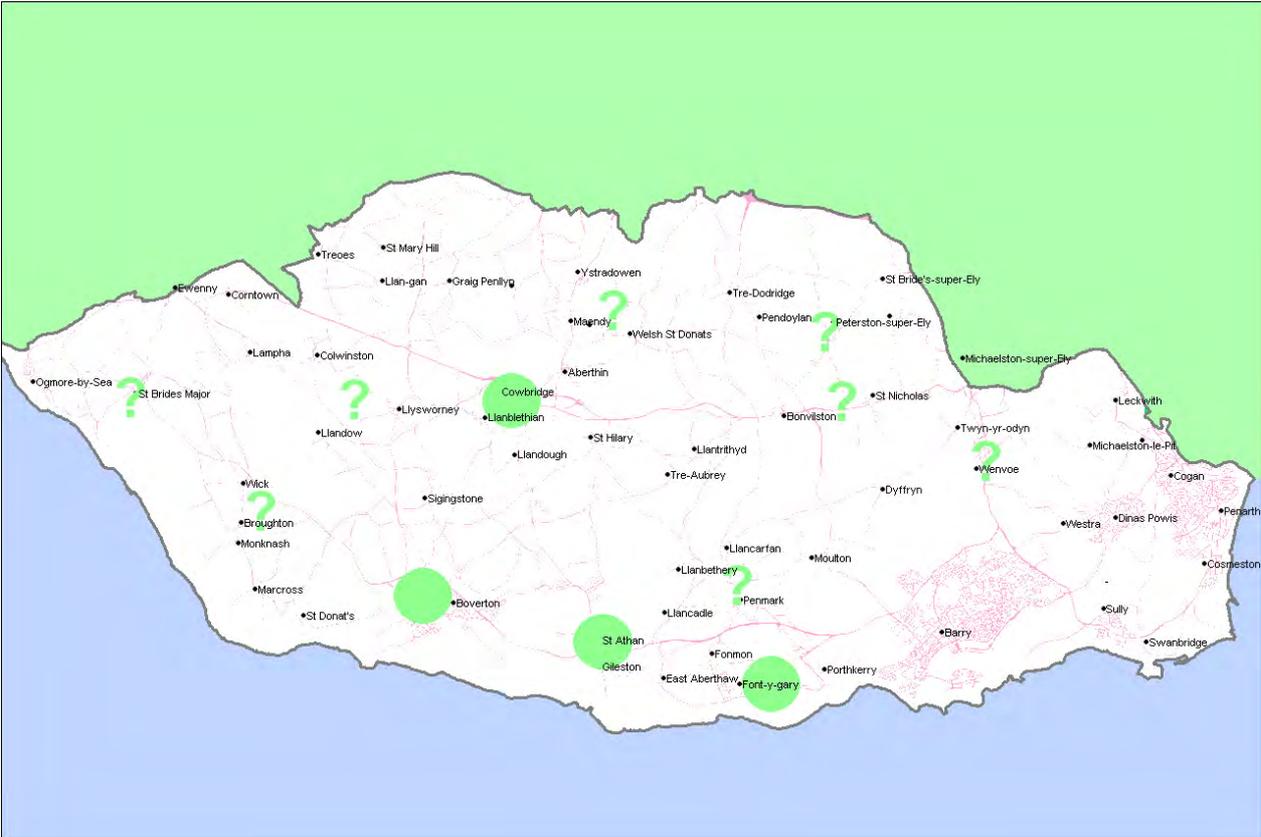


Figure 5: Indicative Illustration of Option 3

Key Strengths

- 4.24 Delivery of housing in the identified rural settlements will present an opportunity to increase the provision of affordable housing in the rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan. Furthermore, the option would ensure that facilities in these settlements such as schools, doctors’ surgeries and shops are maintained and enhanced.
- 4.25 The option presents an opportunity to make these settlements more attractive to local residents that currently use services and facilities in nearby larger settlements. It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing through planning conditions and section 106 agreements.

4.26 An increase in population, employment opportunities and overall investment in these four settlements, and potentially others, should contribute positively to their vitality and viability. Additionally, there may be an opportunity to improve bus services in these areas, and other rural settlements (e.g. West Aberthaw, Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn).

Key Weaknesses

- 4.27 High levels of multiple deprivation tend to be concentrated in the urban south east (e.g. Barry). Therefore, focusing growth in the larger rural villages is unlikely to address deprivation issues in urban areas. In addition, the greatest affordable housing need has been identified in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth (Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment 2008). Therefore this option would not adequately address this identified need. Furthermore, concentrating development within the rural Vale, would not remove the need for new development in the eastern vale where the majority of the Vale's population reside and where the majority of new household formation occurs.
- 4.28 Limiting new development opportunities within Barry, would also reduce regeneration opportunities and would therefore undermine the potential for the LDP to support its role as a key settlement in line with the Wales Spatial Plan.
- 4.29 In rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, isolation and inaccessibility are key issues and it is doubtful that this strategy option would address these problems. Additionally, this option will focus development in some settlements that are not well served by public transport and where there is limited opportunity to improve it. For example, Rhoose and Llantwit Major are the only settlements within this strategy area to benefit from a rail service.
- 4.30 A key sustainability objective is to ensure that land is used effectively and efficiently, particularly in relation to the use of previously developed land. The availability of brownfield sites is low in the identified settlements and therefore, it is likely that most of the new development will be located on greenfield sites outside settlement boundaries.
- 4.31 New development in these rural settlements is likely to have an adverse impact on biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. Furthermore, a number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by new development.
- 4.32 Finally, it is likely that there will also be negative implications in terms of the built environment. There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the rural Vale that may be adversely affected by additional development in these settlements. In particular there are significant numbers of listed buildings in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. However, planning policy can ensure that new development enhances and promotes the quality of the cultural and historic environment.

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

4.33 This option would result in the majority of new development being concentrated in one area in the form of a new settlement. In order to ensure that the new settlement would support a sustainable population, a range of services and facilities, including infrastructure would form part of the development proposals (see Figure 6).



Figure 6: Indicative Illustration of Option 4

Key Strengths

- 4.34 The development of a new rural settlement is likely to deliver various benefits (e.g. the provision of new housing, local facilities and services) to a particular part of the rural Vale. Although the benefits would depend on the exact location of the new settlement, it was recognised that the residents of existing nearby settlements would also have access to these.
- 4.35 The provision of a new settlement could provide the opportunity to develop a well designed and accessible environment for its residents. The option would create opportunities for applying the latest building codes to increase energy efficiency and decrease carbon emissions. However it was noted that these benefits would be negligible if residents were reliant accessing employment and other essential services / facilities by car. Moreover, it is highly probable that any benefits would only be accrued at the later stages of the development when the majority of services and facilities would be in place.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.36 If the development of a new rural settlement was the focus of the LDP strategy, it is unlikely that other issues that need to be addressed throughout the Vale of Glamorgan would be resolved.
- 4.37 For example, whilst some housing would be provided in the urban settlements, this would be limited and therefore would not address housing need (in particular affordable housing) where it occurs. It is considered that this would result in households having to meet housing needs elsewhere (e.g. new rural settlement) and increased house prices in areas of greatest demand, which in turn would perpetuate existing affordable housing needs.
- 4.38 If the settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it was considered that there would be a requirement for local employment opportunities to be provided in tandem. However, the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2007) identified the highest demand in Barry (where current employment land supply is greatest). Therefore, a new settlement in itself would not assist in providing a diverse range of employment opportunities locally and would undermine areas best suited to new employment uses.
- 4.39 Other development within the new settlement (e.g. shops, community facilities etc.) could have a negative affect on the vitality and viability of existing nearby settlements. However, in the early stages of the development, residents may not be able to enjoy the range of benefits that it will provide and would therefore have to rely on the existing services and facilities in nearby settlements.
- 4.40 Similarly, the assessment considered that over time, a new settlement is likely to lead to wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. Whilst much would depend upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links, when compared to other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.
- 4.41 The option would be expected to have significant negative environmental effects, although the extent of these would depend upon the location of the new settlement. Development is likely to adversely affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage in the location of the new settlement, although the extent of these effects can be determined and mitigated through an environmental assessment.

Option 5

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

4.42 This option draws upon elements of Options 1 and 2b, which seek to locate future development within those settlements that have good levels of services and facilities, and transport links. However, this option also recognises the need to consider the potential development opportunities arising from the proposed Defence Training Academy at St. Athan (see Figure 7).

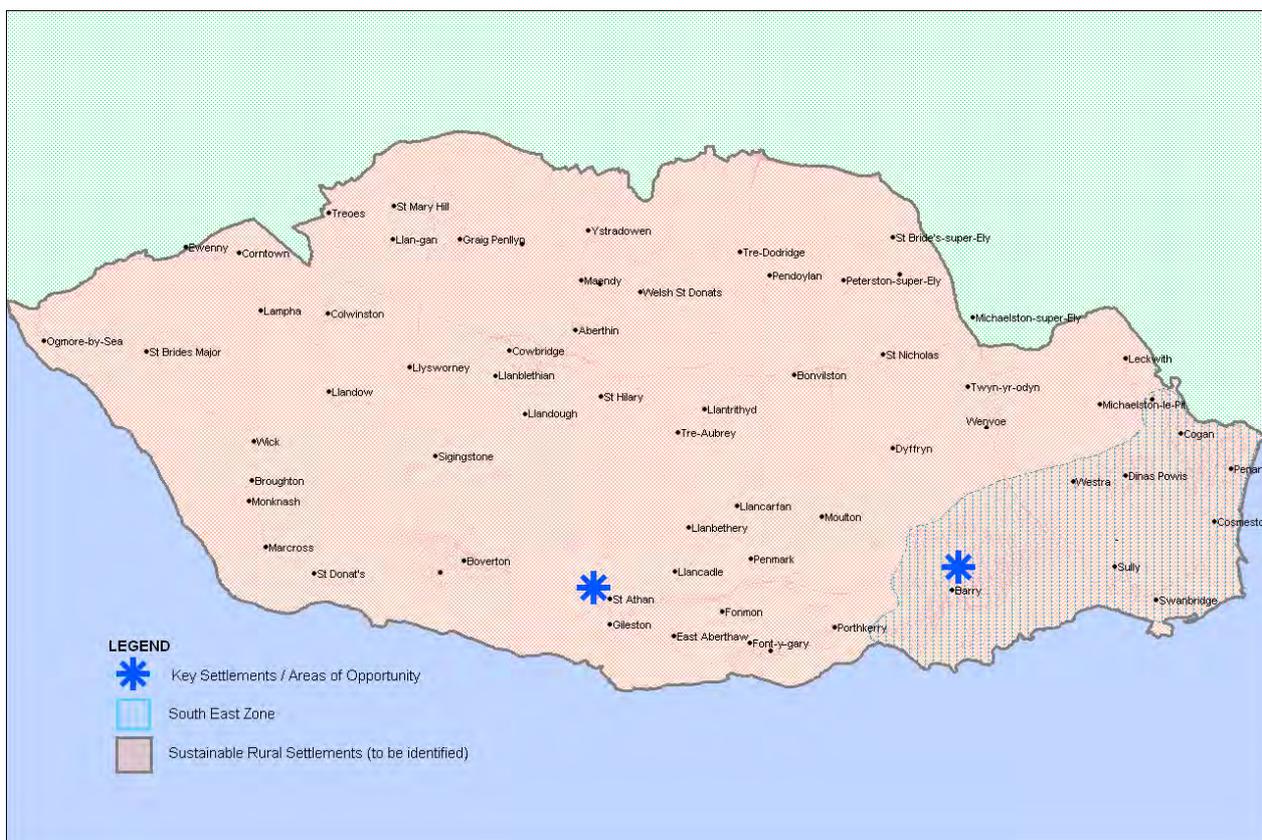


Figure 7: Indicative Illustration of Option 5

Key Strengths

4.43 The key advantage of this strategy would be its delivery of benefits to both urban and rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan. With this approach, housing allocations would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan. Delivery of housing would be focused on the identified settlements in both the urban south east and rural Vale. This would enable housing to be focused in areas of need and where future demand would be greatest, such as Barry where the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008) shows the highest need for affordable housing. This option would also support the findings of the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2007) which identified Barry as having a high demand for local employment premises and land. Accordingly, this option would enable the Council

to rejuvenate existing employment sites and increase local employment opportunities in appropriate locations.

- 4.43 The option would also have the potential to assist in addressing the high levels of multiple deprivation in and around Barry as detailed in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, through continued support of regeneration and employment opportunities. Whilst deprivation is not a major factor in the rural vale, issues associated with isolation and access to services raised by stakeholders could be improved under this option.
- 4.44 As development would be mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is strong potential for previously developed land to be utilised, where it is available. It should be noted that in the sustainable rural settlements development on greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of development land within settlement boundaries. It is anticipated that the majority of new development (both housing and employment) at St Athan will be within or immediately adjoining the confines of the existing base. This option offers a good opportunity to attempt to match housing with employment opportunities particularly in Barry and St Athan.
- 4.45 The option presents an opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas. There is also an opportunity to bring about regeneration particularly in the urban centres, including the enhancement and protection of historic buildings.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.46 The natural environment in and around the settlements identified in this option is likely to be adversely affected, as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.
- 4.47 Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC. Development may need to occur on greenfield sites where there is a lack of availability of brown field land e.g. Dinas Powys. Potential adverse effects on these environmental designations can be mitigated through planning policy that protects these areas.

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



Figure 8: Indicative Illustration of Option 6

Key Strengths

- 4.48 The delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the regeneration effort. However, whilst benefits would be realised for the new settlement and the surrounding area, existing poor access to services and facilities would not be addressed elsewhere in the rural Vale.
- 4.49 As with option 4, a new settlement would provide opportunities for the creation of a well designed built environment which would set a precedent elsewhere in the Vale.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.50 The key weakness with this option relates to its limited delivery of benefits to urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan. For example, under this option the majority of housing would be provided within a new settlement, which the appraisal assumes as being of minimum of 4000 to 5000 dwellings. The effect of this within the urban areas would be an inability for

the plan to address housing need in the areas where it is greatest, i.e Barry and Penarth. Therefore a new settlement as part this option would not necessarily negate the need for further development in other settlements, especially towards the end of the Plan period.

- 4.51 Opportunities for addressing economic and social deprivation within Barry would be limited as a result of a concentration of development opportunities elsewhere, and whilst some improvement to accessing services and facilities would be realised this would be limited to those settlements in close proximity to the new settlement.
- 4.52 It was also considered that issues associated with access to employment and increased commuting would still be a major factor.

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

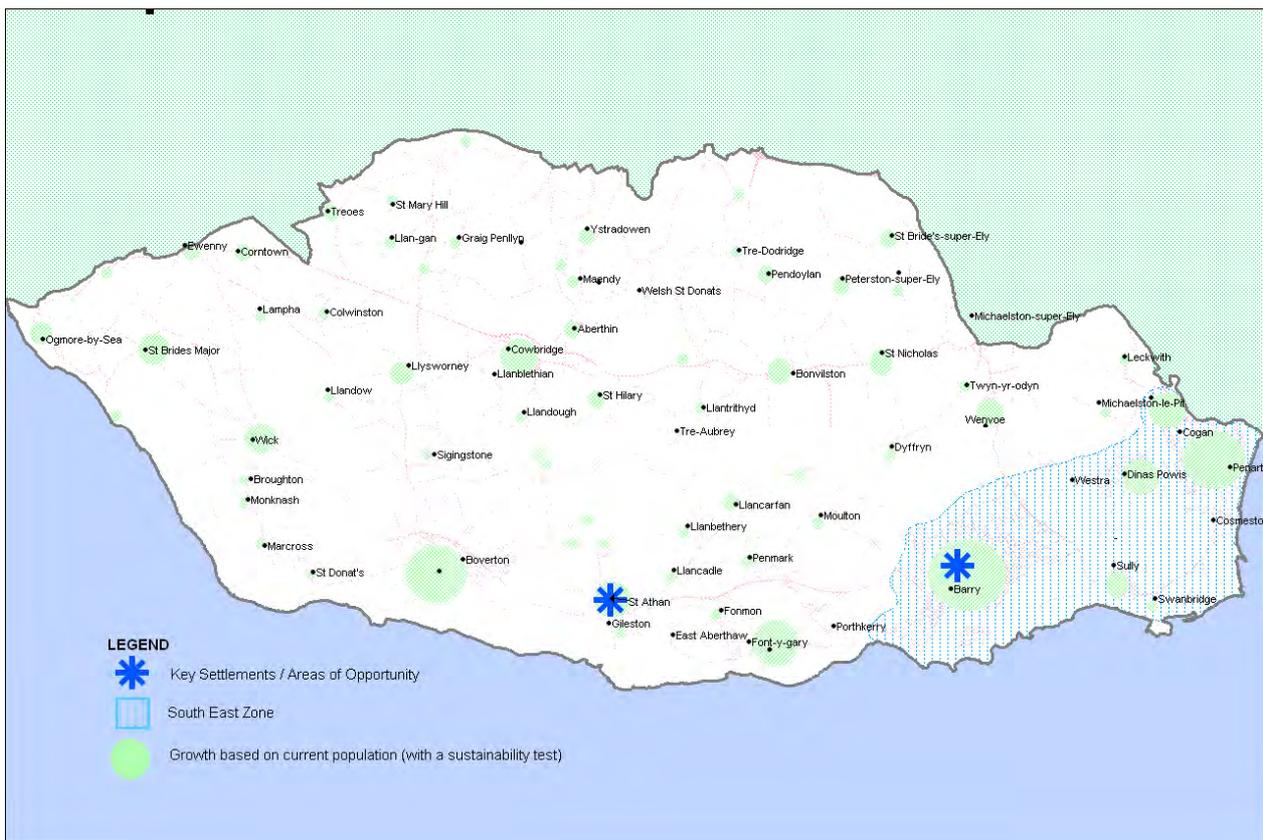


Figure 9: Indicative Illustration of Option 7

Key Strengths

- 4.53 This option has the potential to deliver benefits to both rural and urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, in settlements with the capacity to accommodate new development. Accordingly, development would provide for both housing and employment needs in centres across the whole of the Vale, therefore supporting the findings of the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2007) and Local Housing Market Assessment (2008).
- 4.54 The use of a sustainability test in identifying smaller settlements in which to focus development will ensure that community facilities (e.g. health care, retail and leisure facilities) remain viable and are not under-utilised. In both rural and urban settlements the option would also provide opportunities for a range of new services to be provided as part of any future development. In addition, the identification of sustainable settlements will ensure that there are adequate local facilities available to support the early stages of development when the provision of new facilities is generally not viable.
- 4.55 Multiple deprivation occurs mainly within the urban south east part of the Vale of Glamorgan. A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of homes and businesses, helping to tackle the causes of deprivation in areas such as Barry. Large growth centres would contribute significantly to employment and residential growth in rural parts of the Vale. However, it was noted that the option would not necessarily reduce deprivation associated with limited access to facilities experienced in the smaller settlements where development would not occur.
- 4.56 A key strength of this option was considered to be the identification of both Barry and St Athan as key growth areas, since this would compliment the Wales Spatial Plan, which identifies Barry as a key settlement and St Athan as a strategic opportunity area. This was seen as providing the plan with opportunities for addressing deprivation in Barry, and exploiting employment opportunities for the benefit of the wider Vale.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.57 Potential adverse effects identified relate particularly to impacts of development on nature conservation and landscape designations. Development in rural settlements would need to be focused within existing built up areas to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, it was highlighted that this would be dependent upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas and the impact that new development would have on the character of the existing settlements. For both urban and rural settlements it was considered that insensitive over development could have a negative impact on the built heritage.

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



Figure 10: Indicative Illustration of Option 8

Key Strengths

- 4.58 This option identifies both rural and urban settlements in which development opportunities would be concentrated. As with option 4 and 6, it is assumed that a new settlement would deliver a minimum of 4000 to 5000 dwellings. Accordingly provision of housing and employment in a select number of sustainable settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan could assist in reducing the need to travel to access local services and therefore assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport. However, more sustainable transport options and improvements to local services would not be realised for the majority of settlements due to a lack of development opportunities.
- 4.59 This option would provide housing in the new settlement and in urban areas but would not fully address the needs in rural areas. This option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.
- 4.60 The option could also contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more accessible opportunities by public transport and the increased spread of homes, jobs and

services would lead to fewer/shorter trips being made and hence fewer vehicular greenhouse gas emissions.

- 4.61 Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to tourism across the intervention areas and in particular support tourism led regeneration in Barry. However, tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. By supporting a number of rural settlements, the strategy has the potential for enhancing tourism in the rural vale.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.62 A key concern with this option is that the majority of housing units would be developed in the new settlement. As a result, the overall benefits that may be delivered in the identified settlements would be limited.
- 4.63 Whilst supporting the aspirations of the Wales Spatial Plan (WSP) for both Barry and St Athan, the extent to which regeneration would support the WSP would be constrained by the lack of development opportunities within these areas. Consequently, this would result in mixed outcomes, with the greatest benefits being accrued by those settlements within close proximity to the new settlement.
- 4.64 The majority of small rural settlements where access to services has been identified as poor (and for some which have reasonable levels of facilities) would not benefit from this option since development opportunities that could secure improvements would be directed elsewhere. This could undermine the viability of the services within these smaller settlements and lead to pressures for redevelopment as a result of their loss.
- 4.65 In the rural Vale, isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue as there would be a limited provision of facilities and employment opportunities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in rural settlements, such as, West Aberthaw Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn (LDP Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report, July 2007 refers). It is considered that the development of a new rural settlement would not alleviate these problems.
- 4.66 Depending on the exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected by this option. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.

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

4.76 This option has been presented to the Council as an alternative strategy option for consideration as part of the SA / LDP process. It is effectively a refined version of option 8, since it includes all the elements of this option but proposes a specific location for a new settlement, that is land adjacent to Llandow Industrial Estate (known as Llandow Newydd). Accordingly, the appraisal provides an assessment of the strategic implications of this option as well as site specific issues relating to the location of the proposal.

4.77 It should be noted that unlike options 4, 6 and 8, which assumed that the new settlement would consist of at least 4000 to 5,000 dwellings, the promoters of Llandow Newydd are proposing to build 2750 dwellings. In addition, the developer has produced a promotional brochure that contains details on the proposed housing mix and provision of facilities. However in order to ensure that the assessment of this option is comparable to the assessment of the other 9 options, the assessment only considers issues of a strategic nature. This is due to the fact that detailed issues such as housing mix etc would have to be assessed in accordance with the policies and planning requirements contained within adopted LDP which has yet to be prepared. However, as with all of the options, the assessment includes possible policy measures which could mitigate against any negative issues identified.

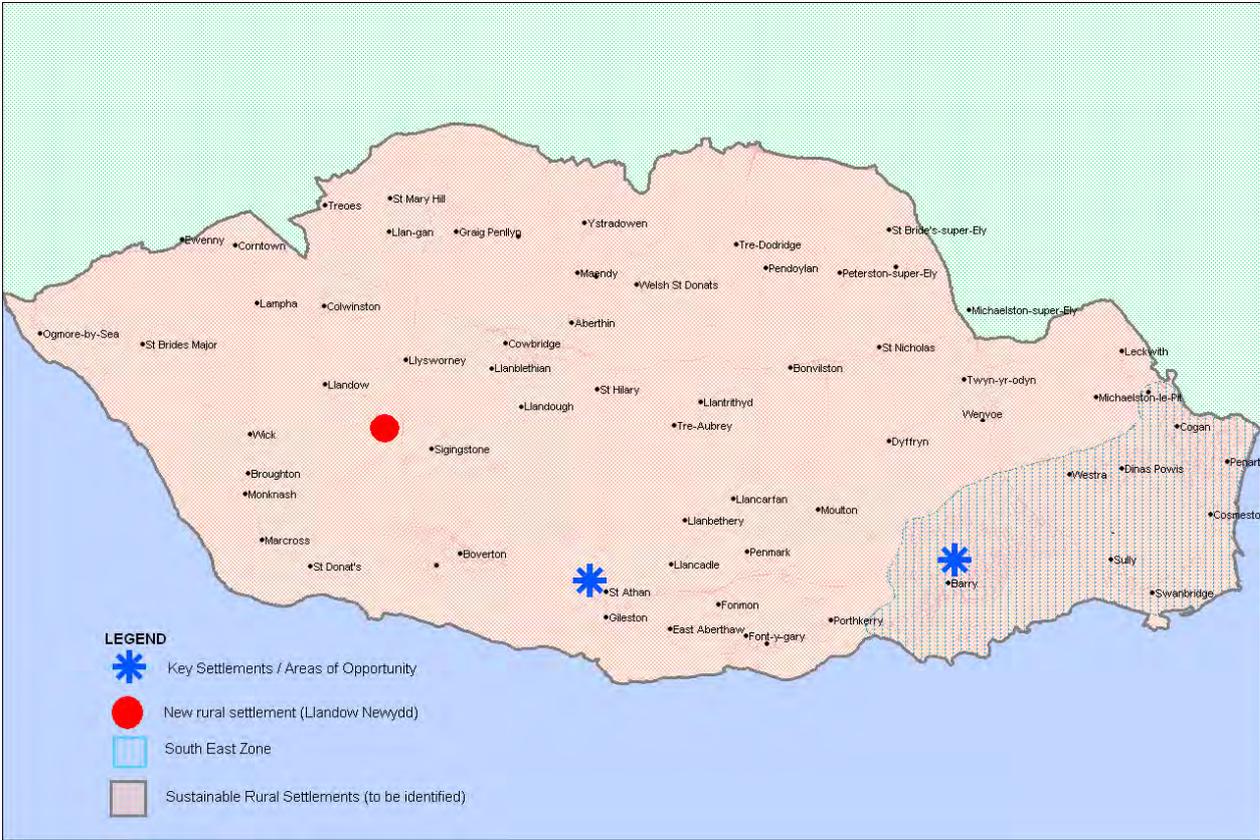


Figure 11: Indicative Illustration of Option 8a

Key Strengths

- 4.78 This option would allow for development in the south east zone where affordable housing need is highest, especially in Barry and Penarth as highlighted within the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008). However, the provision of a new settlement could restrict the extent to which housing need is delivered in the South East Zone as a significant proportion of the potential housing would be directed to Llandow Newydd. Development within the South East Zone would also provide the opportunity to develop brownfield sites in sustainable locations. This would also assist in tackling the causes of deprivation in these areas.
- 4.79 Option 8a could contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more employment and service opportunities in the south east zone that are easily accessible by a range of public transport options. The Llandow Newydd proposal however, would be more reliant on car based journeys to and from essential services, facilities and employment opportunities. It should be noted that whilst a park and ride facility is proposed as part of the development, a rail service is not.

Key Weaknesses

- 4.80 Llandow Newydd is relatively centrally located within the rural vale, and would deliver a significant proportion of the Council's housing requirement. However, the concentration of a large number of units on one strategic site, albeit located within the rural Vale, would not address housing needs where they occur, or where anticipated growth is required. This could be detrimental to the vitality and viability of smaller rural settlements. This option would therefore not influence or tackle the issue of housing requirements and affordability in those rural settlements. Stakeholders identified the latter point as a key concern at the workshops.
- 4.81 Access to services may be enhanced for settlements within close proximity to Llandow Newydd. However, it is anticipated that the extent of the facilities provided would be limited due to the scheme only proposing 2750 dwellings, thereby clearly not delivering a fully self sustaining community. It is generally accepted that for a new settlement to be sustainable, (i.e. support a sufficient range of services and facilities) it would have to be of between 4000 and 5000 dwellings (see Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, TACPA 2007, and Eco Towns Prospectus Communities & Local Government 2007). Accordingly, whilst services within nearby settlements such as Cowbridge and Llantwit Major would be bolstered by increased demand, this would be contrary to meeting the SA objective in relation to Llandow Newydd.
- 4.82 As previously stated, existing rural accessibility issues may not be addressed since levels of development in the rural vale would be concentrated in one location. Therefore, in the rural Vale access to and from settlements to services, facilities and employment opportunities would fail to be adequately addressed.
- 4.83 It is extremely unlikely that existing employment opportunities available at the Llandow estates will serve the needs of the proposed new resident population. The development of Llandow Newydd would therefore increase peak time commuting.
- 4.84 The development of Llandow Newydd would result in the loss of 51 hectares of good quality grade 3a agricultural land and 36 hectares of grade 3b agricultural land as verified by Reading Agricultural Consultants on behalf of the Council. The remaining Llandow Estates are being retained in their current use but should not form part of the proposed development as they are outside the control of the developers. In other parts of the rural

Vale, development within other settlements could utilise some brownfield land, but there will also be a need to consider appropriate greenfield development adjacent to these settlements.

- 4.85 As stated above, it is likely that over time Llandow Newydd would generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting, although much depends upon the actual provision of public transport links. However, considering other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.
- 4.86 A new settlement in the rural Vale is also highly likely to limit or prejudice the delivery of urban regeneration opportunities and development of other sustainable sites within existing settlements already benefiting from existing services and facilities e.g. Barry Waterfront. Such an approach would be contrary to the Council's Community Strategy.

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 5.1 The aim of the SA is to make sure that the strategy chosen by the Council will support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives in equal measures. The SA of the options provides the opportunity to explore alternative ways of addressing the same sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan and where possible remove conflicts with the sustainability objectives.

ISSUES RELATING TO ALL OPTIONS

- 5.2 In appraising the options, the following issues were identified as being common to all:
- Depending on the scale of proposed development, it is possible for any of the options to have either negative or positive affects on community spirit in existing communities.
 - Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction.
 - All the options would lead to negative and positive impacts on climate change- it is unlikely that any of the options will lead to either a reduction in CO2 or a neutral outcome as a result of increased population and associated energy usage. Therefore the assessment indicates whether the option would assist positively or negatively towards meeting the SA objective.
 - Across the Vale there are landscape and nature conservation designations of local, national and international importance, historic built and natural assets and areas at risk of flooding which need to be considered. Environmental baseline data maps can be found in Appendix 3 of the Council's LDP SA Approved Scoping Report (July 2007). It is assumed that National Planning Guidance and other legislation would assist in determining the suitability of sites for development and identifying mitigation measures.
 - Waste minimisation would be influenced by national targets for recycling therefore the outcome of each option would be the same.
 - Delivery of housing and employment opportunities will need to be considered in relation to future population projections, as well as the findings of the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2008) and the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment.

SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

- 5.3 The SA process includes a requirement to identify measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of the strategy options considered. These can include mitigation measures or proactive avoidance of adverse effects and/or proposed actions where effects are noticed. Mitigation measures can also include recommendations for improving beneficial effects. Accordingly, the appraisal tables of each option at Appendix X identify a number of mitigation measures that would either assist in addressing any negative outcomes identified or further improve the options success towards meeting the sustainability objective.

- 5.4 For the purposes of the appraisal, mitigation measures have focused on planning policy measures that could be included within either the LDP Preferred Strategy and/or the final adopted LDP. Table 1 below provides a summary of the policy measures, which at this stage are generic to all options. Due to the strategic nature of the options, further appraisal of mitigation measures would need to be considered at the later stages of the plan preparation where site specific issues can be identified. However, it should be noted that the level of influence each policy measure can have in mitigating against negative effects or contribute towards positive outcomes identified are themselves influenced by each strategy option.
- 5.5 For some options, the assessment also identified the Council's candidate site methodology as a potential mitigating tool, as it would allow the Council to identify site specific issues such as flood risk or nature conservation designations that could result in the sites either being omitted from development or appropriate mitigation measures being identified and forming part of any future development proposal. Again since each option had inherent characteristics that had a direct impact on the outcome, the effectiveness of the candidate site methodology would be limited. Further detail on this is considered in the conclusions and recommendations in the following section.

TABLE 1 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

SA Objective	Mitigation measures.
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	Consider policies that ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing developments to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment (2008).
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	Inclusion of policies for ensuring that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and for the protection of existing community facilities.
3. To maintain and improve access for all.	Design policies and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	Design policies should ensure that new development is integrated into existing communities, and that the provision of new community facilities and the appropriate mix and type of housing is provided.
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	National Planning Guidance will determine the types of development that will be permitted within areas that are known to be at risk of flooding. Consideration of higher energy efficiency standards than the minimum required through the adoption of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
7. To minimise waste.	Include a policy requiring the provision of recycling facilities within new developments.
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.	Ensure that the plan includes policies which promote the reuse of brownfield sites over greenfield sites. Include design policies that encourage high density development.
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	Develop policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings, including landscape features historic environments and conservation areas
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	Develop policies that require appropriate planning contributions are provided to improve local transport facilities and where possible strategic highway improvements.
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	Consider policies for enhancing rural employment through rural diversification, conversion of rural buildings for business use and home working. Consider the potential for mixed use developments that can bring forward under utilised employment sites in strategic locations.
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	Develop policies that promote new retail development that would support the vitality and viability of existing retail centres and protect essential services within small rural services such as shops and pubs.
15. To promote appropriate tourism.	Develop policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.

SUMMARY EFFECTS OF EACH OPTION

- 5.6 The appraisal revealed that each option contained inherent features that from the outset would either have a positive or a negative impact on each of the SA objectives.
- 5.7 Section 4 above provided a summary of the key strengths and weaknesses of each option, which also considered secondary and synergistic effects in relation to meeting the SA objectives. However, the SA process also requires the identification of cumulative effects, that is, the overall potential impact (both negative and positive) of the strategy when considered as a whole. For this reason a key outcome of the SA is to identify the cumulative effect of each option. In relation to the LDP this means the identification of those options that would provide the greatest benefit to the widest area without unduly affecting the overall sustainability objectives.
- 5.8 To determine the actual cumulative effects of each option would at this stage be particularly difficult given their strategic nature. Therefore the Council has chosen to compare the headline results of each strategy option as summarised in Table 2 below. In addition, consideration of the commentary provided for each option in section 4 and the influence that the mitigation measures identified through the appraisal will have on each option also forms part of the analysis.
- 5.9 From the summary table it can be seen that Options **1, 2b, 5** and **7** would produce positive outcomes for both urban and rural areas, with **Options 5** and **7** performing the best. Whilst the appraisal indicates that Option 5 and 7 also had the potential for providing mixed benefits in both rural and urban areas, it is considered that a combination of policy measures and the candidate site assessment stage would assist in mitigating against any negative effects and also enhancing further positive outcomes identified.
- 5.10 For **Option 2a**, the summary table highlights that some benefits for both urban and rural areas would be realised, but the effectiveness of the options would be limited in both areas, and could also give rise to negative outcomes in the rural Vale. It is considered that this mixed effect was primarily due to the approach of allocating new development on a pro rata basis within all settlements according to current populations. The cumulative effects of this approach would take the form of limited benefits being realised in most settlements and additional pressures being placed on existing services in rural areas, reduced opportunities to address social and economic issues where they arise, and an increase in the need to travel- all of which would be difficult to address through the policy measures identified.
- 5.11 With **Option 3**, development would be concentrated primarily within the larger settlements in the rural vale and the appraisal highlighted that this would produce the least favourable outcome against the SA objectives for urban areas. In addition, there would also be few benefits in the rural Vale where development takes place. As with option 2a, mitigation through policy intervention would have limited impact on the overall performance against the SA objectives, especially in relation to addressing economic and social disparities and affordable housing need that exists mainly in the urban south east Vale.
- 5.12 For options **4, 6, 8** and **8a** which included a new settlement either wholly or as part of the option, the appraisal indicates that option **4**, would provide the least benefits for both rural and urban areas due to the concentration of development within the new settlement, which

could not be mitigated against due to the nature of the option. Similar outcomes were also identified for **Option 6**, and although it had slightly more benefits than **option 4** in terms of urban settlements, these benefits would diminish over the plan period as such development opportunities would reduce, again limiting the influence of mitigation measures.

- 5.13 For the remaining new settlement options, **8** and **8a**, the outcomes were similar in that they would both produce some positive benefits in both urban and rural areas, although the overall affect would be mixed across the Vale. However the identification of a new rural settlement at Llandow (Llandow Newydd) within option 8a allowed the appraisal to consider more site specific issues that resulted in the appraisal identifying more mixed benefits and negative outcomes within the rural Vale than option 8. For instance, a significant portion of the Llandow Newydd site is classified as subgrade 3a, good quality agricultural land and the site is poorly served by public transport. However common to both options, was the limited ability to address outcomes through mitigation due to the relationship between the location of a new settlement and the ability to provide equal benefits across the wider area, including reduced opportunities for new development to address issues where they exist.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The refinement of the SA framework, the subsequent reassessment of the 9 original strategy options and the assessment of a further strategy option (option 8a) have allowed the Council to fully consider the secondary, synergistic and cumulative outcomes of each option and identify appropriate mitigation measures.
- 6.2 This has resulted in different outcomes being reached in relation to the identification of potential strategy options for the Council's LDP. The initial options appraisal report identified Options 5, 7 and 8 for further consideration, whereas the refined assessment methodology has only identified options 5 and 7. A key reason for this different outcome has been the identification of mitigation measures; the relationship between mitigation measures inherent within each option; and the influence that mitigation measures may have on each option.
- 6.3 In relation to options 5 and 7, the suitability of both options were considered within the Council's ISA Report (December 2007) that accompanied the Council's Draft Preferred Strategy. This concluded that option 7 "should be discounted as it was considered that the distribution of future development on the basis of existing levels of population within settlements was too simplistic in planning future development. For instance, it ignores factors such as the role and function of existing settlements and their ability to accommodate growth. Furthermore, it was considered that distributing growth in this manner would limit the flexibility of the Plan to respond to potential unplanned circumstances, which could undermine the overarching strategy" (Paragraph 8.7.4 refers).
- 6.4 Therefore, the undertaking of this second appraisal has reconfirmed the Council's view that option 5 would provide the most appropriate spatial framework for addressing the economic, social and environmental issues affecting both the urban and rural Vale over the LDP period.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF HEADLINE RESULTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF EACH STRATEGY OPTION AGAINST THE SA OBJECTIVES

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).			Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).			Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).		
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Spatial		Trans-boundary
	Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale	
1	++	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	++	++	0
2	+	+/-	0	?	-	0	+	+/-	0
3	+	+/-	?	?	?	0	+	+/-	0
4	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	-	0
5	+	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	0
6	+	0	?	+	-	-	+/-	+/-	0
7	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	?	+	+	?
8	+	+	0	+	+/-	0	+	+/-	0
9	+/-	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0
10	+	0	0	+	?	0	++	+	0
11	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	0	+/-	-	0
12	+	-	-	+	--	0	+	-	0
13	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	0	+	+	0
14	+	+	?	++	++	0	++	+/-	0
15	+	++	0	?	?	0	?	?	0

LDP Strategic Options	Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).			Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.			Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.		
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Spatial		Trans-boundary
	Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale	
1	--	+	0	-	+/-	0	++	+	0
2	--	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	++	+	0
3	--	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	++	+	0
4	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	++	+	0
5	?	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	0
6	0	+/-	0	+/-	-	0	++	++	0
7	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	?
8	-	-	0	-	--	0	++	+/-	0
9	0	-	0	0	+/-	0	+	+	0
10	0	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	0
11	0	-	0	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	0
12	0	+/-	0	0	-	?	++	++	?
13	-	-	0	-	+/-	0	++	+	0
14	-	+	0	--	+/-	0	++	++	0
15	-	+/-	0	-	-	0	+	+	0

LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.			Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.			Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	SA	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Spatial		Trans-boundary
	OBJECTIVE	Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale		Urban SE	Rural Vale	
1	+/-	+/-	0	++	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	
2	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	
3	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	
4	+/-	+/-	0	++	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	
5	+/-	0	0	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	
6	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	
7	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	
8	+	--	0	++	+/-	0	++	-	0	
9	+	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	+	-	0	
10	+/-	++	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	
11	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	
12	++	-	0	+	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	
13	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+/-	0	
14	+	+/-	0	++	++	0	++	+	0	
15	-	+/-	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	

LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	Option 8a Revised SA (Based on Option 5 and Option 4 combined): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement at Llandow Newydd) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	SA OBJECTIVE	Spatial		Trans-boundary
		Urban SE	Rural Vale	
1	+	+/-	0	
2	+	+/-	0	
3	+	+/-	0	
4	+	+	0	
5	+	+	0	
6	+	-	0	
7	+/-	+/-	0	
8	+	-	0	
9	+	-	0	
10	+	+/-	0	
11	+/-	+/-	0	
12	++	--	0	
13	+	-	0	
14	++	+/-	0	
15	+	+	0	

Appendix A - SA Option Tables (Options 1 - 8a inclusive)

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).					
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.					
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Performance	++	+/-	0	+	+	?
Commentary	<p>Strategic Option 1 is effectively the current Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011) which seeks to concentrate development within the main towns of Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (The Waterfront Strip) together with the main rural towns of Cowbridge and Llantwit Major. It also provides for limited small scale development within 28 smaller rural villages.</p> <p>Therefore the continuation of the existing UDP strategy has the potential to address housing requirements, including that of affordable housing, in urban areas and to a lesser extent within the rural Vale. It would also facilitate the continued regeneration at Barry Waterfront, which includes the development of approximately 2,000 new dwellings, therefore providing an opportunity for the Council to address the high level of affordable housing need in Barry which has been highlighted within the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment. The larger rural settlements of Cowbridge and Llantwit Major would still benefit from some new housing development, but limited development opportunities would exist within the other smaller rural villages. The continuation of the strategy may also be limited due to the lack of new development opportunities within Barry and other settlements that make up the Waterfront Strip. Consequently, the benefits of continuing this strategy would be beneficial in the short to medium term, but would be difficult to maintain in the longer term as housing land supply diminishes.</p> <p>However focusing new growth in the larger urban and rural settlements, it is anticipated that new housing will be provided that is within easy access of existing services and will make use of previously developed land where available.</p>					
Mitigation	To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will be a requirement within the LDP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing developments to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan period would require securing a high percentage of affordable housing on new allocated sites which may not be financially viable. Alternatively, the consideration of the expansion of settlement boundaries within the 28 smaller settlements would facilitate further growth, but this could lead to increased commuting and a dispersal of development that may not result in securing appropriate facilities to address poor access within rural areas.					

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	<p>Locating development within the larger populated settlements will provide opportunities to secure new and enhanced community and recreation facilities as well as larger catchment areas that would support the provision of new facilities that have the potential to serve a wide area. Therefore this option would lead to increased provision of facilities in urban areas where local communities are likely to use them. Furthermore, the delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available.</p> <p>Since there will be limited development opportunities within the smaller rural settlements that would otherwise contribute towards the provision of new local facilities, rural areas would benefit less through this option, where a significant need for improved transport access and an increase in the provision of local facilities was identified at the key stakeholder workshops and supported by deprivation indices. The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (Geographical access to services) indicates that services are less accessible in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan than in urban areas.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will be a requirement within the LDP to contain policies that ensure new development provides for an appropriate level of facilities to meet the needs of new residents, and also ensure that new development does not impose excessive demands on existing services. The use of planning obligations will also support this. However, the ability to secure new services and facilities within the smaller rural settlements as result of development elsewhere could not be justified in planning terms.</p> <p>The use of protectionist policies to safeguard existing services and facilities will be essential in the rural Vale; however the effectiveness of this policy when faced with cases where financial viability is a justification for loss of a rural shop or other commercial facility is questioned. The consideration of the expansion of settlement boundaries within the 28 smaller settlements would facilitate further growth, but this could lead to increased commuting and a dispersal of development that may not result in securing appropriate facilities to address poor access within rural areas.</p>						
3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose in terms of access to the built environment. However under this option, these benefits may be less within the smaller rural settlements where development opportunities would be limited.</p>						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building Regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.						

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	0	0	?	+	+
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry as detailed in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. The option therefore presents an opportunity to address deprivation through regeneration in Barry and other settlements. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern, and could be addressed in some of the rural settlements.						
Mitigation	Ensuring that employment opportunities are provided within close proximity to areas of deprivation will assist in meeting the SA objective						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	?	?	+	
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements, benefits will be realised mainly in urban areas and not in rural communities. However, it should be noted that the option would also safeguard rural settlements from inappropriate development which itself could have a negative impact on community spirit, and therefore could have a neutral effect on community spirit.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to community spirit.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	0	?	-	?	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in the main urban centres and larger rural towns where services and facilities are accessible by a range of transport modes will contribute towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The option also offers some protection of green spaces. However, new development will initially result in increased energy use during construction.</p> <p>Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>National Planning Guidance will determine the location of development within areas that are known to be at risk of flooding. Similarly the introduction of stringent energy efficient standards for new buildings will assist in mitigating against the contribution that new development and increased energy consumption has on climatic factors. However, the plan should consider setting higher energy efficiency standards than the minimum required through the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>In terms of coastal flooding, the effects of climate change on coastal settlements is unclear at this stage. However the locational policies of this option would ensure that development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	+	?	+	+	
Commentary	<p>The amount of development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Consequently, this option would inherently make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan. In addition, development could result in the reuse of disused buildings, reducing waste construction material in both urban and rural areas.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments, and promote the sensitive reuse of existing buildings.</p>						

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	+	0	+	+	+/-
Commentary	This option offers some protection to the countryside from inappropriate development by focussing development in urban settlements that have brownfield sites and vacant buildings available. Barry in particular has significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on greenfield land on the edge of towns, as the availability of brownfield land reduces over the plan period.					
Mitigation	Ensure that the plan includes policies which promote the reuse of brownfield sites over greenfield sites; encourage high density development and where appropriate mixed use developments.					
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	?
Commentary	<p>The impact that new development will have on both urban and rural areas may have either a positive or negative affect on the built environment; dependent upon the design and scale of development. However, in the rural vale, development would be restricted under this option and would therefore provide some protection to the countryside from inappropriate development.</p> <p>It is becoming increasingly evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species. These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC. However, it should be noted that development already occurs within close proximity of the Severn Estuary SAC therefore indicating that the impacts of development can be mitigated against.</p>					
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations, ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.					

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	0	0	+	+/-	+	
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could protect and enhance.</p> <p>Growth will provide opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. In the rural Vale, where growth is limited, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. Similarly, policies for the protection of conservation areas and historic environments will ensure that the positive contribution that this option has on the SA objective will be enhanced.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	-	-	+	+/-	-
Commentary	<p>Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007).</p> <p>However the concentration of development primarily within the eastern Vale has the potential for increasing pressure on existing infrastructure, especially the strategic highway linking the Vale to Cardiff and the M4, where peak hour congestion is already problematic. Consequently, any benefits associated with improving access to services on a day to day basis may be offset by increased numbers of commuters.</p>					
Mitigation	There is a need to ensure that the plan seeks to improve strategic links as well as those associated with localised development opportunities. There is however a risk that the level of funding for these schemes would not be provided through normal planning obligations and therefore alternative funding options such as through the Regional Transport Plan and/or the Wales Spatial Plan will need to be explored.					
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	++	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+
Commentary	<p>Existing employment areas and employment land allocations within the Adopted UDP are located primarily within Barry, Penarth and Rhose, as well as rural employment sites at Llandow. Accordingly, the continuation of this option would provide employment opportunities within both rural and urban areas-although to a lesser extent in the rural Vale. However, the Council's employment land study has identified the need for infrastructure improvements particularly on a number of employment sites in Barry where local employment need is highest (Vale of Glamorgan Employment Land Study 2007 paragraph 10.6). The study also highlighted a higher than average occurrence of self employed persons in the rural Vale (15.2%). Therefore whilst the option would limit local employment opportunities in rural settlements through a limited supply of land, opportunities for home working could still be promoted.</p> <p>In progressing this approach there is the potential to reduce the need for a proportion of the population to commute outside the authority for employment purposes.</p>					
Mitigation	The option has the potential to meet local employment opportunities providing the plan includes intervention measures that will utilise existing employment land opportunities. Similarly, policies for enhancing rural employment through rural diversification, conversion of rural buildings for business use and homeworking should also be considered.					

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	?	+	+	+	
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in the Vale's town, district and local centres that provide for a range of services within both the rural and urban areas through the integration of new development near existing facilities. There is also an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that shop outside of the Vale of Glamorgan or use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment facilities. An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the centres, particularly in rural settlements.						
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural facilities such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.						
15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	++	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	Growth in the larger towns could provide opportunities for tourism related development, particular in Barry and Barry Island which is the Vale's largest tourist attraction (Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy). It would also ensure that the rural character of the Vale (a tourism asset in itself) would be protected.						
Mitigation	In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

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

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 2a. Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	-	
Commentary	Although the option is likely to address housing issues throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, it is unlikely that the level of new housing in each settlement will be directed to the areas where need is the greatest. For example, Barry has the highest level of affordable housing need (Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment). Current settlement population alone therefore does not give an accurate indication of future housing need. Without a sustainability test, housing may be provided in settlements that do not have sufficient facilities to support new development.						
Mitigation	Given the basis on which future housing would be dispersed, it would prove difficult to develop policy measures that would ensure that the appropriate levels of affordable and general market housing could be delivered to meet the needs of each settlement, i.e. a range of site thresholds and affordable housing targets would need to be set on a site by site basis. In areas of greatest need this could also result in the setting of unrealistically high site targets.						
	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	?	-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	This option will deliver housing without consideration of the availability of the level of existing facilities to support the planned housing. It is therefore likely that development will occur in settlements that do not have the facilities to meet the needs of the local population. Also given that some of the rural settlements have small populations, the level of development would be comparable, and therefore it would be difficult to secure new local facilities. The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (Geographical access to services) indicates that services are less accessible in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan than in urban areas. In those settlements that have a good range of local facilities (e.g. Barry and Penarth), new development may ensure that these are maintained and well-used. However, it may be considered that due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, pressure on existing facilities may not increase significantly in small, rural settlements.						
Mitigation	Whilst there may be scope to set policies to secure new facilities through planning obligations it is likely that these would be limited in the rural vale where levels of development would not support contributions to new facilities.						

3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		?	?	0	+	+	+
Commentary	Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building Regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.						
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	?	+	+	
Commentary	Areas with relatively high levels of multiple deprivation are mainly concentrated in and around Barry. Provision of housing and employment opportunities will be focused in larger urban settlements including Barry, presenting the opportunity to reduce the causes of deprivation. The introduction of new housing offers the opportunity to enhance facilities through planning conditions and S106 agreements.						
Mitigation	Ensuring that employment opportunities are provided within close proximity to areas of deprivation will assist in meeting the SA objective. Policies that promote small scale rural employment would also assist rural areas.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	?	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime. However, provision of new housing on a pro rata basis could result in development impacting on the smaller rural settlements that could harm rather than enhance community spirit, although this option also could ensure the viability of smaller rural communities.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to community spirit.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	-	-	0	-	-	
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan would invariably lead to an increased demand for travel as the proposal would lead to more development in rural areas where access to services is limited. The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (Geographical access to services) indicates that services are less accessible in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan than in urban areas. Therefore any advancement made in reducing the need to travel in the better serviced urban centres would be lost.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sincs will be dependent upon the specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are also at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of housing within the plan is a key determinant in the success of the plan's ability to mitigate against the effects of climate change, Accordingly through this option it would be difficult to mitigate against the impact of a dispersed housing strategy. Notwithstanding this, National Planning Guidance would determine the location of development by directing housing away from areas that are known to be at risk of flooding. Similarly, increased energy efficient building regulations would limit the impact of new development on climate change, although the locational policies of this option would undermine any benefits.</p> <p>In terms of coastal flooding, the effects of climate change on coastal settlements are at this stage unclear. However the locational policies of this option would ensure that development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>The amount of development proposed is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Whilst the options would therefore make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan, the increased dispersal of the population would place pressure on the delivery of recycling services. Development could also result in the reuse of disused buildings and reducing waste construction material in both urban and rural areas.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments, and promote the sensitive reuse of existing buildings.</p>						

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-
Commentary	This option would provide opportunities to develop Brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. However, achieving this within rural settlements would be challenging. Also this is likely to require the extension of rural settlement boundaries to ensure that their existing character is safeguarded, which could lead to development encroaching on sensitive landscape areas and the loss of agricultural land. The option would however present the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.						
Mitigation	Policies encouraging high density developments particularly within the urban settlements will assist in ensuring that this objective is supported. However, in smaller rural settlements where residential densities are lower this could have a negative impact on their character therefore a strong emphasis of design would need to be applied. Invariably, the option will require the development of a proportion of Greenfield land which against design policies could assist in mitigating the impact on landscape etc.						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of new development within urban centres.</p> <p>The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. However, the loss of green field sites adjoining existing settlements could harm the setting and character of some of the rural settlements, or special landscape areas. The location of development (particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	?	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.						
Mitigation	The adoption of stringent policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that insensitive development may harm these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may also be affected by new development.						
Mitigation	The adoption of stringent policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	--	0	0	-	-	
Commentary	Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may lead to a reduction in the need to travel by car, resulting in the use of more sustainable forms of transport and also reducing pressure on strategic highways at peak times. Most urban settlements are accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. In the rural vale, the effect would be an increase in private transport as a result of an increased population that have poor access to services and facilities. As highlighted above the level of development forecast in the smaller rural settlements is unlikely to be of a scale that would support new public transport services or local facilities. For both urban and rural areas, there is the potential for the majority of residents to work away as the jobs they require are unlikely to be provided within the local area (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment facilities and thereby reduce commuting.						
Mitigation	The location of housing and employment opportunities within the plan is a key determinant in the success of the plan in promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport. Accordingly there exists a conflict between the SA objective and the strategic option that may not be sufficiently mitigated against.						
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	-	0	+	-	-	
Commentary	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate sites for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities may be increased (though not significantly) the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.						
Mitigation	The location of employment sites within the plan is the key to supporting this objective. Therefore mitigation measures would require smaller employment sites within rural areas and fewer larger employments sites in the areas of higher population numbers. However, the Council's employment land strategy has identified that demand for new employment sites and land is greatest in Barry. Therefore this strategy option would result in a mismatch between supply and demand. Furthermore, this option would not support the role of Barry as a key settlement as aspired to within the Wales Spatial Plan.						

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	++	++	0	+	+	+
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres that serve both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that shop outside of the Vale or use out-of-town retail developments. An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, and also assist in supporting individual rural shops and pubs which play an important role particularly in rural communities.					
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural services such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.					
15. To promote appropriate tourism.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	?	?	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect tourism assets in those areas particularly within the rural Vale.					
Mitigation	In support of tourism, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas. However, as identified above the location of new development could have a negative impact on the countryside therefore reducing potential tourism development.					

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

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

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	++	0	+	+	+/-	
Commentary	<p>It is likely that this option will promote the delivery of appropriate housing in settlements that have existing facilities available to support the increase in population. Some settlements in need of housing, particularly those in the rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan, but without sufficient facilities to support additional housing may be excluded when settlements are identified for development.</p> <p>Although the level of housing identified for each settlement would be higher than under option 2a, it is still uncertain as to whether the level of new housing in each settlement would address local housing needs. In Barry for example, the level of affordable housing need is greatest (Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment).</p> <p>Whilst the option would assist in meeting the SA objective in the short to medium term, this would prove more difficult as land in areas of greatest housing need would diminish due to the way that development would be apportioned to each settlement.</p>						
Mitigation	Setting site specific thresholds for affordable housing would assist in meeting the SA objective, however it may require the setting of unrealistic affordable housing targets in settlements where need is greatest and development opportunities are limited as result of the approach for allocating sites under this option.						
	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The option will ensure that the range of facilities in those settlements, in which development occurs, will be maintained, enhanced and promoted. However, as the delivery of this strategy will be determined by the sustainability test, it is likely that settlements with a lack of facilities (particularly in rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan) may be excluded and may continue to experience a shortage of facilities.						
Mitigation	The inclusion of policies for ensuring that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are safeguarded would assist in meeting this objective.						

3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Growth in settlements identified as being sustainable will result in a greater proportion of the population having improved access to facilities and services. However this may not be the case for smaller rural settlements.						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.						
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	The sustainability test will identify those settlements with sufficient facilities including health services, leisure facilities, schools etc. to support additional development. The option may therefore result in the exclusion of those settlements (particularly rural ones) in which access to services (a WIMD domain) is an issue. However, Barry where deprivation is greatest would be included, and therefore it would be expected that these deprivation issues would be addressed. The level to which deprivation is addressed in these areas is dependent upon the type and level of development allocated to the various locations.						
Mitigation	Ensuring that employment opportunities, enhanced transport and regeneration initiatives are provided within close proximity to areas of deprivation will assist in meeting the SA objective.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and reduce the fear of crime.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to community spirit.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in sustainable locations may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sincs will be dependent upon the specific location of development although it should be noted that parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of housing within the plan is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting sustainable development; accordingly through this option the identification of settlements that provide for a range of locally accessed services and facilities would therefore provide a level of mitigation.</p> <p>Policies for the provision or enhancement of new facilities, energy efficient buildings and encouraging mixed use developments within the settlements identified would further enhance this option.</p> <p>In terms of coastal flooding, the effects of climate change on coastal settlements are unclear at this stage. However the locational policies of this option would ensure that development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	?	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>The amount of development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Development could also result in the reuse of disused buildings, reducing waste construction material in both urban and rural areas.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments, and promotes the sensitive reuse of existing buildings.</p>						

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries and the impact new development on available land would have on the character of the settlement. The option presents an opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.						
Mitigation	Policies encouraging high density developments particularly within the urban settlements will assist in ensuring that this objective is supported. However, in smaller rural settlements where residential densities are lower this could have a negative impact on their character. Therefore a strong emphasis on design would need to be applied. Invariably, the option will require the development of a proportion of Greenfield land where design policies could assist in mitigating against the impact on landscape etc.						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses particularly in the larger urban settlements. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. However, the loss of green field sites adjoining existing settlements could harm the setting and character of some of the rural settlements, or special landscape areas. Accordingly, the location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage, where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations, appropriate mitigation measures will need to be identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the improvement of the existing built environment throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. However, the loss of green field sites adjoining existing settlements could harm the setting and character of some of the rural settlements, or special landscape areas. Accordingly, the location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations, ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.						
Mitigation	The extent to which this objective is supported will be reliant on stringent policies that promote good design. Policies that respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, the majority of residents work away and are likely to continue to do so, as the jobs they have are unlikely to be provided within the local area. In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and reduce commuting. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements.						
Mitigation	There is a need to ensure that the plan seeks the improvement to strategic links as well as those associated with localised development opportunities.						

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue and where the greatest supply of employment land is located. In rural settlements there are a number of existing employment sites that may benefit from new housing development, but there may be limited opportunities for the development of new large employment sites within or adjoining settlements. Despite this, the option could provide small scale employment opportunities, which are more suited to rural settlements, and would support the findings of the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2007) which identified a high number of self employed persons in the rural Vale. Generally, job opportunities will be increased and could provide for a range of local employment opportunities under this option.						
Mitigation	The location of employment sites within the plan is the key to supporting this objective. Therefore mitigation measures would require smaller employment sites within rural areas as well as sites in the more highly populated areas.						
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+/-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres that serve both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that shop outside of the Vale or use out-of-town retail developments. An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the centres. Locating developments where local service provision is good would assist in supporting individual rural shops and pubs which play an important role particularly in rural communities. However, services in smaller rural settlements where no development is proposed would not be supported.						
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural services such as shops and pubs should assist those settlements where no development is planned.						
15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each SA Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	?	?	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards would seek limit negative effects.						
Mitigation	In support of tourism, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas. However, as identified above the location of new development could have a negative impact on the countryside therefore reducing potential tourism development.						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

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

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	--	+	0	+/-	+/-	--	
Commentary	<p>This option would address the lack of affordable and appropriate housing in the rural settlements identified. However, in the urban settlements of Barry and Penarth where affordable housing need is greatest (Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment 2008) the option would not address this need. Furthermore, concentrating development within the rural Vale would not remove the need for new development in the eastern vale where the population is greatest and where the majority of new household formation occurs.</p> <p>Limiting development within Barry, would reduce regeneration opportunities and would therefore undermine the potential for the LDP to support its role as a key settlement as identified in the Wales Spatial Plan.</p>						
Mitigation	The ability to address housing needs in the Vale is reliant on ensuring land is allocated where need and future demand (as a result of household formation) exists. Therefore whilst planning policies could assist in addressing need in the settlements identified within this option it would not fully satisfy the delivery of this objective.						
	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	--	+	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>This option would ensure that facilities in the four settlements identified remain viable, for example schools, doctors surgeries shopping facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel to nearby settlements for such facilities. It is assumed that growth will include the delivery of appropriate, additional local facilities in these settlements.</p> <p>Although additional facilities are less likely to be developed in other rural settlements, they would benefit from those provided in the identified settlements.</p> <p>It is considered that the continued regeneration of Barry would be severely restricted as a result of limited new development opportunities, which could result in the decline of existing town and district retail centres.</p>						
Mitigation	The inclusion of policies for ensuring that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are safeguarded would assist in meeting this objective.						

3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	--	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>Growth in the settlements identified will result in improving the built environment for the Vale's rural population as well as improving access to services and facilities. However, this may not be the case for smaller rural settlements. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.</p> <p>However, in the urban centres improvements brought about through new development and regeneration initiatives would not be realised under this option, and as such the existing environment could also deteriorate.</p>						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all new development.						
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	--	+/-	0	-	-	-	
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry, and as such these communities would not benefit from development opportunities that could assist in addressing deprivation. The option may therefore result in the exclusion of those settlements (particularly rural ones) in which access to services (a WIMD domain) is an issue.						
Mitigation	It would be difficult to develop policies that could assist in addressing social and economic deprivation when the strategy option itself seeks to focus development primarily within the rural Vale, when deprivation is highest in the urban eastern vale.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	?	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Development provides an opportunity to promote local distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in rural settlements, benefits will be realised mainly in rural areas and not in urban communities. However, the option could result in development impacting on the character of rural settlements which could invariably harm rather than enhance community spirit.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring that new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution within the settlements identified.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		0	+/-	0	?	?	?
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in these rural towns may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce the operational energy requirements of new buildings. Issues relating to development on floodplains and effects on green sincs will depend upon the specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea and Aberthaw.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>National Planning Guidance would determine the location of development by directing housing away from areas that are known to be at risk of flooding. Similarly, increased energy efficient building regulations would limit the impact of new development on climate change, although the locational policies of this option would undermine any benefits.</p> <p>In terms of coastal flooding, the effects of climate change on coastal settlements is unclear at this stage. However the locational policies of this option would ensure that development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Consequently, this option would inherently make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan. In addition, development could result in the reuse of disused buildings, reducing waste construction material in both urban and rural areas.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments, and promote the sensitive reuse of existing buildings.</p>						
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	-	0	-	-	-	
Commentary	<p>There may not be large areas of previously developed land available in some of these rural settlements (with the exception of St Athan). As a result, it is likely that most of the new development will be located on greenfield land outside settlement boundaries. Efficient use of land can be achieved through good quality high-density development.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Policies to encourage the reuse of Brownfield sites over Greenfield sites may be limited due to the availability of Brownfield sites in the rural Vale. The encouragement of high density development may not be suited to all settlements. This could conflict with the character of traditional villages where building densities are generally lower.</p>						

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	0	-	0	-	-	-
Commentary	The environment surrounding the rural settlements where development would take place is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. In general, growth through sensitive development would be expected to enhance the quality of the built environment in these settlements.					
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where negative impacts on nature designations are identified, ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are imposed through planning conditions/obligations.					
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	0	+	0	?	?	?
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. Development may result in the improvement of the existing built environment in these rural settlements and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.					
Mitigation	The extent to which this objective is supported will be reliant on stringent policies that promote good design. Policies that to seek to protect and enhance rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.					

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	0	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the rural Vale that may be affected by development in these settlements. In particular there are significant numbers of listed buildings in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. Similarly, policies for the protection of conservation areas and historic environments will ensure that this option makes a positive contribution to this SA objective. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	0	+/-	0	?	?	+	
Commentary	The level to which this option achieves this sustainability objective is dependent upon the policies governing delivery. Residents in smaller rural settlements would need to continue travelling to the larger settlement to access some facilities. Furthermore, Rhoose and Llantwit Major are the only settlements in this option to benefit from rail stations on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Line. There is no rail service available in other rural settlements. There may be an opportunity to improve bus services in settlements where bus service provision is considered to be poor (e.g. Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst others).						
Mitigation	There is a need to ensure that planning policies seek to secure appropriate contributions for public transport provision, especially between settlements to ensure that this objective is met. Whilst securing local services may be appropriate, the level of development within each settlement may not be sufficient to achieve this.						
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	-	0	-	-	-	
Commentary	Unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements. Most residents do not live and work in the same settlement and some work outside the Vale of Glamorgan. This option could provide an opportunity to create small scale local employment sites. In urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is a key issue, the creation of job opportunities would be limited under this option.						
Mitigation	The location of employment sites is key to supporting this objective. However if employment is limited mainly to the rural Vale opportunities would mainly be restricted to key employment sites at Rhoose Airport, St Athan and Llandow.						

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		-	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	<p>This option would maintain the vitality and viability of these four settlements. However, other town, district and local centres in the Vale of Glamorgan in need of regeneration, would not benefit from this option.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to make these town centres attractive to local residents that currently use retail facilities in larger settlements. It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the centres, particularly in rural settlements.</p>						
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural services such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.						
15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it is anticipated that design policies would seek to limit negative effects. This option would not however enable the plan to capitalise on regeneration within the urban centres which could enhance the tourism appeal of the Vale of Glamorgan.						
Mitigation	In order to support tourism, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development. However, with the majority of new development being undertaken within the rural vale this could have a negative impact on the countryside therefore potentially reducing tourism opportunities.						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

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

(It is assumed that for a new settlement to be self contained it would consist of a minimum of 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of services and facilities, with any remaining housing requirements provided through extant planning permissions and windfall development)

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment. (It is assumed that for a new settlement to be self contained it would consist of a minimum of 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of services and facilities, with any remaining housing requirements provided through extant planning permissions and windfall development)						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	It is likely that a new settlement would be located within the rural Vale. Therefore the majority of housing would be located away from the urban areas where the greatest affordable housing need has been identified (Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Assessment 2008) and where household formation and population growth would also result in the highest demand for new housing. Under this option, new housing in urban settlements would be limited. As a result households could move elsewhere to meet their housing needs (e.g. new rural settlement), resulting in increased house prices in areas of greatest demand, which in turn could perpetuate existing affordable housing needs. Limiting development within Barry, would also reduce regeneration opportunities and would therefore undermine the potential for the LDP to support its role as a key settlement as identified in the Wales Spatial Plan.						
Mitigation	Policies for securing an appropriate housing mix (affordable and market housing) would assist in supporting the SA objective. However as identified above this would be limited in areas where affordable housing need and future demand would be greatest. Therefore higher targets would be required on a limited number of sites in Barry etc, which could limited site viability. Also, development pressures would continue in the Eastern Vale, where windfall sites would be relied on to meet demand, thus undermining the plan and the manage and monitor ethos of the land use planning system.						
	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	The option will only affect areas close to the chosen location and will not address issues of wider access to facilities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. It is assumed that the facilities in the new development would be accessible and fit-for-purpose for their catchment. The option may result in the under use of similar facilities in surrounding areas. Alternatively if facilities within the new development are insufficient other centres in close proximity to the new development could experience pressure on their existing facilities e.g. St. Athan.						
Mitigation	The inclusion of policies for ensuring that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and existing community facilities are safeguarded would assist in meeting this objective. However, as indicated above, the option could lead to redevelopment pressures on existing facilities as a consequence of under use/viability.						

3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+	
Commentary	A new settlement could provide the opportunity to develop a well designed and accessible environment for its residents. However, such opportunities would be limited elsewhere, therefore reducing the plan's ability to support the SA objective for the benefit of the wider population. It should be noted that in the early stages of the plan period, residents of the new settlement may not enjoy the full range of benefits that a new settlement will provide. During this period residents could be at a disadvantage and could place added pressure on existing services and facilities in nearby settlements.						
Mitigation	Whilst there may be scope to set policies to secure new facilities through planning obligations it is likely that these would be limited in the rural vale where levels of development would not justify the provision of new facilities. Appropriate phasing mechanisms will need to be considered to ensure facilities and services are provided in tandem with the occupation of new dwellings.						
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	0	0	-	-	-	
Commentary	A single new settlement will not address deprivation and isolation issues throughout much of the Vale of Glamorgan, especially in urban areas where the majority of the problems exist. Limited development opportunities in areas of need could potentially increase deprivation indicators.						
Mitigation	It would be difficult to develop policies that could assist in addressing social and economic deprivation within areas of need, when the strategy option itself seeks to focus development primarily within the rural Vale, and deprivation is highest in the urban eastern vale.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	A new settlement has the potential to be well designed in order to reduce crime, provide facilities, encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership in the long term. However, this would only apply to the local area and have no benefits to other areas. Limited development opportunities in areas of deprivation could have a negative impact on community spirit as could demand for services in other settlements in the early stages of development of the new settlement.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities including the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing which will make a positive contribution within the identified settlements.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	-	0	-	-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>The development of a new settlement without new employment opportunities would increase greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as it would also increase car use to and from the new settlement. A new settlement would nevertheless provide opportunities for applying the latest building codes to increase energy efficiency and decrease carbon emissions. However these benefits would be negligible if residents were reliant on travelling to work and other essential services by car, and would only be accrued at the latter stages of the development when the majority of services and facilities would be provided on site.</p> <p>Elsewhere, the level of development envisaged would limit opportunities to enhance public transport facilities, particularly in the most populated settlements where the benefits of new development are needed.</p> <p>The impact on floodplains would depend on the exact location of development. i.e. if located in coastal areas, particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth, the new settlement may be affected by future sea level rise.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that the new settlement had adequate public transport facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents. In addition, employment opportunities in close proximity to the new settlement will be essential. This could be achieved by allocating employment land within the development and promoting home working.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Whilst the options would therefore make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan, a new settlement could place pressure on the delivery of recycling services.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments.</p>						
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	-	--	0	+/-	-	-	
Commentary	<p>A new rural settlement is likely to rely on the development of Greenfield land, resulting in the loss of agricultural land, which would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape. Whilst Brownfield land could be developed in other settlements this would undermine the delivery of this option.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The ability to mitigate against the negative impacts identified is limited by the strategic option, which will inevitably lead to the development of Greenfield sites.</p>						

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The development is likely to adversely affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage in the vicinity of the new settlement. The level of impact would depend on the location of the new settlement.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development (particularly where it is in close proximity to nature designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Development of the new settlement should be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of open space, access etc. and therefore promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new settlement in this manner could set a precedent for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan. However, such development would be primarily windfall which could lead to detrimental impacts on the built and natural environment.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development (particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage, where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The development is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area. However, it would deflect development from the remaining rural area and therefore offer them some protection from development pressure.						
Mitigation	The location of development (particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	0	-	?	+	-	-	
Commentary	Whilst the settlement may be self contained in the short-term, it is likely that over time it will generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. Much depends upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links. However, considering other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.						
Mitigation	The location of any new development within the plan is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that adequate public transport facilities are provided at the earliest stages, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents.						
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	+/-	0	-	-	+/-	
Commentary	If the settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings. However, the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2007) suggests that the majority of employment demand is for small scale business premises, with highest demand being in Barry (where current employment land supply is greatest). Therefore, a new settlement in itself would not assist in providing a diverse range of employment opportunities locally and would undermine areas best suited to new employment uses.						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting the sustainability objectives. On the basis of the above it would be difficult to mitigate against the negative impacts identified.						
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	--	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	The new settlement has the potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality and viability. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality and viability problems that exist in some of the other centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, notably in the urban south east. This may adversely affect nearby settlements as existing residents may use facilities provided in the new settlement.						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting the sustainability objectives. On the basis of the above it would be difficult to mitigate against the negative impacts identified.						

15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	-	0	-	-	-	
Commentary	The development of a new settlement is unlikely to significantly affect tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole, and could reduce opportunities for the development of tourism related regeneration in Barry. The potential impact on the vitality and viability of existing centres as identified against objective 14 could also harm the tourism appeal of the Vale of Glamorgan. It would however, provide a degree of protection for the rural Vale, which is a tourism asset in itself- although this would also reduce rural tourism opportunities.						
Mitigation	In support of tourism, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development. However, the location of any new development within the plan is a key determinant in its success of the plan in supporting the sustainability objectives. On the basis of the above its would be difficult to mitigate against the negative impacts identified.						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

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

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	The option will provide new housing opportunities within the largest urban settlements located within the South East Zone, including Barry, as well as the larger rural towns and villages. The Council's Local Housing Market (2008) highlights that the highest demand for affordable housing is within Barry, followed by Penarth and the coastal towns. It is anticipated that demand for new housing will come primarily from household formation and therefore the strategy will assist in providing housing opportunities where they will best serve local needs.						
Mitigation	To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will a requirement within the LDP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing developments to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment. Furthermore, by providing for a range of sites, there is the potential for ensuring that site allocations reflect the levels of housing need required.						
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	In both rural and urban settlements the option will provide the opportunity for a range of new services to be procured as part of new developments. Also the identification of sustainable settlements will ensure that there are adequate local facilities available to support development in its early stages where the provision of new facilities is generally not viable.						
Mitigation	It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with increases in populations, for example in St Athan and Llantwit Major.						
3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	The wider distribution of development under this option should help to improve access to services and facilities and decrease isolation particularly in the rural Vale. New development would be located in accessible locations. Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all.						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tools for all development and would further reinforce the positive outcome that the strategy option offers.						

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		++	+	0	+	+	+
Commentary	<p>High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry as detailed in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. The option therefore presents an opportunity to address deprivation through regeneration in Barry. It will also help address issues such as isolation and access to services outside of the larger rural settlements.</p> <p>Barry is identified as a key settlement in the Wales Spatial Plan. This option recognises Barry as a strategic location which will assist in securing funding for regeneration initiatives that can also address deprivation in the town. It should be noted that St Athan is also identified in the Wales Spatial Plan as a Strategic Opportunity Area and therefore this option allows for the capitalisation of economic development growth opportunities, which will further contribute towards meeting this SA objective.</p>						
Mitigation	The option has the potential to meet local employment needs providing the plan includes intervention measures that will utilise existing employment land opportunities. Similarly, policies for enhancing rural employment through rural diversification, conversion of rural buildings for business use and homeworking should also be considered.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	Growth in these intervention areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities, good design and a reduction in the fear of crime where this is an issue.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to community spirit.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	++	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	The option promotes additional development in the towns and villages with good access to services and facilities locally which will assist in addressing carbon emissions from transport.						
Mitigation	<p>The development of stringent energy efficient standards for new buildings will assist to mitigate against the contribution that new development and increased energy consumption has on climatic factors. However, the plan should consider setting higher energy efficiency standards than the minimum required through the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>The Candidate site assessment would assist in ensuring that development is situated away from sensitive areas. However, National Planning Guidance will determine the location of development within areas that are known to be at risk of flooding.</p> <p>In terms of coastal flooding, the effects of climate change on coastal settlements is at this stage unclear, however the locational policies of this option would ensure that development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the amount of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the Plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Consequently, this option would inherently make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan. In addition, development could result in the reuse of disused buildings, reducing waste construction material in both urban and rural areas.						
Mitigation	Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments, and promote the sensitive reuse of existing buildings						

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+/-	
Commentary	As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used, particularly in Barry. It is anticipated that a large proportion of development (both housing and employment) at St Athan will use previously developed land. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible, to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.						
Mitigation	<p>Include policies to favour the reuse of Brownfield sites over Greenfield sites. However this maybe limited due to the availability of Brownfield sites in the rural Vale and could reduce significantly over the plan period. However, the identification of sustainable settlements could in the long-term offset the loss of Greenfield land through the positive contribution towards climate change that development in sustainable locations would provide.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment would assist in ensuring that development is situated away from sensitive areas.</p> <p>The encouragement of high density development may not be suited to all settlements. For example, this is likely to be an issue in rural villages where building densities are generally lower. Accordingly, the plan should also impose stringent design standards.</p>						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The option is likely to have positive effects, particularly in urban areas, as development can bring physical regeneration to areas in need of improvement provided it is properly integrated. The natural environment in and around these settlements could be adversely affected as development may have an impact on biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.						
Mitigation	<p>Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. However, the loss of green field sites adjoining existing settlements could harm the setting and character of some of the rural settlements, or special landscape areas. Accordingly, the location of development particularly where it is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	There is the opportunity to ensure that new development is well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to all intervention areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. Similarly, policies for the protection of conservation areas and historic environments will ensure that the positive contribution that this option has on the SA objective will be enhanced. The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	++	?	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. This option would also support the findings of the Council's Employment land Study (October 2007) which identified Barry as having high a demand for local employment premises and land, and as such this option would enable the Council to rejuvenate existing employment sites and increase local employment opportunities. Most sustainable settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. Increased development of homes and facilities within and adjoining existing rural settlements could also reduce travel distances. If St Athan and Llantwit Major are truly self-contained, this would also result in reduced travel distances, but they may also encourage more trips from surrounding areas.						
Mitigation	There is a need to ensure that the plan seeks the improvement to strategic links as well as those associated with localised development opportunities. There is however a risk that the level of funding for these schemes would not be provided through normal planning obligations and therefore alternative funding options such as through the Regional Transport Plan and/or the Wales Spatial Plan may need to be explored.						

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+	0	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	<p>Development is likely to provide employment opportunities in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. This option would also support the findings of the Council's Employment land Study (October 2007) which identified Barry as having a high demand for local employment premises and land, and as such this option would allow the Council to rejuvenate existing employment sites and increase local employment opportunities.</p> <p>Whilst, it may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to inappropriately sized employment sites, there is the potential for providing small scale employment opportunities akin to the employment make up of the vale- i.e. small scale self employed businesses as identified in the employment study. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.</p>						
Mitigation	The option has the potential to meet local employment opportunities providing the plan includes intervention measures that will utilise existing employment sites. Similarly, policies for enhancing rural employment through rural diversification, conversion of rural buildings for business use and homeworking should also be considered.						
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	++	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.						
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural facilities such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.						
15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas and in particular support tourism led regeneration in Barry. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. By supporting a range of rural settlements, the strategy has the potential for enhancing the tourism on offer in the rural vale.						
Mitigation	In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.
(It is assumed that for a new settlement to be self contained it would consist of a minimum of 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of services and facilities)

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment. (It is assumed that for a new settlement to be self contained it would consist of a minimum of 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of services and facilities)						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements with the remainder distributed appropriately in Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully, Rhoose (the current UDP strategy) and the new rural settlement.</p> <p>The current UDP Strategy has brought about the delivery of housing in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point. However, under this option the majority of housing would be provided within a new rural settlement, consisting of a minimum 5,000 dwellings, which whilst capable of addressing rural housing needs, would not be in the settlements where the greatest need arises. Elsewhere, and especially within the settlements of Barry and Penarth where the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008) identifies the greatest need for affordable housing, development opportunities would be limited. A new settlement as part this option would not necessarily negate the need for further development in other settlements where new household formation and population growth would need to be addressed in the medium to long term.</p>						
Mitigation	To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will be a requirement within the LDP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing developments to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan period in the South Eastern settlements would require a high percentage of affordable housing to be secured on new allocated sites which may not be financially viable.						

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the Barry and Penarth regeneration effort. However, the extent that regeneration would continue under this option is constrained by the low level of development opportunities in the south east. Therefore, outside of the new settlement, the option would provide mixed effects, with the greatest benefits being accrued by those settlements within close proximity to the new settlement. However, in the short to medium term residents of the new settlement will not enjoy the range of benefits available within existing settlements, which in turn could place added pressure on services and facilities available in nearby settlements.						
Mitigation	<p>The inclusion of policies to ensure that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are safeguarded would assist in meeting this objective. However, as indicated above, the option could lead to redevelopment pressures on existing facilities as a consequence of under use / viability.</p> <p>Appropriate phasing mechanisms will need to be considered as part of the development of a new settlement to ensure facilities and services are provided in tandem with the occupation of new dwellings.</p>						
3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres in the south east and Rhoose in terms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement, and to a lesser extent within other large settlements as a result of the limited levels of growth planned. However, existing rural access issues may not be addressed. The development of a new settlement also presents an opportunity for the creation of an accessible built environment.						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.						
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	With the majority of planned development occurring within the new settlement, any opportunities for addressing social and economic deprivation would be limited, especially within Barry where this is an issue. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern and may be addressed as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement. However this may be limited in extent.						
Mitigation	It would be difficult to develop policies that could assist in addressing social and economic deprivation when the strategy option itself seeks to focus development primarily within the rural Vale, when deprivation is highest in the urban eastern vale.						

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	A new settlement has the potential to be well designed in order to reduce crime, provide facilities and encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership in the long term. However, this would only apply to the local area and have no benefits in other areas. Limited development opportunities in areas of deprivation could have a negative impact on community spirit as could demand for services and facilities in other settlements as well as in the early stages of development of the new settlement.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution within the settlements identified.						
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.</p> <p>The development of a new settlement without new employment opportunities would increase greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as it would also increase car use to and from the new settlement. A new settlement would nevertheless provide opportunities for applying the latest building codes to increase energy efficiency and decrease the impact from carbon emissions. However these benefits would be negligible if residents were reliant on travelling by car to access work and other essential services, and would only be accrued at the latter stages of the development when the majority of services and facilities would be provided.</p> <p>Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmere-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that the new settlement provides for adequate public transport facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents. In addition, opportunities for employment in close proximity to the new settlement will be essential through allocating employment land and promoting home working.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						

7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	The amount of waste proposed is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Whilst the options would therefore make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan, a new settlement could place pressure on the delivery of recycling services.						
Mitigation	Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments.						
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	--	0	+	+/-	-	
Commentary	Major positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east where more areas of previously developed land are available. Areas such as Barry have significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed although this would be restricted as the result of a new settlement. However, there is the potential that development may occur on edge of town on greenfield land as the availability of brownfield sites reduces. Negative effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement is likely to use a significant tract of greenfield land, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.						
Mitigation	The ability to mitigate against the negative impacts identified is limited by the strategic option, which will inevitably lead to the development of Greenfield sites.						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose through enhancement and regeneration. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement would be damaging to the existing, higher value environment, while deflecting potentially damaging development from other rural areas. In urban settlements, it is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species. These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations, ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations. The candidate site assessment process will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.						

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	++	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	Development of the new settlement may be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, good use of open space, access etc. and can promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new settlement in this manner could set a precedent for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan. However, such development would be primarily windfall which could lead to detrimental impacts on the urban environment.						
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected. The notable exception would be the new rural settlement which would be potentially damaging to the existing, high value historic and cultural environment.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage, where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	-	0	+	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service.</p> <p>Whilst the new settlement may be self contained in the short-term, it is likely that over time it will generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. Much depends upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links. However, considering other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.</p> <p>However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). Development of a new rural settlement would not alleviate these problems. It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that adequate public transport facilities are provided at the earliest stages of the new settlement, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents.						
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. However, the extent to which employment opportunities can be increased may be limited by levels of housing and other development planned. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry- although the majority of housing would be within a new settlement, and therefore this would not alleviate the employment issues in much of the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan (e.g. in Barry and Penarth).</p> <p>Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of any new development within the plan is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting this objective and on the basis of the above it would be difficult to mitigate against the negative impacts identified.						

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	+/-	0	+	+	+/-
Commentary	<p>Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres in the south east and Rhose through regeneration and investment. However, the limited development planned within these centres would not provide sufficient opportunities to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment.</p> <p>Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement has the potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the other rural settlements.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural services such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.</p>						
15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>The development of a new settlement is unlikely to significantly affect tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole, and could reduce opportunities for the development of tourism related regeneration in Barry. The potential impact on the vitality and viability of existing centres as identified against objective 14 could also harm the tourism potential in the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.</p>						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

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

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	++	+/-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban and rural areas. With this approach, housing allocations within the rural vale could be spread too thinly to meet local housing need particularly amongst the smaller settlements as a consequence of allocating development on a pro rata basis as proposed under option 2b.</p> <p>The Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008) has revealed that the greatest need exists within Barry and Penarth and the Coastal Area, followed by the Rural Vale. This option would therefore ensure that an appropriate level of housing would be provided in the largest settlements where demand for new housing is likely to be greatest as a result of future population growth and new household formation.</p> <p>The sustainability test would ensure that housing is delivered in those settlements with the capacity to accommodate new development, particularly in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>						
Mitigation	To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will be a requirement within the LDP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within the settlements identified to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment and to address the effects of future population growth. Site thresholds and targets would also ensure that future housing developments reflect the levels of housing need.						
	2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	In both rural and urban settlements the option provides opportunities for a range of new services to be included as part of any future development. Also the identification of sustainable settlements will ensure that there are existing adequate local facilities to support the earliest stages of development where the provision of new facilities is generally not viable. This option will also promote and enhance community facilities in both rural and urban areas ensuring that existing facilities remain viable. It will be essential to ensure that there is enough capacity to cope with significant new populations. However, in smaller rural settlements the level of development would not lead to a significant level of improvement in the provision of services and facilities due to the allocation of development on a pro rata basis as proposed under option 2b.						
Mitigation	Whilst the option would assist in supporting existing facilities, there will still be a need for policies that safeguard existing facilities, especially in the smaller settlements where development would not occur, and also for policies that seek appropriate new facilities to meet the needs of both existing residents and those associated with the planned housing.						

3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population will have improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.</p>						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building Regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development and would further reinforce the positive outcome that the strategy option offers.						
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	+	0	0	+	+	
Commentary	<p>Multiple deprivation is mainly within the urban south east part of the Vale of Glamorgan (e.g. Barry). A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of homes and business development, helping to tackle the causes of deprivation. Large growth centres would contribute significantly to employment and residential growth in rural parts of the Vale. However, this would not necessarily reduce deprivation associated with limited access to facilities experienced in more remote areas.</p> <p>The identification of Barry as a key settlement in the settlement hierarchy accords with the findings of the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2008) which identifies Barry as an area where demand for employment premises and sites are greatest. Therefore, the strategy would allow the plan to support future employment growth opportunities within Barry which may assist in addressing economic deprivation.</p> <p>In addition, Barry is included in the Wales Spatial Plan as a key settlement. It's recognition as a strategic location will further the Council's ability to secure funding for regeneration initiatives that can also assist in addressing deprivation in the town. It should be noted that St Athan also features within the Wales Spatial Plan as a Strategic Opportunity Area, and therefore this option allows for economic development growth opportunities to be capitalised, which will further contribute towards meeting this SA objective.</p>						
Mitigation	The option has the potential to meet local employment needs providing the plan includes intervention measures that will utilise existing employment land opportunities. Similarly, policies for enhancing rural employment through rural diversification, conversion of rural buildings for business use and home working should also be considered.						

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	The effect of growth on community spirit is likely to be positive. Growth in these areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in the development of facilities and good design.						
Mitigation	To ensure that new development has a positive impact of the lives of existing and future residents, new development should be integrated into existing settlement patterns, including the provision of new community facilities. In addition, new employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to community spirit.						
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	A diverse spread of development has the potential to reduce travel distances and hence vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. The option also promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Development in the smaller settlements will be determined through a sustainability test thereby ensuring that growth occurs where there are sufficient facilities to sustain it. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sincs, building on floodplains etc. could negatively affect this objective. A large area of floodplain exists to the south east of Barry.						
Mitigation	<p>The implementation of stringent energy efficient standards for new buildings will help to mitigate against the contribution that new development and increased energy consumption has on climatic factors. However, the plan should consider setting higher energy efficiency standards than the minimum required through the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>The Candidate site assessment will assist in ensuring that development is situated away from sensitive areas. However, National Planning Guidance will determine the location of development within areas that are known to be at risk of flooding.</p> <p>In terms of coastal flooding, the effect of climate change on coastal settlements is unclear at this stage. However the locational policies of this option would ensure that development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.</p>						

7. To minimise waste.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+	+
Commentary	The amount of development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Consequently, this option would inherently make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan. In addition, development could result in the reuse of disused buildings, reducing waste construction material in both urban and rural areas					
Mitigation	Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments and promote the sensitive reuse of existing buildings					
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+/-
Commentary	<p>There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas. In Barry, this option provides the opportunity to redevelop under utilised employment sites, as indicated in the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2008).</p> <p>Where appropriate, development in rural settlements would need to be focused within existing built up areas to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas and the impact that new development would have on the character of existing settlements. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.</p>					
Mitigation	<p>Include policies to encourage the reuse of Brownfield sites over Greenfield sites. However this may be limited in the rural Vale due to the availability of Brownfield sites and could reduce significantly over the plan period. However, the identification of sustainable settlements could in the long-term offset the loss of Greenfield sites as development in sustainable locations could provide a positive contribution towards climate change. The encouragement of high density development may not be suited to all settlements. E.g. there could be a conflict with the character of traditional villages where building densities are lower. Therefore the plan should also impose stringent design standards.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>					

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+
Commentary	The option would focus development in existing settlements and therefore encourage brownfield development rather than use of greenfield sites. Development may result in the regeneration of existing urban areas such as in Barry where new development may act as a catalyst for general environmental improvements. The environment surrounding rural settlements could be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.					
Mitigation	<p>Include policies to encourage the reuse of Brownfield sites over Greenfield. However this may be limited due to the availability of Brownfield sites in the rural Vale and could reduce significantly over the plan period. The encouragement of high density development may not be suited to all settlements, e.g. there could be a conflict in some of the traditional rural villages where building densities are generally lower. In such cases the plan should also impose stringent design standards.</p> <p>Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. However, the loss of green field sites adjoining existing settlements could harm the setting and character of some of the rural settlements or special landscape areas. Accordingly, the location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations appropriate mitigation measures should be identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.</p>					
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	+	0	+/-	+	+
Commentary	New developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of open space, access etc and will promote a positive community spirit.					
Mitigation	Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. However, the loss of green field sites adjoining existing settlements could harm the setting and character of some of the rural settlements or special landscape areas. Accordingly, the location of development (particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.					

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan’s culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+	
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. Growth will provide opportunities in urban and rural areas to improve the quality of the cultural and historic environment, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. Similarly, policies for the protection of conservation areas and historic environments will ensure that the positive contribution that this option has on the SA objective will be enhanced.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service.</p> <p>Increased development of homes and facilities around existing sustainable rural settlements could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements. It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>There is a need to ensure that the plan seeks the improvement of strategic links as well as those associated with localised development opportunities. There is however a risk that the level of funding for these schemes would not be provided through normal planning obligations and therefore alternative funding options such as the Regional Transport Plan and/or the Wales Spatial Plan will need to be explored.</p>						

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	This option would provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue and where a large concentration of employment land is available (Vale of Glamorgan Employment Land Study) and is easily accessible by public transport. Whilst it may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements, the option does provide the opportunity to support small scale local employment opportunities akin to the character of the rural Vale and complimentary to the make up of local employment identified in the Council's employment study. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.						
Mitigation	Consider the inclusion of policies that utilise underused employment land opportunities e.g. mixed use development. Similarly, policies for enhancing rural employment through rural diversification, conversion of rural buildings for business use and home working should also be considered. The consideration of appropriate new small scale rural employment sites promoted through the candidate site process could also assist in supporting this objective through the LDP.						
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	++	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.						
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural services such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.						
15. To promote appropriate tourism.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+/-	+	+	
Commentary	Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas and in particular support tourism led regeneration in Barry. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. By supporting a range of rural settlements, the strategy has the potential for enhancing the tourism offer of the rural vale.						
Mitigation	In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.						

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development. (It is assumed that for a new settlement to be self contained it would consist of a minimum 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of services and facilities)

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	<p>Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.</p> <p>(It is assumed that for a new settlement to be self contained it would consist of a minimum 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of services and facilities)</p>						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE +	Rural Vale +/-	Trans-boundary 0	Short term +/-	Medium term +/-	Long term -	
Commentary	<p>Development will be focused within the largest settlements of the South East Zone, e.g. Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys (the current UDP strategy) and the new settlement.</p> <p>The current UDP Strategy has brought about the delivery of housing in urban areas such as Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point. However, under this option the majority of housing would be provided within a new settlement, consisting of a minimum 5,000 dwellings, which whilst capable of addressing rural housing needs may not be in the settlements where need arises. Elsewhere, and especially within the settlements of Barry and Penarth where the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008) identifies the greatest need for affordable housing, development opportunities would be limited. A new settlement as part this option would not necessarily negate the need for further development in other settlements where new household formation and population growth would need to be addressed in the medium to long term.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will be a requirement within the LDP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing developments to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan period in the South Eastern settlements would require securing a high percentage of affordable housing on allocated sites which may not be financially viable.</p> <p>To overcome this issue, a reduction in the size of the new rural settlement could be considered- however this could result in creating additional secondary impacts, e.g. residents of the new settlement may have to travel further distances as a consequence of fewer services and facilities being provided.</p>						

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	<p>Positive benefits in terms of facilities provision would be realised in both urban and rural settlements where development would occur. However, regeneration would inevitably be constrained by the low level of development opportunities in these areas. Therefore, outside of the new settlement, the option would provide mixed effects, with the greatest benefits being accrued by those settlements within close proximity to the new settlement, and to a lesser extent in some larger settlements considered to be sustainable (through a sustainability test). The majority of small rural settlements would not benefit from this option since development opportunities that could secure improvements would be directed elsewhere. This could undermine the viability of the services within these smaller settlements and lead to pressures for redevelopment.</p> <p>It should be noted that in the short to medium term residents of the new settlement will not enjoy the range of benefits available within existing settlements. Therefore the residents could place added pressure on services and facilities available in nearby settlements.</p>					
Mitigation	<p>The inclusion of policies ensuring that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are safeguarded would assist in meeting this objective. However, as indicated above, the option could lead to redevelopment pressures on existing facilities as a consequence of under use/viability.</p> <p>Appropriate phasing mechanisms will need to be considered as part of the development of a new settlement to ensure facilities and services are provided in tandem with the occupation of new dwellings.</p>					
3. To maintain and improve access for all.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	<p>Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres within the south east zone and St Athan in terms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement, and to a lesser extent within other large settlements as a result of the limited levels of growth planned. However, existing rural access issues may not be addressed. The development of a new settlement also presents an opportunity for the creation of an accessible built environment.</p>					
Mitigation	<p>Design policies within the LDP and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.</p>					

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+/-	+/-	0	+/_	+/-	+/-
Commentary	With the majority of planned development occurring within a new settlement, any opportunities for addressing social and economic deprivation within the South East zone would be limited, especially within Barry where this is an issue. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern. The latter may improve as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement and limited development within sustainable settlements, although this may be limited in extent. Similarly, the concentration of development in a few settlements would not significantly improve access where this is a problem.						
Mitigation	It would be difficult to develop policies that could fully assist in addressing social and economic deprivation within the South East Zone when the strategy option itself seeks to focus development primarily within a new rural settlement, where access to facilities and services is the only limiting factor in terms of social deprivation.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	A new settlement has the potential to be well designed in order to reduce crime, provide facilities and encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership in the long term. This would be true albeit to a lesser extent for the sustainable settlements and settlements within the South East Zone. Limited development opportunities in areas of deprivation could have a negative impact on community spirit as could demand for services in other settlements in the early stages of the new settlement.						
Mitigation	Policies for ensuring new development is integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution within the settlements identified.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in a select number of sustainable settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan could assist in reducing the need to travel to access local services and therefore assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport. However, more sustainable transport options and improvements to local services would not be realised for the majority of settlements due to a lack of development opportunities.</p> <p>The option could also contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more opportunities for improving public transport and the increased spread of homes, jobs and services would lead to fewer/shorter trips being made and hence fewer vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. However, more development overall and particularly a new rural settlement will lead to increased energy use, increased flooding potential, destruction of green spaces, more rapid run-off rates etc.</p> <p>The development of a new settlement without new employment opportunities would increase greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as it would also increase car use to and from the new settlement. A new settlement would nevertheless provide opportunities for applying the latest building codes to increase energy efficiency and decrease carbon emissions. However these benefits would be negligible if residents were reliant on travelling to access work and other essential services, and would only be accrued at the latter stages of the development when the majority of services and facilities would be provided.</p> <p>Depending on the exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmere-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that the new settlement provides for adequate public transport facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents. In addition, opportunities for employment in close proximity to the new settlement will be essential through allocating employment land and promoting home working.						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+	
Commentary	The amount of development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. Whilst the options would therefore make a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the Vale of Glamorgan, a new settlement could place pressure on the delivery of recycling services.						
Mitigation	Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments.						

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	-	0	+	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>Development within the South East Zone would provide an opportunity for the reuse of previously developed land. In the rural settlements development on greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the majority of development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry will use previously developed land.</p> <p>A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the landscape. Although preference could be given to the selection of brownfield sites within the rural Vale, this may be difficult to achieve since there are few brownfield opportunities outside of the South East Zone that would be capable of accommodating a new settlement.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Within the South East Zone policies should favour Brownfield sites over Greenfield sites. The ability to mitigate against the negative impacts within the rural Vale, especially the identification of Brownfield land suitable for accommodating a new rural settlement is limited by the strategic option, which will inevitably lead to the development of Greenfield sites.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Positive benefits would be realised in the urban centres to the south east through enhancement and regeneration. In rural areas, this could be negative as there is the potential for the existing environment to be adversely affected. Negative effects would be realised in more sensitive rural areas, and more so due to the potentially adverse impacts of the new rural settlement. However this could be reduced through the preferential selection of brown field sites within the rural Vale for the location of this settlement.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations, ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.</p>						

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	All new developments within this option has the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit.						
Mitigation	<p>Development of the new settlement may be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc. and can promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new settlement in this manner could set a precedent for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan. However, such development would primarily be windfall which could lead to other detrimental impacts due to the unplanned nature of the development.</p> <p>The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.</p>						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development particularly as a result of windfall development. Development of the new settlement is likely to adversely affect the landscape and heritage value in its immediate area.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Focusing development in urban areas and other sustainable settlements where there is already a significant population and relatively good access to public transport should have a positive effect on local sustainable transport use. Increased development of homes and facilitates in and adjacent to existing sustainable towns and villages could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect.</p> <p>Whilst the new rural settlement may be self contained in the short-term, it is likely that over time it will generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. However, the extent of this depends upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links. However, based on previous experiences of other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, or reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.</p> <p>However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment opportunities in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). Development of a new rural settlement would not alleviate these problems and it is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that adequate public transport facilities are provided at the earliest stages of a development, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents.						
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	<p>Development within the South East Zone is likely to provide job opportunities in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue and where there is an adequate supply of employment land. However, the majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry, which would assist in addressing the economic deprivation that exists in some wards.</p> <p>However, it may be difficult to attract some large employers to the smaller settlements in the rural vale due to the limited range and choice of employment sites that exist, consequently restricting the range of job opportunities. However, small scale employment opportunities within the more sustainable rural settlements could increase employment opportunities in some parts of the rural vale. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although this option may increase job opportunities, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development. If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, there would be a need to provide local employment opportunities within and adjoining the development.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting this objective and on the basis of the above the opportunity to maximise employment opportunities within strategic areas such as Barry may be limited due to the concentration of development elsewhere.						

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	++	+	0	+	+	+
Commentary	<p>This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). An increase in population, jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements. The new rural settlement has the potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality and viability. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. However, it will not address vitality and viability problems that exist in some of the other rural settlements.</p>					
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly policies which support the protection of small rural services and facilities such as shops and pubs will further assist this objective.					
15. To promote appropriate tourism.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	+	0	+	+	+
Commentary	As with Option 5, increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas and in particular support tourism led regeneration in Barry. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. By supporting a number of rural settlements, the strategy has the potential for enhancing the tourism offer in the rural vale.					
Mitigation	In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.					

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
+ -	Are the benefits/effects short, long or medium term? (5, 10 and 15 year periods)

Option 8a (based on Option 5 and Option 4 combined): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement at Llandow Newydd) to accommodate further housing and associated development.

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 8a (based on Option 5 and Option 4 combined): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement at Llandow Newydd) to accommodate further housing and associated development.						
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	
Commentary	<p>This option implies that majority of new housing will be focussed in Barry and other settlements in the urban south east as well as the key settlement of St Athan. The Llandow Newydd proposal provides for some 2750 housing units over a 4 phase development period, 30% (some 850 units) of which will be affordable housing. The strategy would allow for development in the South East Zone where affordable housing need is highest, especially in Barry and Penarth as highlighted within the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008). However, the provision of housing within a new settlement could restrict the extent to which affordable housing need is delivered in the South East Zone since a high proportion of the housing provided would be directed to Llandow Newydd, where the need for affordable housing is not as prevalent as that in the urban south east (Council's Local Housing Market Assessment 2008).</p> <p>Llandow airfield is relatively centrally located within the rural vale, and would go some way to meeting new housing needs in the rural vale. However, the delivery of housing to meet local needs within the area would not be fully realised during in the short to medium term, therefore reducing the effectiveness of the plan to meet its strategic objectives. Similarly, the concentration of a large number of units within a new settlement in the rural Vale would not address housing needs where they occur, or where anticipated growth is required. This could be detrimental to the vitality of smaller settlements and also maintain the relative high house prices in the rural Vale- therefore perpetuating affordability issues within specific settlements.</p>						
Mitigation	To ensure that the SA objective is addressed, there will be a requirement within the LDP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing developments to meet the needs identified within the Local Housing Market Assessment. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan period in the South East settlements and other rural settlements as the result of a new settlement located away from areas of need and projected demand would require a high percentage of affordable housing to be secured on new allocated sites within these areas which may not be viable.						

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	<p>Positive benefits in terms of facilities provision would be realised in the south east zone settlements, St Athan, the sustainable rural settlements and also at Llandow Newydd. However, for Llandow Newydd it is anticipated that the extent of the facilities provided would be limited due to the proposed 2750 dwellings. It is generally accepted that for a new settlement to be sustainable (that is support a sufficient range of services and facilities) it would have to be between 4,000 and 5,000 dwellings (see Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, TACPA 2007, and Eco Towns Prospectus Communities & Local Government 2007). Accordingly, whilst services within nearby settlements such as Cowbridge and Llantwit Major would be bolstered by increased demand, this SA objective is unlikely to be achieved within the Llandow Newydd proposal.</p> <p>The provision of new facilities as identified in the Llandow Newydd proposal would create some positive effects in and around the surrounding area. However these facilities could undermine the vitality and viability of the neighbouring settlements as residents may choose to relocate to Llandow Newydd. There could be some extraction from local centres in Cowbridge and Llantwit Major although it is acknowledged that they cater for niche markets.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The inclusion of policies for ensuring that appropriate community facilities are provided as part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are safeguarded would assist in meeting this objective. However, as indicated above, the option could lead to redevelopment pressures on existing facilities as a consequence of under use/viability.</p> <p>Appropriate phasing mechanism will need to be applied to the new settlement so as to ensure that facilities and services are provided in tandem with the occupation of dwellings.</p> <p>In addition, the use of section 106 agreements/ planning conditions could ensure that the development includes an appropriate mix of facilities, which could make it more sustainable and also assist in mitigating against the loss of vitality and viability within neighbouring centres. However the reliance on section 106/planning conditions highlights the level of intervention required to make a development in an unsustainable location sustainable.</p>						
3. To maintain and improve access for all.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Positive effects would be realised in the urban south east settlements and St Athan in terms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with the majority of benefits being realised within the new settlement, and to a lesser extent within sustainable rural settlements as a result of the limited levels of growth planned. However, for residents living in the other rural settlements existing rural access issues may not be addressed. The development of a new settlement also presents an opportunity for the creation of an accessible built environment.</p>						
Mitigation	Design policies within the LDP and Building regulations would provide the key mitigation tool for all development.						

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-
Commentary	<p>This option would help to tackle the causes of deprivation in the urban south east settlements, particularly within Barry where deprivation is a key issue (WIMD 2005)</p> <p>The facilities created by the Llandow Newydd development may also serve other settlements in the rural Vale currently with poor access to services, as would development in other rural sustainable settlements. However, this would not fully address this issue in the settlements where this is a localised problem.</p>						
Mitigation	It would be difficult to develop policies that could assist fully in addressing social and economic deprivation within the rural vale when the strategy option itself seeks to focus development primarily within a new rural settlement, where access to facilities and services is a major issue.						
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+	
Commentary	<p>Growth and regeneration in these settlements may enhance community spirit through an increase in the provision of new facilities and good design.</p> <p>The Llandow Newydd development, if well designed and executed has potential to create a settlement with a strong identity which could be enhanced by local residents. However, this would not be realised until the development is fully developed. To achieve this objective, attention would need to be given to obviating any risk of Llandow Newydd becoming a dormitory town, predominantly serving the needs of the commuting population.</p>						
Mitigation	Policies that ensure new development is properly integrated into existing communities as well as the provision of new community facilities, improved employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution within the settlements identified for growth.						

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Within the South East Zone and within the St Athan area, this option could contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more employment opportunities that are easily accessible by public transport hence fewer vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. However, for Llandow Newydd, existing employment opportunities are unlikely to serve the needs of all residents and it is inevitable that there would be an increase in peak time commuting. It is also understood that there will be no new rail link serving Llandow Newydd due to the scale of the proposal. Therefore any significant investment in the bus network could have a detrimental impact on existing rural services.</p> <p>A new settlement would nevertheless provide opportunities for applying the latest building codes to increase energy efficiency and decrease impact on carbon emission. However in the near future it is likely that this will become mandatory for all new housing. Any new development particularly that associated with Llandow Newydd will lead to an increase in energy use and flooding potential, destruction of green spaces, increased rapid run off rates etc.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan would need to ensure that Llandow Newydd provides adequate public transport facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents. However, as highlighted above this could undermine the ability of the plan to achieve other sustainability objectives elsewhere.</p> <p>In addition, employment opportunities in close proximity to the new settlement will be essential. This would have to be achieved by allocating employment land and promoting home working.</p>						
7. To minimise waste.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+	
Commentary	<p>The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits the levels of waste going to landfill. Similarly, National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify preferred locations for new regional waste management facilities. However, Llandow Newydd could place additional pressure on the delivery of recycling services in the rural vale.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Ensure that the plan includes a policy that requires the provision of recycling facilities within new developments.</p>						

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		+	-	0	+	+/-	-
Commentary	<p>The South East Zone provides the opportunity to develop brownfield sites in sustainable locations. It is anticipated that major development within and adjoining Barry and St Athan would utilise previously developed land, but there is likely to be some greenfield housing.</p> <p>However, in the rural Vale the development of Llandow Newydd would result in a significant loss of productive agricultural land, this being some 51 hectares of grade 3a and 36 hectares of grade 3b (Reading Agricultural Consultants Report 2008) with the remaining 99 hectares of industrial land associated with Llandow Trading and Industrial estates (not within the control of the promoters) will remain in its current form. Development in the other sustainable rural settlements could utilise some Brownfield land, but there is also likely to be some Greenfield development adjacent to these settlements.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Within the South East Zone policies should promote Brownfield sites over Greenfield sites and candidate site selection would mitigate against the loss of Greenfield sites. This could also assist in reducing the amount of Greenfield development within other sustainable rural settlements identified for development.</p> <p>However, with this option, Llandow Newydd would not be subject to the candidate site assessment and therefore no mitigation measures would be available for safeguarding the loss of currently productive agricultural land.</p>						
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Positive benefits would be realised in the urban South East Zone through enhancement and regeneration opportunities. In rural areas there could be a negative impact if the existing environment is adversely affected by new development.</p> <p>As stated above, the Llandow Newydd development would lead to the loss of productive Grades 3a and 3b agricultural land. This would have a negative impact on the natural environment.</p> <p>There could also be negative effects linked to schemes associated with the development, such as the Llysworney bypass. This road proposal is included within the adopted UDP and draft RTP and could be justified with or without the Llandow Newydd development.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>Policies that promote good design and respect both rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. The location of development particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.</p>						

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>New developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials; make efficient use of open space, access etc. and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to all intervention areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan, and to the new rural settlement at Llandow through its careful execution.</p> <p>However, secondary effects associated with the potential impacts on the built and natural environment due to its location and high dependency on the car could offset any potential positive benefits, especially within the rural Vale.</p>						
Mitigation	The new rural settlement should be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of open space, access etc. and promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new rural settlement in this manner could set a precedent for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan. However, it would be difficult to offset the secondary effects identified above.						
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. However, in the majority of cases they are protected by legislation and planning policy.</p> <p>There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p> <p>Development of the Llandow Newydd settlement could adversely affect landscape and heritage value in the immediate area.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of development particularly where it is in close proximity to nature designations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where this may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	++	--	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Focusing development within the South East Zone where there is already a large population and good access to public transport should have a positive effect on local sustainable transport use. Similarly, focussing development around other sustainable rural settlements could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect.</p> <p>The Llandow Newydd proposal includes an element of office premises and it is also adjacent to two existing employment sites. Therefore there is the potential for residents of the new settlement to reduce their need to travel for employment purposes. However it is unlikely that the office development would attract end users as there is little need for this within the rural vale (as supported within the Council's Employment Land Study). In addition existing employment opportunities at Llandow Trading and Industrial Estates are unlikely to serve the needs of all residents and therefore there would inevitably be an increase in peak time commuting.</p> <p>It is therefore likely that over time Llandow Newydd would generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting, although much depends upon the actual provision of public transport links. However, when compared to other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services and facilities.</p> <p>Therefore, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). Any major investment in the bus network to serve Llandow Newydd is likely to have an adverse effect on other rural bus services.</p> <p>While there are likely to be improved local public transport links within the areas of Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and St Athan this could result in longer journeys to Bridgend and Cardiff which are likely to require a change of service. The Llandow Newydd site is adjacent to a rail line, but it is understood that there will be no new rail link servicing the development due to the scale of the proposal and the limited service capacity on the Vale of Glamorgan railway line.</p>						
Mitigation	<p>The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting measures that address climate change. Subsequently, to meet this objective the plan will need to ensure that adequate public transport facilities are provided at the earliest stages of development, along with a suitable range of services and facilities for residents.</p>						

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.							
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue and the majority of available employment is in Barry, therefore limiting the extent to which this objective can be achieved in the rural vale.</p> <p>Provision of new housing at Llandow Newydd, in close proximity to existing and proposed employment sites, presents the opportunity for residents to reduce their need to travel for employment purposes. However it is unlikely that the proposed office development would attract end users as there is little need for this within the rural vale (as supported within the Council's Employment Land Study). In addition existing employment opportunities at Llandow Trading and Industrial Estates are unlikely to serve the needs of all residents and therefore there would inevitably be an increase in peak time commuting. Furthermore the loss of good quality agricultural land would have a negative financial impact of the farms affected (Reading Agricultural Consultants Report 2008).</p> <p>It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to inappropriately sized employment sites therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements, although options for smaller scale employment opportunities within the more sustainable settlements could increase rural employment opportunities. The proposed DTA St Athan facility is expected to create jobs.</p> <p>The Llandow Newydd development and the associated Llysworney Bypass would improve the attractiveness of the existing employment sites and could offer increased local job opportunities.</p>						
Mitigation	The location of any new development is a key determinant in the success of the plan in supporting this objective and on the basis of the above the opportunity to maximise employment opportunities within strategic areas such as Barry may be limited due to the concentration of new development elsewhere.						

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+
Commentary	<p>This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance the vitality and viability of existing centres through new development in the South East Zone and other sustainable rural settlements.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). Town Centres can also be made attractive to businesses therefore reducing the number of vacant units (e.g. Barry). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment development.</p> <p>However, for Llandow Newydd it is anticipated that the extent of the facilities provided may be limited due to the proposed 2750 dwellings. It is generally accepted that for a new settlement to be sustainable (that is support a sufficient range of services and facilities) it would have to be of between 4,000 and 5,000 dwellings (see Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, TACPA 2007, and Eco Towns Prospectus Communities & Local Government 2007). Accordingly, whilst Llandow Newydd may increase demand for services within nearby settlements such as Cowbridge and Llantwit Major this would be contrary to meeting this SA objective.</p>					
Mitigation	To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. Similarly the protection of small rural services such as shops and pubs will further support this objective.					
15. To promote appropriate tourism.						
	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	+	+	0	+	+	+
Commentary	As with Option 8, increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas. Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas and in particular support tourism led regeneration in Barry. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. By supporting a number of rural settlements, the strategy has the potential for enhancing the tourism potential of the rural vale.					
Mitigation	In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.					



Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	++	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	+	H
Comments: D – single Positive for Sustainable location, as the policy is not explicit about previously developed land.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>2 - Single positive at policy applies to a specific area that carries a minority of minor rural settlements.</p> <p>A – Addresses needs within the area, not outside.</p> <p>D – The policy does not seek protection of facilities.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive for spin off protection from increased provision.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	++	++	++	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>3 – Positives for promotion of sustainable transport, but negatives as they are limited to the sole purpose of reducing congestion.</p> <p>D – Implicit, not explicit</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	++	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments: B – Only realises single positive as sustainable transport is only seeking to address congestion. General promotion of sustainable transport would realise + +	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive effects from promoting development and activity			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>General Comment – Development will increase both the causes and effects of climate change. The promotion of development on its own would realise - - effects, unless mitigated by policy effects.</p> <p>6, A, B, E – promotion of Sustainable Transport targeted at congestion mitigates.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	○	○	○	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
8 – Despite promoting the regeneration of Barry, the policy does not include the term “brownfield development”. Consequently only single positive effects are identified. Addressing the promotion of brownfield land would realise ++.	A – Secondary positive for settlement focussed development helping to protect greenfield land.			
B - Addressing the promotion of brownfield land would realise ++.	D – Secondary positive for settlement focussed development reducing pressure on the countryside.			
E - Addressing the promotion of brownfield land would realise ++.	E – Secondary positive for the potential to restore contaminated land			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>9 – Policy only seeks to “manage “ not protect or enhance. Addressing protection and enhancement would realise more positive results.</p> <p>B – positive effects for coastal; areas, negative effects for impact of development upon the maritime environment in Barry.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: D – General promotion of sustainable transport would realise + +.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments: 11 – Policy only seeks positive management, not protection or enhancement.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>12 – Negative effects as the promotion of development (trip origins and destinations) cannot realise a reduction in need to travel, although development in sustainable locations is likely to realise positive effects by reducing number and length of trips.</p> <p>C, D - + + results would result if policy addressed sustainable transport generally rather than as a measure to tackle congestion.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	++	++	++	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	H
Comments: A – Only relates to allocated land B – Implicit not explicit.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's to, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	+	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments: 14 – Policy does not include all centres A – Implicit not explicit D – Regeneration not specifically addressed.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	++	++	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	++	++	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	++	++	++	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	++	++	++	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	++	++	++	H
Comments: 15 – Positives from promoting and managing tourism; Negatives as policy seeks to promote other uses which could be counter productive.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP1 – South East Zone

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 4	+ 5	+/- 2	O 2	- 2	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 42	+ 63	+/- 12	O 69	- 21	-- 0	? 0

The policy realises very positive effects with 14 double and 31 single positive effects overall. The strong positive effects reflect the policy's strong emphasis toward regeneration, tourism development and focussing development at sustainable locations. The relatively small number of single negative effects relate to climate change and protection issues, which often go hand in hand with development based regeneration policies. The positive nature of the policy is backed up by the absence of double negative effects that would normally be expected from climate change impacts. However mitigation from sustainable transport (to a certain degree) and secondary effects of protecting greenfield land by focussing on brownfield, in-settlement development have modified the overall effect.

Actions For Consideration

The policy does have some areas of concern that are not directly reflected by the SEA/SA effects.

- 1 The policy only seeks to promote sustainable transport as a means to address congestion, rather than adopting the principle of promoting sustainable transport with particular reference to addressing particular problems such as congestion.
- 2 Whilst Barry is a key focus of development to regenerate the area, the policy does not include any references to either brownfield development or restoring contaminated land to beneficial use.
- 3 The policy only seeks to manage important built and natural assets, rather than seeking to protect and enhance them. Managing assets could effectively realise their loss or denigration, which would be acceptable to the policy if this effect was realised in improving the living and working environment.

Recommendations for Change

1. The policy promotes sustainable transport solely for the purposes of reducing congestion. Amending the policy to reflect the promotion of sustainable transport as a principle, with particular proposals aimed at addressing specific congestion issues, would realise greater positive effects.
2. The policy promotes the regeneration of Barry as a cornerstone of the LDP, but does not address either brownfield development or restoring contaminated land to beneficial use, both of which would realise significantly positive effects.
3. Policy only seeks the positive management of built and natural assets. Addressing their protection and enhancement would realise significant positive effects.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	H
C Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>B – Barry in isolation would realise ++. However there is concern that the scale of development proposed at St Athan may be out-of-scale with existing facilities and the limitations on sustainable transport modes may result in the settlement becoming a less accessible location.</p> <p>C – Would realise ++ result if expressly addressed.</p> <p>D – Positive for Barry, negative for greenfield development at St Athan</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	++	++	++	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: A – Positive for Barry, Negative for concerns over St Athan	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	O	O	O	H
B Improve public perception of access	O	O	O	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	O	O	O	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A, B – Secondary positive from proposed Barry access road</p> <p>C – Secondary positives</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	++	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>5 - Positive for Barry, Negative for concerns over St Athan</p> <p>B – Restricted to + as not expressly stated for St Athan.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>6 – New development, increased population and increased employment will all result in increased causes of climate change</p> <p>C – potential positives if specifically addressed and stated.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments: A – Could realise positives if expressly addressed	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	++	++	++	H
Comments: 8 – Only + , limited by greenfield development at St Athan	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positives from brownfield development at Barry D - Secondary positives from brownfield development at Barry			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>9 – Positive for potential protection of built environment at Barry, negatives from greenfield development at St Athan</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary negative effects as the policy does not address the issue of adverse impact upon the maritime environment.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	+	+	+	H
Comments: 10 – Implicit but not explicit D – Specific reference to NCN at St Athan would realise ++	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	++	++	++	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	++	++	++	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments: C – Specialised nature of employment sites at St Athan restrict effects to a single positive.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan’s town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	+	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	++	++	++	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan’s town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments: 14 – Restricted to single positive as the policy only addresses 2 centres.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			C – Secondary negative for potential to encourage out-of-town retail at St Athan.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary positive for utilising the existing Barry waterfront for event based tourism.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP2– Strategic Regeneration Sites

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 4	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 5	<div style="background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 39	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 87	<div style="background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 15	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 66	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 18	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 6	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0

Overall the policy realises positive effects. However the policy also realises two sets of double negative effects from climate change issues, as well as a number of single negatives. This antagonistic set of results reflects the nature of the policy, which addresses the development of two markedly differing settlements; the Barry redevelopment seeking to regenerate the historic built environment whilst the St Athan development seeking to build on the existing aerospace specialisation and using greenfield development to bolster employment and housing levels.

Many of the anticipated effects are tempered by the differences between the settlements and their proposed development. It is highly likely that, if the settlements were addressed independently, the anticipated effects would be more severe both positively and negatively. However, given that the purpose of the SEA/SA is to ensure environmental considerations are taken into account in decision-making, the strategic approach of offsetting effects from differing policies (or settlements) is appropriate for determining the strategic effects of the plan.

On balance the policy will realise significant positives and significant negatives that other policies in the plan will need to mitigate and address.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises one issue that may warrant further considerations

- 1 The Barry Waterfront development is likely to have significant effects upon the maritime environment that the development is based around. This issue is not addressed by the policy.

Recommendations for Change

1. The policy promotes development at Barry waterfront that could lead to significant adverse impacts upon the maritime environment. Addressing the issue of the protection of the Maritime environment would realise greater positive effects in terms of flood risk, water quality and, potentially, climate change issues.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	++	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
A – Policy would realise ++ results if it specifically addressed type and tenure				

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">C – Secondary positive through providing housing</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Single positive as it relates solely to housing	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B - secondary positive through providing housing in existing communities.			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B - Secondary positives as the policy facilitates provision rather than providing community facilities.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	--	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	-	-	-	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>D – Potential double negative as some sites are in flood risk areas, mitigated by potential for mitigation through permeable surfaces at detailed design stage.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Secondary positives as policy facilitates provision rather than providing renewable energy generation</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>A – Housing targets previously developed land in the short term with more greenfield development occurring in the latter two periods.</p> <p>B – Positive effects would be realised if provision of recycling facilities were directly addressed.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	++	++	++	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	+	-	M
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	++	O	O	H
Comments: General Comment – the redevelopment of Barry is assuming brownfield development.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	-	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	?	?	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	?	?	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Can be mitigated as part of detailed design.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: 10 – More positive results could be realised if design quality was specifically addressed. C, D, E & F – These issues are not addressed but could be incorporated in detail design.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			B – secondary positive as policy facilitates provision rather than specifically providing

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positives</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP3 – Housing Requirements

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 4	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 2	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 2	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 2	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 17	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 35	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 8	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 134	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 30	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 4

As a policy promoting development (housing in this instance) it would be normally be expected that the effects would show a balance of positives and negatives as a result of the competing economic and environmental factors. This policy is no exception. Significant negative effects realised through climate change and waste objectives and additional negatives for greenfield loss due, in part, to greenfield development associated with the allocated development at St Athan. Conversely the development of Barry waterfront, with its significant brownfield development will realise economic and environmental positives. In any SEA/SA Assessment the consideration of brownfield and greenfield development will be a balance between the conflicting effects. On balance, this assessment finds that the positive effects slightly outweigh the negatives (probably due to the economic slant of the SEA/SA Assessment). However, when all the results for the policy are taken into account the policy is considered to be neutral overall.

In assessing the policy it was assumed that the development at Barry waterfront would be prioritised and as such much of the brownfield development would occur during the short term, with the greenfield development taking place largely in the medium and long terms periods. This assumption has been reflected in a number of the assessment aims. It is important to note, however, that this prioritisation may not occur, or may occur over a more protracted period than has been assumed. If this were the case the assessment would realise a more negative slant, although it would still be likely to be assessed as neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The policy, by its nature, realises diametrically opposing effects. It is not possible to mitigate the effects by policy changes, however. Consequently there are no recommended actions for this policy.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positives (if policy related to previous housing policy, or stated that housing would be built in areas of need it would realise positive results)</p> <p>D – Secondary positives and site specific (if policy related to previous housing policy, or stated that housing would be built in areas of need it would realise positive results)</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>General – For assessment purposes housing is not considered to be a facility.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>2 – Secondary positives – explanation of when delivery would be likely to occur (relating back to housing policy) would realise positive results.</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments: B – Dependent upon location	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	-	-	-	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary Positives – facilitates provision rather than actually providing</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments: C – Policy does not address this issue but reference to the potential for incorporating renewable energy generation would realise positives.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>7 – The lack of locational direction and the fact that the policy is promoting built development realises highly negative result. Social housing tends to be built to higher environmental standards but this is beyond the control of the policy.</p> <p>A – Policy does not address this, but if it did it would realise positive results.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	
<p>Comments:</p> <p>General – Policy contains neither reference to spatial distribution nor sustainable location for the provision of Affordable Housing.</p> <p>B, E – Site Specific.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	?	?	?	
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>9 - The Policy contains neither reference to spatial distribution nor sustainable location for the provision of Affordable Housing. In this instance the effects have been identified as unclear. However, given the lack of locational direction within the policy, and the fact that the policy reference the ability of RSLs to build outside settlement limits without any restriction, the effects of this policy could easily have been identified as --.</p> <p>C, D – This is site and location specific, which is not addressed in the policy. Consequently the effects have been identified as unclear. However, given the lack of indication of where provision will be made, the effects of this policy could easily have been identified as --.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	M
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>11 – Secondary negatives as provision could take place anywhere</p> <p>A - Secondary negatives as development could take place anywhere</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	?	?	?	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>12 – Negatives for reducing the need to travel, positives for the potential to be located in sustainable locations. It should be noted that the policy does include any reference to where provision will be made and it is being assumed that some provision will be in sustainable locations, although the effects would be - - if this is not the case.</p> <p>C – lack of definition in location of provision realises neutral effects.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>13 – Secondary positives for construction</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim		Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	?	?	?	
A	Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B	Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C	Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	?	?	?	
E	Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	?	?	?	
Comments:		Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	-	-	-	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 1	+/- 2	O 6	- 1	-- 2	? 2
All Results	++ 6	+ 21	+/- 6	O 138	- 33	-- 6	? 27

The Policy addresses the numbers of affordable units to be provided, but does not provide any spatial direction to where the affordable housing will be built. In addition to the lack of spatial direction, the Reasoned Justification identifies that RSLs can develop sites that lie outside settlement boundaries without stating any restrictions. Given this the only assumption that can be made for the assessment is that the policy allows affordable housing development anywhere in the county borough.

As a result the Policy has realised significant negative effects, with no less than six Objective sets being negative overall. This position is reinforced by 2 Objectives being double negative and a further Objective being single negative. Overall the policy realises 39 negative effects, compared to only 27 positive effects and 5 positive Objective sets. Three of the negative Objection sets are highly negative, namely those relating to Climate Change, Waste Management, and the effective and efficient use of land.

In addition to the above, the Policy realised 27 unclear effects, with two of these relating directly to Objectives. The unclear effects are generally realised where the effects from a particular Objective or Aim are, to some extent, dependent upon the location of the development or upon external factors not under the control of the plan. It should be noted that normal assessment practice would assume the worst-case scenario where the predicted effects are uncertain and **this would have undoubtedly realised significantly increased numbers of single and double negative effects** (to such a degree that the policy would have serious adverse environmental impacts). However, despite the fact that the policy does not spatially address affordable housing delivery, it would not be inappropriate to consider that affordable housing has strong links to volume house building and could be developed in similar areas to pro-rata levels. Given this it was considered appropriate to identify the unclear effects as unclear, instead of the worst-case scenario effects.

By contrast the Policy only realises one highly positive Objective set and one moderately positive set, both of which are related directly to the provision of housing.

Given the above the SEA/SA identifies that this policy, as written, will result in negative effects.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP4 – Affordable Housing Provision

Actions For Consideration

- 1 The policy only addresses the required level of provision of affordable housing. The policy should address the spatial delivery of affordable housing as well.
- 2 The Reasoned Justification does not qualify the issue of RSLs being able to develop anywhere (outside settlement boundaries).
- 3 There are three Objective sets (6 - Climate Change, 7 - Waste Management and 8 - Efficient and effective Use of Land) that are realising highly negative effects. Addressing the relevant issues for these could significantly reduce the negative effects.
- 4 There are two objective sets (9 - Protect and Enhance Built and Natural Environment, 14 - Vitality/Viability of Centres) that realise significant unclear effects. Addressing the relevant issues for these could realise more positive effects.

Recommendations for Change

1. The policy needs to directly address the spatial distribution of affordable housing. It is recommended that policy and/or RJ include simple cross-referencing to other policies (especially the general housing policy CSP3) and addresses how affordable housing is delivered through (and therefore in the same locations as) general volume building. In addition, whilst the RJ sets out the areas of highest need, it fails to link the need to delivery. A simple reference to this would resolve the issue.
2. The statement in paragraph 5.36 relating to RSLs building outside settlement limits raises significant issues in SEA/SA terms, particularly when there is no acknowledgement to restrictions applied to it. It is recommended that the RJ be reworded to rephrase the statement, by referencing an exceptions policy that includes appropriate criteria to ensure that delivery is sustainable.
3. Climate change is a particular concern in this policy (as only 2 out of 7 factors are not negative and the Objective is a double positive), particularly as it realises significantly more negative effects than the general housing policy CSP3. Whilst it may be repetitive, it is well worth including references to:
 - i Social housing being generally built to higher environmental standards than general housing
 - ii Promoting sustainable construction
 - iii Potential for local renewable energy generation.

It must be noted that, as it stands, the assessment of this policy could lead the overall SEA/SA assessment to question the sustainability of the overall policy framework. If the above issues are addressed then it is likely that a re-assessment of the policy would realise a significantly more positive result, which would preclude such an adverse SEA/SA finding.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>2 – Secondary positives from providing employment opportunities</p> <p>D – Secondary positives from additional spend</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	O	O	O	H
B Improve public perception of access	O	O	O	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	O	O	O	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments: 7 – Potential to use existing buildings not fully addressed.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>9 – positive effects from focussing development on specific sites and locations, whilst negative effects are realised from the greenfield development associated with some of the sites.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A, C, D – Secondary Positives from directing employment uses to specific sites.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positives</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>General – No assumption has been made on the scale of development or numbers of employees</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	++	++	++	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	+	+	+	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	H
Comments: D - Training associated with new employment	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim		Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A	Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B	Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C	Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E	Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:		Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
D – Single positive for facilitating regeneration programmes		E – Secondary positives			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>15 – Secondary positives as spin off from increased employment</p> <p>A – Secondary positives as spin off from increased employment</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP5 – Employment Requirements

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 5	+/- 2	O 5	- 0	-- 2	? 0
All Results	++ 15	+ 42	+/- 15	O 138	- 18	-- 9	? 0

This is a development promotion policy that realises significant levels of positive effects. The policy realises 15 double positive effects and nearly three times as many single positives, related primarily on social and economic factors, and positive results from the knock-on effects of protecting the countryside by focussing development onto specific sites and areas.

The policy does realise nine double negative effects, relating directly to Climate Change and Waste Management, and both of these Objective sets realise highly negative effects overall. However this is only to be expected from policy that seeks to engender economic and employment growth. Outside of these two Objective sets only one set of negative effects are realised in the assessment, namely in respect of promoting technologies to reduce the need to travel.

The assessment also realises 15 positive/negative effects. These relate to Aims and Objectives that incorporate two factors, one of which is sustainable transport. These results realise positive effects from the one factor and negative from the sustainable transport element as 2 of the identified locations are not considered to be appropriately accessible by sustainable modes. The effects are not balanced out (as most cases of positive/negative effects would be) because the positive and negative effects are derived from differing sources and are not generally compatible.

Overall the policy delivers an assessment on the positive side of neutral that could, when cumulative effects of other policies are taken into account, realise a strongly positive assessment for what is essentially an allocation policy.

Actions For Consideration

The policy realises positive effects and the content of the policy is clear. Consequently there are no recommended actions for this policy.

Recommendations for Change

1. Paragraph 5.41 seems to set out policy in the Reasoned Justification by addressing the issues of employment land requirement and the promotion of diversification and enterprise in the rural economy. If these issues are to be addressed by this policy they should be included in the policy text rather than the Reasoned Justification. If the intention is to reference other policies that flesh-out the strategic policy then the paragraph could be reworded to remove ambiguity over whether it is policy or supporting and referencing text.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	O	O	O	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: D - Policy aims to maintain/enhance vitality and viability	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 2, A – Cumulative positives with other policies will realise ++ results			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>3 – Secondary positives</p> <p>B – Secondary positives</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	O	O	O	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 4 – Secondary positives			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments: B - Shops considered to be facilities, but not community facilities	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: 6, A, B – negative effects from development and building, positive effects from reduced outcommuting for shopping once shops are built.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary positives			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positives			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments: C – effects are site specific, could potentially realise positive and/or negative effects	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			A – Secondary Positives for in-settlement focus for development.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>11, A – Secondary Positives from building re-use</p> <p>B – Secondary Positives from niche retailing.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments: 12 – Negative effects from development (trip destinations for this policy) increasing the need to travel, positive effects from sustainable locations reducing the number and length of trips.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary Positives from development in sustainable locations.			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary Positives from retail employment			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	++	++	++	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	++	++	++	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positives from sustainable locations (the policy does not make centres accessible).</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	O	O	O	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	O	O	O	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	O	O	O	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP6 – Retail

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 6	+/- 1	O 4	- 1	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 12	+ 66	+/- 12	O 132	- 12	-- 0	? 3

Generally a positive policy reflecting the focus of development in accessible and sustainable locations. Climate change factors have realised positive/negative effects as sustainable locations realise positive effects in reducing climate change causes, but overall development realises negative effects generally. The Negative effects are generally realised against waste factors, with a negative on reducing the need to travel, which has been mitigated down from a **--** due to the focus on sustainable locations.

The policy impact upon historic built environment is unclear. The policy does not directly address the issue of protecting the built heritage, although the policy does look to maximise reuse of existing buildings. The policy's focus on developing the retail centres could, however, realise loss of built heritage

Actions For Consideration

The policy is generally positive and the negative features will undoubtedly be addressed by other policies. Therefore there are no areas recommended for action.

The policy could be strengthened by addressing the issue of protection and enhancement of the built environment, in seeking to maximise reuse of existing buildings, and the promotion of new retail development.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">1 – Secondary positives from improving the sustainability of locations.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">B – Secondary positives from improving the sustainability of locations.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	++	++	++	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: 2 – Cycle routes are considered to be a facility for the purposes of assessment	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			D – Secondary positives from improving the accessibility.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	++	++	++	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">D – Secondary positive</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments: B – Cycle routes are considered to be a facility for the purposes of assessment	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			5 – Secondary positives from increasing accessibility retaining population.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments: 6 – Positives for sustainable transport and reduce congestion, negative from proposed road building.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			F – secondary positives from associated landscaping

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A – Secondary positives – high potential for use of secondary aggregates.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	+	+	+	H
Comments: A – Assumed greenfield land take for airport link, cycle routes and other proposals.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			C – Secondary Positives.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	++	++	++	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>10 – Secondary positives – all new development could realise appropriate improvements</p> <p>B – Secondary positives</p> <p>E – secondary positives from associated landscaping</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positives through increased accessibility			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	O	O	O	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	--	--	--	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	++	++	++	H
Comments: 12 – Highly positive effects (++) from enabling sustainable modes, highly negative effects (--) from reducing the need to travel.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positives from improving the sustainability of locations.			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>13 – Secondary positives – improving access to employment not provision of employment</p> <p>E - Secondary positives from improving the sustainability of locations.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	++	++	++	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Secondary positives from making centres more accessible and attractive</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	++	++	++	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	O	O	O	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	O	O	O	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positives from improving accessibility of tourism destinations.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP7 – Transportation

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 5	+/- 2	O 7	- 0	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 27	+ 66	+/- 12	O 120	- 9	-- 3	? 0

This policy realises strongly positive effects relates to the provision of sustainable transport infrastructure and the associate benefits derived from increasing accessibility (particularly to those areas of the county borough that will accommodate the majority of growth). The fact that 27 double positive effects have been recorded shows the positive effect that the policy will have, and this is only reinforced with the very large number of single positives that have also been realised. One issue to note, however, is that only one of the Objectives has realised a double positive effect, which indicates that the policy scores positively for specific factors rather than on the strategic level. Despite this 6 of the Objective sets are strongly positive (indicating that sustainable transport and accessibility have wide ranging effects) whilst conversely there are no Objective sets that are negative.

A number of positive/negative effects have been realised. These have been realised more from the way the SEA/SA assessment framework has been set up than from the direct effects of the policy. Some of the Objectives and aims include two factors that can realise wildly differing effects. This is the case with this policy as the Framework links:

- i) Minimising the causes of climate change (positive for provision of sustainable modes) and managing the effects of climate change (negative because of the land take for the provision of the infrastructure), and
- ii) Reducing the need to travel (highly negative because providing transport by any mode will encourage and facilitate travel) and provision of sustainable modes (highly positive, as this is the purpose of the policy).

If these issues were to be separated the resulting effects would enhance the positive nature of the policy.

Overall the policy positively contributes to the sustainability of the plan.

Actions For Consideration

As a positive policy there are no recommended actions for consideration.

Recommendations for Change

- 1 The first paragraph of the policy is reiterative in that it seeks sustainable transport to meet economic, social and environmental needs. It may be better, and be more comprehensive, to rephrase the policy so that transport improvements that meet social, economic and environmental needs, promote RTP objectives and assist in delivering sustainable development will be favoured.
- 2 the first sentence does not make sense in this context as it refers to the provision of a strategic highway network (which one would assume is already present). It is likely that this was intended to address an “improved” or “effective” strategic network.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments: C – Positive for suitable for purpose, negative for accessibility	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – assumed they are not in accessible locations, so they will increase transport emissions.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positives (prosiect Gwyrdd) E – Secondary positives from reducing landfill requirements.			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	+	+	+	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	++	++	++	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	++	++	++	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Secondary negatives, as they are unlikely to be high density.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>9 – Secondary positives (reduced landfill requirement) and secondary negatives (effects upon built environment)</p> <p>A – Secondary positives from reduced landfill requirement</p> <p>B – Secondary positives</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>10 – Secondary negatives from design and layout</p> <p>C – Secondary positives as it could promote them</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	-	-	-	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>13 – Secondary positives</p> <p>C – secondary positives</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 4	+/- 0	O 11	- 0	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 12	+ 24	+/- 6	O 186	- 9	-- 0	? 0

With three quarters of the effects being neutral, this has to be considered to be a neutral policy. This sort of result would be expected from a policy that is targeted at a specific and limited landuse, as the limited scope of the proposed landuse is likely to have very specific and limited effects. The key consideration for such policies is the effects identified by the remainder of the indicators. These are dominated by positive effects with the only negative effects relating to sustainable locations, and reduction of energy use and air pollution.

Overall, whilst the policy is neutral, the assessment realises a positive slant.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no actions for consideration for this policy.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	M
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	-	-	-	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments: C - Rural exceptions could be precluded	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	O	O	O	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	O	O	O	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary negatives as there is the potential to lose facilities</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	-	-	-	M
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positives from community benefits from the industry</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	+	+	+	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	++	++	++	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – positive whilst resource is protected, negative when it is worked.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	-	-	-	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	M
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary negatives from potential ground water contamination offset by secondary positives from potential water body creation as part of restoration.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	-	-	-	M
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Secondary and alternate resources	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary negatives			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 13 – Secondary positives.			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+	+	+	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP9 – Minerals

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 2	+/- 3	O 9	- 1	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 3	+ 24	+/- 21	O 165	- 24	-- 0	? 0

Whilst the policy seeks to protect existing resources and to promote the sustainable use and reuse/recycling of minerals, the policy also needs to be considered against the reason why the mineral resource is being protected, i.e. mineral extraction. In undertaking the assessment all 3 elements have been taken into account in identifying the predicted effects. It should be noted that the mineral extraction element would realise significantly more negative responses than the others, whilst reuse and recycling minerals would realise significantly more positives. The protection element will realise positives for protecting land but negatives for the sterilisation of land from development through its protection. This is borne out by the results of this assessment.

The majority (three fifths) of the identified effects are a neutral, whilst identical numbers of single positive and single negative effects have been identified. Twenty one results show positive and negative effects whilst the only departure from this position is the three double positive effects realised for the reuse of secondary resources.

Given the results this policy is considered to be neutral in effect.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment arises no actions that need to be considered.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments: D – Policy emphasis promotes new facilities rather than protecting existing ones.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>3, A, B, C – Secondary positives for cycling and walking</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	O	O	O	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	5 - Secondary positives			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary negative from seeking to promote rural tourism			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	M
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	M
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	M
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	H
Comments: 8 – The policy has an element of “anything – anywhere” development encouraged outside existing settlements. B, E – Effects would be site specific. D – Potential for loss of high quality land.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	M
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	M
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	-	-	-	M
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	-	-	-	M
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	M
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positives</p> <p>D – Secondary positives – direct reference to cycling/walking would realise positive effects.</p> <p>E – Potential secondary negatives for Porthkerry Park</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments: 11 – Only single positive as policy only seeks to promote, not protect, tourist asset.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	M
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	++	++	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	++	++	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	-	-	-	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	++	++	++	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	++	++	++	H
Comments: C – Policy does not seek to protect the asset.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	5	+/-	1	O	4	-	4	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	18	+	42	+/-	21	O	105	-	45	--	0	?	6

This overall aim of the policy is to promote tourism in the county borough. Whilst the policy does seek to “protect and enhance” tourism facilities, it is not considered that the policy seeks to protected the tourism asset as a whole. The assessment has been undertaken on this basis and there are a number of instances (e.g. 11, 15C) where the policy has scored more negatively due to the lack of protection for the existing asset.

The policy promotes tourism development to encourage economic development in the county borough. As with all policies that promote development there are inherent positive effects, from economic and social factors, and negative effects, from environmental factors. This policy, however, seeks tourism development both within existing settlements and the expansion of rural based tourism as well. It would be expected that such a stance would engender more negative effects than would normally be expected, and this is the case for this policy, with the assessment realising 45 negative effects, 4 of which relate to Objectives. In addition 21 positive/negative effects were also identified, indicating a balance between significant positive and negative effects

However, offsetting the negative effects are 42 single positive and 18 double positive effects, as well as the positive elements in the 21 positive/negative effects. The positive effects slightly outweigh the negative effects, although the positive and negative effects are realised from differing sustainability pillars. Consequently there is little scope for mitigating or reducing the negative effects without also reducing or nullifying the positive effects, as positive action to mitigate negative effects will have an adverse impact upon positive effects by blunting them and vice versa.

Overall the policy realises an overall neutral assessment, although slightly to the positive side of neutral but not significant enough to warrant a positive assessment.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP10 – Tourism

Actions For Consideration

The assessment has raised one issue:

1. The policy is heavily biased toward the promotion of tourism at the expense of protecting the existing tourism and, to a lesser extent, natural assets. A positive and direct reference to ensuring that new tourism development does not adversely impact the existing tourism asset would realise positive effects.

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	M
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	-	-	-	M
C Provide affordable housing	-	-	-	M
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	-	-	-	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	-	-	-	M
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>2 – Neutral effect realised as the protection afforded by the policy is less likely to stifle and preclude provision of facilities.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A – Secondary negatives as policy may stifle opportunities to increase accessibility.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	-	-	-	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	+	+	+	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
A Retain greenfield land	++	++	++	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	-	M
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	++	++	++	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	++	++	++	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	++	++	++	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	++	++	++	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	-	-	-	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	++	++	++	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments: 11 – Only realises a single positive as it does not address culture	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	-	-	-	M
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	-	-	-	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	O	O	O	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	-	-	-	M
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	-	-	-	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>15 - Secondary positive from protecting the natural tourist asset.</p> <p>A - Secondary positive from protecting the natural tourist asset.</p>			

Core Strategic Policy – CSP11 – Built and Natural Environment

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 3	+/- 2	O 7	- 2	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 21	+ 48	+/- 12	O 117	- 39	-- 0	? 0

The policy seeks to protect the built and natural environment. As such it will score highly positively on environmental factors but will realise significant negative effects in respect of economic factors due to the potential for the protection to preclude the opportunity for development. This is reflected in the assessed effects of the policy, with 48 single positives and 21 double positives relating primarily to environmental factors. The positive effects are bolstered by tourism related positives, which are derived from the secondary effect of protecting the natural and built tourism asset.

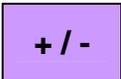
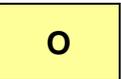
Negative effects are realised through impacts derived from the restrictions placed on development by the policy protection.

Overall the policy balances on the positive side and therefore the policy should be considered to provide a positive overall effect.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no issues that require further consideration.

Consideration of Results

CSP Policy Results	 0	 24	 4	 43	 8	 0	 0
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The Core Strategy Policies are the over-arching policies that set out the policy requirements and the broad spatial distribution of development for the LDP. As such they do include detailed policies that address specific policy matters and will not address detailed development matters. In undertaking the assessment the policies realised 8 overall negative effects that are addressed below. However, these negatives reflect, in part, the omission of the detailed considerations that should be addressed in the managing development policy set.

By contrast the policies realise 24 overall positive effects, predominantly related to the provision of development, bringing brownfield and contaminated land to beneficial use and in protecting the built and natural environment (as a result of focussing development into exiting settlement).

The policies also raise four positive/negative effects, which stem from tensions between protecting and developing land, or from tensions associated with the SEA/SA Objective or aim. These are also addressed below.

Overall Negative Effects

- 6** *To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.* ( 4,  2,  3 [9 of 11])
The assessment realises significant negative effects from this Objective. The Core Policy set does not directly address the issue of minimising the causes of climate change, although secondary impacts of sustainable transport and accessibility elements of the policies do offset some of the highly negative effects, as transport emission are a key cause.

Transport is a major player in a number of the highly negative effects realised on the policy assessments as well. The development proposed in the Core Strategy Policies identifies development in sustainable locations (e.g. Barry) but also identifies development in places highly accessible by the car and less accessible by sustainable modes. In addition to this the policy aim of promoting tourism growth, and associated increases in visitor numbers, also realise significantly high levels of transport movement. The transport implications of the development strategy realise highly negative effects. However, mitigation for these effects are likely to be derived from detailed development issues, which are too detailed to be addressed by the Core Strategy Policies. Consequently it is always likely that negative effects would be realised at the Strategy level for this issue.

The Objective itself also causes an element of the negativity in the assessment as it asks for two different impacts, which are not mutually compatible, i.e it seeks the minimisation of the causes of climate change and the management of the effects of climate change. A policy would need to demonstrate positive contribution toward both elements in order to realise a positive effect, However the Core Strategy Policies are focussed on spatially locating development and whilst they ensure the development is located in accessible places served by a range of sustainable transport modes, they do little to manage the effects of climate change and would not, therefore, realise positive effects. In fact this is the source of the 3 positive/negative effects.

6A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) (- - 1, - 7, +/- 1 [9 of 11])

The negative effects for this Aim are directly related to transport issues, although a negative effects has been identified for the employment policy (CSP5) recognising that employment growth will realise increases in emissions. However the issue of traffic generation and congestion are the key factors and, as outlined above, the strategy will realise negative effects from traffic issues. Policy CSP1, along with policy CSP7 Transport, is the only policy to address sustainable transport improvements. However CSP1 only seeks improvements to ease congestion, whilst Policy CSP7 only seeks improvements that promote the objectives of the RTP. The Core Strategic Policies lack a general intention to improve sustainable transport infrastructure, which would reduce the negative impacts realised from transport related issues.

6B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) (- - 3, - 6, +/- 1 [10 of 11])

The provision of development will inevitably lead to an increase in energy consumption. The Core Strategic Policies set out the development levels for housing, employment and retail and their spatial location. It is not unsurprising, therefore, that the policies realise significant negatives for this Aim. This Aim realises 9 negative effects from 11 assessments, with the other two being positive/negative and neutral. The lack of any positive effects indicates that there is little, if any, mitigation for this issue. The only mitigation from the policy set comes from sustainable transport, which has only a limited impact. It should be noted that energy efficiency, particularly within buildings, lies outside the scope of the LDP and, as such, remains outside the scope of both the LDP and this SEA/SA assessment.

6E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change (- - 0, - 5, +/- 2 [7 of 11])

This Aim relates to protecting the natural environment from the effects of climate change. Whilst the Aim is simple it is comprised of two distinct factors. Firstly it raises the issue of whether the causes of climate change have been addressed. This has already been assessed under Objective 6, realising significant negative effects. Secondly it considers whether there is provision for the natural environment to adapt to the effects of climate change (which is distinctly different from just protecting it). The assessment scores negatively, which reflects that the policy suite does not address provisions that could enable the natural environment to

adapt. Mitigation for the issue of adaption could only really be addressed through specific policy intervention which could be delivered elsewhere in the policy framework.

6 Objective Set - Climate Change

As an Objective set the assessments do not realise any overall positive effects, with only 7 positive effects (5 from just one policy) realised from the total 77 effects. The negative nature of the results, and the marked lack of compensatory positive effects, indicate that consideration should be given to addressing issues of climate change through the Core Strategic Policies. As the LDP is hierarchical and the Managing Development and Managing Growth policies should provide specific policies for delivering the LDP strategy, it is unlikely that the lower policies, however stringently worded, could have sufficient weight to counter the negative effects from the Strategy.

7 **To Minimise Waste** (■ 2, ■ 5, +/- 0 [7 of 11])

It would be natural for a development plan to realise negative effects from this Objective purely because it would be promoting development. The main issue with regard to this Objective is that whilst 2 double positive effects have been realised, no double positives have been realised to provide mitigation or minimisation, even though the Core Strategic Policies include a policy on sustainable waste management. It should be noted, however, that the ability for a development plan to impact upon the generation of waste (which is the central issue) is limited. The Development Plan can provide the framework for waste to be managed sustainably, but there is little scope for it to address the sources of waste generation. Notwithstanding this, the plan could realise mitigating positives from addressing sustainable development and construction methods, prioritising redevelopment of existing buildings and using secondary sources of materials.

7C **Avoid landfill of waste** (■ 0, ■ 6, +/- 0 [6 of 11])

The issues with this Aim are similar to those outlined for Objective 7 above, i.e. the ability of the LDP to directly impact upon the generation of sources of waste that result in landfill of waste. In contrast to Objective 7 above, however, this aim realises double positive effects for Policy CSP8 – Sustainable Waste Management, which provides the mechanism for reducing the levels of waste that is landfilled. Whilst the policy does receive a majority of negative responses, the double positive effects of the policy CSP8 does balance out the overall effects. However, similar to Objective 7, further mitigation could be realised from addressing sustainable development and construction methods, prioritising redevelopment of existing buildings and using secondary sources of materials

8D *Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value* (- - 0, - 5, +/- 2 [7 of 11])

This Aim is unusual in that it realises a majority of negative effects, but actually also realises a significant number of secondary positives as well. The Core Strategic Policies promote both brownfield and greenfield development that, under this Aim, realises the negative effects from the greenfield development. However the brownfield development realises secondary positive effects for focussing some development into existing centres, which takes pressure off the countryside. Further to this Policy CSP11 Built and Natural Environment realises a double positive effect that also balances out the negative effects. When the primary effects are considered the policy realises an overall negative effect. However, when the secondary effects are taken into account, the policy effects would be in balance and an overall neutral effect would be realised.

It should be noted that the Aim also contributes to some of the negative effects realised through the assessment. The Aim seeks the protection of three distinct things, the countryside from inappropriate development, protection of high-grade agricultural land, and protection of high value landscape. In assessment terms to realise a positive for this Aim it would need to address at least 2 of the three factors in order to be significant enough to warrant a positive result. Where only one of these matters is addressed it leaves the other two susceptible to negative effects. The negatives from the two matters are likely to outweigh the positives of the one matter and a more negative effect is realised.

12B *Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)* (- - 1, - 3, +/- 0 [4 of 11])

This Aim realises no positive effects and realises one double negative and three single negative results. The Core Strategic Policies do not address the issue of technology to reduce the need to travel, and it is questionable whether the provision of such technology is within the scope of the development plan (which would mean that the plan could never realise positive outcomes). However, it should also be noted that neither the Policies nor Reasoned Justifications include any reference to this issue, which could provide mitigation even though it would be unlikely to change the negative effects.

It should also be pointed out that the ability of the LDP to influence “the need to travel” is extremely limited (if it can do it at all). Even allocating mixed-use development requires those living in the dwellings to walk to their place of work, requiring a “trip”, albeit on foot. Added to this the LDP is required to provide housing, employment retail and community/leisure development, meaning the LDP provides both origins and destinations for trips which would undoubtedly increase the need to travel. It is more feasible for a development plan to meet the other Government Transport Objectives of reducing the overall number of trips (e.g. mixed-use development resulting in combined trips), reducing the length of trips (providing sufficient facilities in the county borough to retain its population), promoting use of sustainable transport (locating development accessible by public transport) and reducing the number of short trips made by the car (increasing priority for pedestrian/cyclist movement).

As it stands this Aim could only realise a negative effect and the assessment results, with seven neutral effects, realise only a moderately negative effect.

Overall Positive/Negative Effects

In general the overall positive/negative effects are realised over a juxtaposition between either two policy factors or two elements of the Objective or Aim. The positive/negative effects is realised where the positive and negative effects are of sufficient weight to be significant even though they balance each other out. Where positive and negative effects of lesser significance are identified then a neutral (balanced) effect would be recorded. The positive/negative effects need to be considered as the significance of the effects could have overall SEA/SA implications.

8A Retain Greenfield Land

The positive/negative effects for this Aim stem from the fact that the Core Strategic Policies identify both brownfield and greenfield development. Strategic Policies need to set out the whole scope of the proposed development for the area, which would include the need for both brownfield and greenfield development. It is obvious that for most issues they would realise diametrically opposing effects and this borne out by the effects identified in the assessments and the overall effect. Detailed policies elsewhere within the policy framework will address the negative issues raised for both greenfield and brownfield development.

9 To Protect And Enhance The Built And Natural Environment.

This is similar to the issues realised through 8A above, although it is the Aim that includes the greenfield / brownfield issue. The Aim requires that both elements be addressed to realise double positive or negative effects, when in truth where positives are realised for one element, negatives are likely to be realised for the other. It should also be noted that the assessments also realised one double positive and two single positive effects and no negative ones. Consequently, despite the overall positive/negative result, the Aim does realise positive effects, which would put this policy on the positive side of neutral.

12 To Reduce The Need To Travel And Enable The Use Of More Sustainable Modes Of Transport.

Similar to Objective 9 above, the contradiction lies in the Aim rather than the policy. The issue of whether a development plan can address “the need to travel” is outlined above (Aim 12B), suffice it to say that the plan will always realise negative effects from this issue. However the Policy set does address the issue of accessibility and sustainable transport in many of the policies, which realises significant positive effects. If the sustainable transport element of the Aim was used in isolation the policy would realise overall positive effects, despite realising two negative effects in the assessments. Given that reducing the need to travel would be

a negative for any development plan, the Core Strategic Policies realise significant positive for sustainable transport and the policy should be considered to be positive as a result.

Conclusion

The Core Strategic Policies realise a significant level of positive effects, which greatly outweigh the negative effects. However, the purpose of the SEA/SA assessment is to ensure sustainability (including environmental) considerations are taken into account, making the LDP more sustainable. The positive effects identify that the policies are realising benefits in sustainability terms. Consequently it is the negative effects that need to be considered and addressed to make the policies more sustainable.

The most significant negative issues revolve around Objective Set 6 – Climate Change, where over half of the overall effects were negative. Generally, where negative effects are identified for a policy, it is possible to mitigate or minimise them through detailed policies that should be included within the overall policy framework. However these assessments raise a significant issue at strategic level that is unlikely to be resolved through lower level policies. In this instance it is necessary for the Core Strategic Policies to take the lead in addressing the issues. It is, therefore appropriate for the policies to be amended either by inclusion of climate change matters into the existing policy set or the addition a new policy specifically directed towards addressing climate change.

The other main issue raised is the need for the plan to address the sources of waste generation, rather than the sustainable handling of waste. The scope for a development plan to address the issue of waste generation is limited and, as such, the plan should focus on elements that can contribute towards it. It would be advisable, therefore, that the plan includes policies that address sustainable construction, prioritising the reuse of existing buildings and the use of secondary materials in developments.

The issue of high quality agricultural land is not addressed in the Core Strategic Policies in contrast to other countryside elements that have been protected. Reference to the protection of high-grade agricultural land would address this issue.

Other negative effects are realised from procedural issues associated with the assessment process and, as such, do not reflect a negative slant to the Policy Set.

Overall the Core Strategic Policies are positive as they stand and would realise significant sustainability benefits. Addressing the issues raised by the assessments would strengthen the positive nature of the policies further.

Recommendations

1. A policy addressing the issues of climate change is included in the Core Strategic Policies.
2. A policy addressing sustainable construction, reuse of existing buildings and use of secondary and recycled materials be included within the policy framework.
3. The protection of high-grade agricultural land be included within the plan, preferably within the policy framework to provide formal policy backing.

Core Strategic Policies Assessment Overview

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	○	○	○	○	-	○	-	+
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	+	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○
C Provide affordable housing	++	+	○	++	○	○	○	○	-	○	-	○
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+ / -	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	++	+	○	○	+	+	+	○	+	○	+
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+ / -	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	○	○	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	○	○	○	+	++	+ / -	○	+ / -	○	+
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	+	+	○	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+ / -	+	○	○	+	○	++	○	○	○	○	○
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○
B Improve public perception of access	++	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	○	○	+	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	○	+	+	○	+	○	○	+	○	+
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	++	+	+	○	+	+	○	○	+	○	+
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	++	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+	+	○	○	+ / -	○	+	+
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	+ / -	-	○	○	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
B Provide community facilities	++	+	○	○	○	○	++	+	○	○	○	○
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	+	○
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	-	○	+	○
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	--	--	--	--	+ / -	+ / -	+	+ / -	-	+	-
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	--	-	-	+ / -	+	-	-	-	+	-
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	--	--	-	--	+ / -	-	-	-	-	○	-
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	-	-	○	+ / -	○	+ / -	○	+	-
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	-	-	-	-	○	○	○	○	○	+	○

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	---	---	-	○	+	+	-	○	-
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	○	-	-	○	++	++	○	+	○
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	-	-	-	-	-	○	++	+	-	○	-
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	++	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+ / -	+
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	○	+ / -	-	++	+ / -
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	++	++	?	++	+	+	○	○	?	-	+
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	○	+	+	○	+	+	○	○	○	+ / -	+	+
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	+ / -	-	+	○	-	○	+ / -	-	++	-

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	++	++	?	++	+	+	○	○	?	○	+
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	+ / -	+ / -	?	+ / -	+	○	○	+ / -	+ / -	++	+ / -
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	-	-	-	○	○	○	○	+ / -	-	++	○
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	+	○
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	?	○	?	○	○	○	-	++	+
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	+	?	○	○	○	○	-	-	++	○
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	-	++	+	○
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+ / -	+

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	-	○
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	○	○	○	○	++	○	-	○	○	○
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	+	○
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	++	+
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	○	○	-	○	+ / -

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	++	+	?	+ / -	+	○	+ / -	○	+ / -	-	+ / -
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	○	-	-	---	○	○	-	○	-
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	○	○	+ / -	○	+	-	○	+ / -	○	○
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	○	○	++	+	○	○	○	+	-	+
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	++	○	○	++	+	○	+	○	○	○	+
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	○	○	++	+	○	+	○	+	○	+
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	++	+	○	○	+ / -	+	+	○	○	+ / -	-	+
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	++	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	++	-	○
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	++	?	+	++	+	○	○	+	+ / -	+
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○	○
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	+	○	+ / -	○
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	++	+	?	+	+	+	○	○	+	-	+
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	?	○	+	○	○	○	+	○	+
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	+	○	○	○	+	+	○	○	++	○	+
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	+	○	○	○	+	+	○	○	++	○	+
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	++	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	+ / -	○	○

Core Strategic Policies – Assessment Results Matrix

	CSP1	CSP2	CSP3	CSP4	CSP5	CSP6	CSP7	CSP8	CSP9	CSP10	CSP11	CSP Policies
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+ / -	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	++	+	○
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	++	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	+	++	+	+

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	++	H
C Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments: B – Criterion 6 addresses new infrastructure but doesn't address how this will be delivered i.e. by development	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			D – Secondary positive

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	O	O	O	H
B Improve public perception of access	O	O	O	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	O	O	O	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive as policy is not addressing accessibility</p> <p>B – Secondary positive as policy is not addressing accessibility</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments: A – Implicit not explicit	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments: 5 – Positive for role and function in the SE Zone, negative as policy does not explicitly seek to protect heritage that the community may feel strongly about	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	++	++	++	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments: 6 – Sustainable transport mitigates to a single negative A – Positive for sustainable transport, negative for supporting economic growth C – Would realise positive effects if addressed	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive for reuse of buildings. More specific reference would realise positive result</p>			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Positive for use of previously developed land, negative as greenfield land is not directly protected	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary positive			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>9 – Potential secondary negative for the built environment</p> <p>C + D – Strong secondary negative</p>			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>11 – Secondary positives for supporting south east zone</p>			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments: D – Policy is not directly addressing this issue, too broad	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	O	O	O	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	O	O	O	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
E – Negative in terms of access and transport, positive for sustaining rural settlements	13 – Secondary positive A – Secondary negative B – Secondary positive			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	O	O	O	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary positive			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	O	O	O	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD1 – Location Of New Development

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	7	+/-	2	O	3	-	2	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	15	+	75	+/-	21	O	114	-	12	--	0	?	0

The policy is a general control over development, setting the broad parameters development proposals should seek to meet. As such the policy realises a significantly high number of positive effects (almost matching the number of neutral effects), including a high number of double positive effects. In contrast only 12 single negative effects were identified, relating primarily to climate change and minimisation of waste issues.

A significant number of positive/negative effects are also realised, derived from the diverse aims of promoting development whilst also protecting the built and natural environment, and exacerbated by some SEA/SA Objectives and Aims looking for more than one issue. Consequently, given the nature of the policy, it would be normal to realise a high incidence of positive/negative effects.

Overall the policy is highly positive in effect.

Actions For Consideration

- 1 Despite the positive nature of the policy, the policy itself is difficult to interpret, as it does not set out how the criteria within the policy apply, i.e. does a development proposal have to satisfy all of them, some of them, and if so which are optional. Without this direction on how to implement the policy there is no method of resolving conflict between the Criteria, i.e. brownfield land can be of high ecological value, which could realise conflict between Criterion 8 and Criterion 9. Similarly farm development in the rural Vale is not going to support the objectives of the South Eastern Zone. For assessment purposes it was assumed that development would be required to satisfy all criteria. The policy would benefit from direction on how the policy is to be applied.
- 2 The term “EQUINE FACILITIES” in Criterion 3 is not defined and so it is unclear whether the policy is seeking to promote commercial horse related activities (e.g. pony trekking, breeding stables) or whether it seeks to proliferate individual provision for pet horses and horse culture. This should be clarified.

MD1 – Location Of New Development

- 3 Criterion 6 supports development that “benefits” from existing infrastructure provision. The meaning of this is unclear. For assessment purposes it was assumed that this meant that proposed development would not compromise or overload existing infrastructure or would provide compensatory provision. The policy would benefit from clarification of this criterion.

Comments on the Policy

1. The Policy and Reasoned Justification do not reflect the same policy priorities. The RJ is definitive in requiring new development to be located in areas where they are accessible by public transport; reduced the dependence on the private car; ensure efficient use and reuse of land and buildings and effectively manage resources. The policy merely supports such proposals and does not seek to resist proposals that do not meet these requirements.
2. The policy as written will **support** development where they meet the criteria, but does not identify what will happen if a development does not meet the criteria.
3. The policy is a list of Criteria, but the policy does not set out whether a development has to satisfy all, some or just one of them. In addition there is no guidance on how development that meets some criteria but not others will be considered.
4. Spelling - Criterion 2 – “. . .SETTLEMENTS AS KEY PROVIDERS”
5. Criterion 3 – there is confusion over the term “Equine Facilities”. Does this mean formal commercial stables providing activities like pony trekking or horse breeding, or to cater for need for individuals to accommodate their pet horses on farmers fields, which could lead to a proliferation of built structures throughout the countryside.
6. Criterion 5 – there is a spell correction “PROMOTE~~D~~” and it is questionable whether the opening phrase “Has access to” is required, as it seems to duplicate the term “Promote”.
7. Criterion 6 is confusing as it is uncertain why a development would benefit from existing infrastructure. It would be better if the Criterion addressed whether proposed development would overload existing infrastructure, rather than benefit from it. The second half of the criterion would then fit.
8. Criterion 7 – Wording duplication “USE OF”

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Implicit rather than explicit	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive B – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	O	O	O	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments: B – Not expressly addressed D – Not specifically addressed, ++ would be realised if explicitly addressed.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	+	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	++	++	++	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments: 5 – Place making is critical in creating communities but community spirit is not mentioned in the policy or RJ. An express mention would realise ++.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive (implicit)			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	++	++	++	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: 6 – Policy addresses minimising causes but does not address the management and effects of climate change C – Policy addresses renewable energy use, not generation	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	++	++	++	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative in respect of high density			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	++	++	++	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments: 9 – Assessment results reflect the impact and any specific development rather than a general protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			B – Secondary positive

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	O	O	O	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	-	-	-	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	++	++	++	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Restriction of policy could preclude E – Policy doesn't seek provision and criteria do not address increasing scope of existing provision	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 11 – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	O	O	O	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	H
Comments: 12 – Policy does not reduce need to travel by promoting sustainable modes	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	O	O	O	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	O	O	O	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	O	O	O	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	++	++	++	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments: E – Policy addresses retail but not the objective to promote the economy, positive result would be realised if it did.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 15 – Secondary positive D – Secondary positive			

MD2 – Place Making

Conclusion

Objectives	++	3	+	6	+/-	0	O	5	-	1	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	24	+	60	+/-	0	O	147	-	6	--	0	?	0

The policy itself does not limit the scope of development subject to its provisions. However, the second paragraph of the Reasoned Justification requires development to make positive contributions to “the urban environment”. The assessment of this policy has been undertaken with the assumption that the policy applies to all developments in all locations.

The policy realises only six negative effects, all single negative. These negative effects relate to effective and efficient use of land and the promotion of sustainable design and construction, being realised from constraints that could be made in creating sense of place (e.g. from open space provision and traditional vernacular design).

The negative effects are more than negated by the 24 double and 60 single positive effects, which are realised from quality of design, protection of important assets and other social factors.

Overall the policy is quite strongly positive in its effects.

Actions For Consideration

The SEA/SA assessment raised some issues in respect of the implementation of the policy:

- 1 The policy and the Reasoned Justification do not accord on the scope of the policy, i.e. the policy sets out it applies in all cases, the RJ only relevant to “urban environment”. The policy would benefit from a change that would address this issue.
- 2 The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.

Comments on the Policy

- 1 The Policy and Reasoned Justification contradict each other. The Policy does not restrict the scope of the policy whilst paragraph 2 of the Reasoned Justification restricts the policy to the urban environment. This needs to be clarified and, if the policy is to apply to all development then it needs to be expressly stated in the policy text.
- 2 It is unclear how the policy is to be interpreted. The policy is a list of Criteria, but the policy does not set out whether a development has to satisfy all, some or just one of them. In addition there is no guidance on how development that meets some criteria but not others will be considered.
- 3 Criterion 3 of the policy seeks to ensure that all development, even that located in the countryside, provides new or enhanced areas of public realm, especially at key locations (town centres, major routes and junctions). It is unrealistic for unrelated development to make such provision and therefore the policy is not implementable as it stands.
- 4 Criterion 4 addresses retail centres, and whilst it seeks to provide active street frontages it does not reinforce the strategy aim of promoting the evening economy.
- 5 Criterion 7 includes the word “and” at the end, which implies that Criteria 7 & 8 should be read in conjunction.

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	O	O	O	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 1 – Secondary positive B – Secondary positive (subject to origin transport management)			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 4 – Secondary positive B – Secondary positive			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	O	O	O	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	+	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments: C – Not expressly addressed in policy or RJ. ++ result would be realised if it did.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	++	++	++	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: B – Policy does not address this. Would realise positives and secondary/cumulative positives if it did.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments: 7 – Policy would realise positives if it addressed secondary resources and sustainable construction	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Positives for context, negatives as policy would realise low density development in responding to context	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	++	++	++	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	++	++	++	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	++	++	++	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	++	++	++	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 11 – Secondary positive A – Secondary positive			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	O	O	O	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 14 – Secondary positive C – Secondary positive			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD3 – Design of New Development

Conclusion

Objectives	++	4	+	2	+/-	0	O	8	-	1	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	33	+	66	+/-	3	O	132	-	3	--	0	?	0

The policy realises significant positive effects, and only one set of negative effects relating to effective and efficient use of land. Only one positive/negative effects set was realised where positive effects for responding context and negative effects from not promoting high densities were the contributing factors.

As stated above a significantly positive policy realising nearly 100 positive effects, one third of which were double negative. Critically this is the first policy to scoring highly positive for climate change and as such is critical within the overall policy set.

Overall a highly positive policy.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment findings are highly positive and as such there are no significant issues raised. The assessment did raise an implementation issue for one of the criteria however,

- 1 Criterion 8 requires development to make a positive contribution toward tackling climate change, whilst most new development (housing, employment retail etc.) would only increase the causes of climate change. It may be more appropriate for the criterion to address the issue of a development minimising the causes of climate change related to that development, rather than seeking an overall reduction. The second part of the Criterion could also play a significant part in that, wherever possible, provision to facilitate the adaptation to climate change could also be secured. It is recommended that the criterion be reviewed in light of this.

Comments on the Policy

- 1 Criterion 3 seeks to protect ALL built and natural features, whether they are worthy of keeping or not. If applied strictly this Criterion could prevent all greenfield development as a green field is a natural feature, likewise the policy could prevent the demolition of existing buildings (built features) to allow much needed new development. The Criterion should be reworded to provide context for its application.
- 2 Criterion 4 seeks to ensure “no unacceptable impact” on amenity, but neither defines what an unacceptable impact is or in who’s opinion it is unacceptable, both of which weaken the effectiveness of the policy. The Criterion could be reworded to remove this weakness.
- 3 Criterion 7 repeats exactly the policy content of MD2 (5). Given that the policies in this policy set should be applied together there is no reason to repeat a criterion, unless there is something different in the way it will be interpreted in the second policy. This is not the case here, so the duplication should be removed.
- 4 Criterion 8, if applied as written, would be overly prescriptive in nature, as it requires both the reduction in causes of climate change and positive contribution towards the adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The first part of the policy is particularly difficult to comply with. The SEA/SA assessments identify that all built development (housing, employment retail etc) will result in increased causes of climate change. It may be better for the policy to seek to minimise the effects of climate change (which could be realised through sustainable design and construction techniques) rather than their reduction from current levels. In terms of the second issue there is significant scope for development to make positive contributions in this respect. Given this it is recommended that either the criterion be split into two linked Criteria, with the first addressing minimising climate change effects and the second seeking provision for adaptation to climate change effects, or the Criterion be redrafted to reflect the overall aim tackling climate change through two specific sub-clauses, the first seeking to minimise causes of climate change and the second seeking provisions within new development for adaptation to climate change.

Suggested wording for revised Criterion 8

8. *The proposal tackles the impacts of climate change by:*
 - a. *Ensuring the proposed development minimises the causes of climate change associated with the development, and*
 - b. *The proposal incorporates provisions to facilitate the adaptation to the effects of climate changes wherever possible*

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	++	++	++	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	++	++	++	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	++	++	++	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	O	O	O	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>E – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	++	++	++	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	○	○	○	H
A Retain greenfield land	○	○	○	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	○	○	○	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	○	○	○	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	○	○	○	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p> <p>E – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	++	++	++	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>11 – Secondary positive</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	O	O	O	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	++	++	++	H
Comments: C – Single positive for Movement of people	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	O	O	O	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	O	O	O	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	+	+	+	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p> <p>E – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	++	++	++	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MD4 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	9	+/-	0	O	5	-	0	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	30	+	66	+/-	0	O	141	-	0	--	0	?	0

The policy provides the mechanisms for the plan to deliver community and other necessary infrastructure to support the principle of sustainable development. As such it realises significant positive effects, with no identified negative effects. This would normally be the case for a policy that facilitates necessary infrastructure, without containing any spatial reference in respect of the location of such infrastructure (which would normally realise negative effects).

A highly positive policy overall.

Actions For Consideration

The SEA/SA assessment raised no issues that need to be considered

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	O	O	O	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	O	O	O	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 2 – Secondary positive C – Secondary positive			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Protection policy – does not seek to promote improvement	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	O	O	O	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Does not realise positive effects as the policy is not aimed at reduction B – Does not realise positive effects as the policy is not aimed at reduction D – Does not realise positive effects as the policy is not aimed at reduction	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: 8 – Prevention of adverse impacts is considered to be efficient use	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary Positive			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive – might necessitate them			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 11 – Secondary positive A – Secondary positive			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

MD5 – Environmental Protection

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	0	O	12	-	0	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	0	+	21	+/-	0	O	216	-	0	--	0	?	0

The policy has a very specific focus, i.e. the prevention of adverse environmental impact in respect of pollution, flood risk, land stability and coastal erosion. As a result it would normally be expected that the policy would realise a large number of neutral effects as the policy would only realise effects on the matters that it directly addresses. This is the case for this policy, with nearly 90% of the total number realising neutral results.

The only other effects realised are single positives realised for those issues directly relevant to the policy.

The policy seeks to ensure that proposed developments do not have adverse impacts in respect of pollution, flood risk, and land stability/coastal erosion. These are matters that often assessed through SEA/SA assessments. The policy effect is, therefore, to prevent the effects that proposed development might realise. As a result, a policy of this type will realise an extreme number of neutral effects when considered against an SEA/SA framework, as in this case with nearly 90% realising such effects

Actions For Consideration

The SEA/SA assessments raised on issue in respect of interpretation of the Policy:

- 1 The Policy is contradictory. The Policy, in the first paragraph, seeks to ensure that the development can demonstrate that it will not result in unacceptable impacts. However, the second paragraph of the policy sets out what may be requires where proposals do have unacceptable impacts. As such it would be difficult to implement the policy. It is recommended that the Policy be amended to provide consistency.

Comments on the Policy

- 1 The Policy is contradictory. The Policy, in the first paragraph, seeks to ensure that the development can demonstrate that it will not result in unacceptable impacts. However, the second paragraph of the policy sets out what may be required where proposals do have unacceptable impacts. This position renders the policy impossible to implement. In consideration it would be more appropriate for the policy to promote development that does not realise unacceptable impact, but require that a development proposal mitigates against any unacceptable impact to ensure that it is reduced to an acceptable level.
- 2 The term “unacceptable impact” is both undefined and unrelated to the factors set out in points 1 – 6. Some guidance needs to be given on what is to be considered acceptable and what is not. The Reasoned Justification sets out that the council will determine acceptability in conjunction with appropriate bodies such as EAW and HSE. However this only further exacerbates the issue of certainty and clarity that the use of the term “unacceptable impact” brings. It is recommended that the Policy be amended to set out a more defined and specific measure of whether a proposal results in a level of pollution that should not be permitted, than the current “unacceptable Impact”. An alternative to this would be to provide a firm definition of what “unacceptable impact”.

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
Comments: D – Site specific, regenerated brownfield land can have high biodiversity value	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 1 – Secondary negative B – Secondary negative C – Secondary negative			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	O	O	O	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments: 2 – Open spaces, wildlife corridors etc. are considered to be local facilities	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative D – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive B – Secondary negative			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	-	-	-	H
B Provide community facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
Comments: A – Effect relates to the perception, not the incidence, of crime	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	O	O	O	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	-	-	-	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	+	+	+	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary negative			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary negative			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	H
A Retain greenfield land	++	++	++	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	-	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative D – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	O	O	O	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	-	-	-	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	-	-	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary negative			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	-	-	-	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 14 – Secondary negative C – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive D – Secondary positive			

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	1	O	10	-	1	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	6	+	30	+/-	21	O	156	-	24	--	0	?	0

Whilst policies seeking the protection of the environment would be perceived as being significantly positive in SEA/SA terms, the protection of important areas will have the knock-on effect of restricting the availability of land that could otherwise have been used effectively and efficiently for development. The 24 negative effects realised in this assessment reflect this position, with negative results for location of development (generally and employment in particular), renewable energy generation, cycle/pedestrian provision and restricting brownfield and contaminated land development as regenerated sites can have particularly high value biodiversity. The potential restriction of land has negative effects for the effective and efficient use of land, which realises the single negative Objective result.

Conversely the positive effects are realised from protection of greenfield land and the associated benefits for the environment and climate change issues that result. It should be noted that only 2 sets of double positive effects were realised, where high numbers of double negatives would normally be expected. This is due to the fact that the policy restricts its scope by identifying a limited range of developments to which it applies, meaning that some potentially damaging developments would not be precluded. Consequently the significance of the positive effect is reduced.

The tension between the protection of land and its restricted potential realises the significant number of positive/negative effects, where both side have an equal impact.

Overall the policy is only slightly positive and would be considered to be neutral overall. However, if the policy were to be reworded to ensure that it applied to all developments, the positive effects identified in the assessment would be more significant and the policy would likely be considered to be positive overall

MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity

Actions For Consideration

The principal issue raised by the SEA/SA assessment relates to the limitation placed on the policy by specifying the types of development to which the policy would apply. The policy would realise significantly more positive effects if this restriction were removed. :

- 1 The policy and the Reasoned Justification do not accord on the scope of the policy, i.e. the policy sets out it applies in all cases, the RJ only relevant to “urban environment”. The policy would benefit from a change that would address this issue.
- 2 The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.

Comments on the Policy

- 1 The policy and reasoned justification are contradictory in that they require both “no-net loss” and “net gain” of biodiversity interest. This introduces inconsistency into the implementation of the policy. It would be better for the policy to adopt one of the options as the basis for the policy and align all requirements to it. To this end it may be better to seek “no-net loss” and then to aim for net gain wherever that is practical.
- 2 The policy only applies to residential, commercial (assumed to be employment and retail uses) and community development as these are expressly stated in the policy. This omits potentially beneficial and contributory developments such as land reclamation and minerals developments, and also excludes potentially damaging developments, such as agricultural and non-commercial leisure/recreation uses. It also fails to acknowledge that small scale residential, commercial and community development may not be capable of meeting the requirements to provide net gain in biodiversity. Given that the policy aims to protect, and wherever possible enhance, biodiversity the policy would benefit from:
 - i) Amendment to remove reference to specific forms of development
 - ii) Inclusion of a context for the rational application of the policy
- 3 The final paragraph of the policy needs to be reworded, as the final two lines are not coherent. This part of the policy seems to be requiring development proposals, which would have a negative impact on locally important biodiversity areas and/or priority habitats, to justify why they need to be located in that particular location and that the need for the development outweighs the need to protect the biodiversity interest. If this is the case, the policy should be reworded to reflect this.

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	-	-	-	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	--	--	--	H
Comments: General – Policy only addresses affordable housing, not the full remit of need	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	O	O	O	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	-	-	-	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	O	O	O	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments: B – Unlikely that facilities can be provided for developments of less than 10 houses	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 2 – Secondary positive D – Secondary positive			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	+	+	+	H
Comments: 3 – Assessment considers physical access, policy increases availability of affordable housing in specific locations	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	-	-	-	H
B Provide community facilities	-	-	-	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	-	-	-	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Perception of crime, not incidence	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	-	-	-	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments: General – Assumption that development is greenfield as it lies outside settlement limits	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	H
A Retain greenfield land	--	--	--	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	--	--	--	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	--	--	--	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	--	--	--	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	-	-	-	H
Comments: General – Many effects will be site specific A, B – Assumed greenfield development	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	--	--	--	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary negatives			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	-	-	-	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	-	-	-	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: C – Specific reference would realise positives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	--	--	--	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	--	--	--	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>13 – Secondary positive to protect rural jobs</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments: D – Assessment assumes urban regeneration, secondary positives possible for rural regeneration projects	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positives			

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	0	0	7	-	2	--	3	?	0
All Results	++	6	+	21	+/-	3	0	123	-	57	--	27	?	0

This policy allows for affordable housing development to take place outside settlement boundaries in Minor Rural Settlements, where justified on need. The basic premise of the policy is to allow development outside of settlement limits that would not normally be acceptable, i.e. a build anything-anywhere form of policy. Whilst it is acknowledged that the rural affordable housing exceptions policies are set out in national guidance and that the aim of the Welsh Government is to maximise affordable housing delivery, an unfettered develop anywhere policy can have serious negative impacts, which have been realised through this assessment.

The policy realises as many double negative effects as it realises total positive effects (both single and double). The double negative effects are realised across a range of issues, namely Sustainable Transport, protection and enhancement of built environment, protecting countryside/greenfield land, promoting brownfield development, and delivering high quality development. In addition to this the policy restricts the size of developments to less than 10 dwellings, which limits the scope of development to provide any additional community or local facilities. This, along with not locating development in sustainable locations and local distinctiveness, realise the majority of the 57 single negative effects. The negative effects cover a wide range of issues, reflecting the potential for the policy to realise significant adverse impacts.

By contrast the assessment realised just 6 double positive effects (provision of affordable housing and meeting current and future users needs) and just 21 single positives (rural diversification, community spirit, deprivation, need, housing provision). As can be see the positive effects are very specific to the issue of housing provision (particularly affordable housing) and the in respect of social factors, reflecting that the policy has a specific purpose and intention.

The SEA/SA assessment can only conclude that this policy is highly negative and will lead to significant adverse impacts in the environment. The policy lacks any real constraints against which adverse impacts could be avoided or mitigated and consequently there are not sufficient positive effects to balance up the negative effects.

MD7 – Affordable Housing In Rural Areas

Actions For Consideration

The policy seeks to allow affordable housing in locations that would not normally be permitted. This opens the door to a potential scenario of build anything anywhere. In order to prevent such a scenario it would be necessary to include sufficient constraints and caveats to ensure that a significant amount of control is maintained over the impacts realised through implementation of the policy. These are not included in the policy.

In addition to this the justification for the location of the affordable housing is based on need, rather than locational factors. This raises the issue of how conflict with other policies in the plan, e.g. MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity, is to be considered and what weighting is to be given to the respective elements, which could lead to inconsistencies in decision making.

Given the above, it is recommended that:

- 1 The policy would benefit from amendment to include, or cross reference to, factors that will be taken into account in considering the appropriateness of the proposed location for affordable housing development, and how conflicting issues will be addressed.

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	L
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	+	L
Comments: B – Whilst the policy addresses this aim, the reality may cause issues if conversions are to be refused on sustainability (and sustainable transport) grounds	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	L
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive – limited scope of policy</p> <p>D – Secondary positive in respect of commercial/tourism uses</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	M
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>4 – Secondary positive for commercial/tourism uses</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments: B – Communities can benefit from commercial enterprise without provision of formal facilities.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>B – The policy addresses the conversion of buildings that were not designed to be energy efficient. However, it is acknowledged that a range of mitigation measures can be used to reduce effects which should be addressed in the RJ</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary negative</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	++	++	++	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	L
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary negative for the provision of curtilage for residential or other uses.</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p> <p>F – Secondary positive</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	-	-	-	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	O	O	O	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	-	-	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	-	-	-	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>A – Policy only requires the proposal to “have regard to”</p> <p>12 – The level of certainty for reducing the need to travel is high, whilst the positive benefits of the policy seeking to ensure conversions are accessible by public transport reduces the effects to single negative, although the level of certainty of this is low.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary negative – unlikely to be on broadband network</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	L
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>13 – Secondary positive</p>			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	-	-	-	L
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	O	O	O	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary positive			

MD8 – Conversion And Renovation Of Buildings

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">++</div>	0	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+</div>	5	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+/-</div>	1	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">O</div>	7	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">-</div>	1	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">--</div>	1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">?</div>	0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">++</div>	3	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+</div>	48	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+/-</div>	6	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">O</div>	156	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">-</div>	18	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">--</div>	6	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">?</div>	0

The policy addresses the issue of the conversion and rehabilitation of existing buildings in the countryside. By its very nature the policy is restricted in its locations as it addresses existing buildings in their current location. Consequently the majority of single negative effects identified in the assessment relate to Sustainable Transport, as it is likely that such buildings are located in fairly isolated places that are unlikely to be sustainable locations. Objective Set 12 - sustainable transport, is a fully negative set also reflecting this.

In addition to the existing buildings not being located in sustainable locations, the existing building being renovated or converted are not likely to have been designed to be energy efficient. Consequently the climate change factors realise significant negative effects, with 6 double negative effects related specifically to reducing causes of climate change and energy efficiency.

By contrast the assessment realises positive effects for a wider range of issues including housing need, the protection of culture, heritage and built environment, tourism, entrepreneurship, quality and character, the efficient use of land and reuse of buildings, with Objection Set1 – Housing Need and Objection Set 8 – Efficient and Effective use of land both being positive Objections sets.

Any policy addressing the issue of existing buildings will realise negative effects for sustainable transport and climate change, these are a natural result of such a policy. This policy does include a significant level of positive effects that more than outweigh the expected negative effects and as such the assessment concludes that this policy is positive overall.

It should be noted that the assessment assumed slightly more negative effects from sustainability issues than would normally be the case. Whilst the policy requires that due regard be taken of the sustainability of the site in respect of services and facilities, it does not identify that proposals should be resisted where they are not sustainable. In addition it also raises the issue of whether such proposals could, or would, be refused on sustainability grounds alone. Given this uncertainty the assessment assumed greater significance of negative impact for the sustainability factors.

Actions For Consideration

The Assessment raised no specific issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	-	-	-	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	?	?	?	
Comments: D – New dwellings not required to be sited on the existing footprint and site specific for sustainable location	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">D – Secondary positive</p>			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	-	-	-	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">B – Secondary positives</p>			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	O	O	O	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	-	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: 8 – No requirement for building to be sited on existing footprint which would realise positive effects A – No requirement to build on existing footprint could lead to loss of greenfield	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Secondary negative – could lead to loss of buildings of historic importance</p>			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Only single positive due to limited scope of the policy	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 2	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 11	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 9	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 204	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 18	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 3

There is a conflict between the policy and reasoned justification relating to the implementation of the policy. The policy sets out that proposals must satisfy both Criterion 2 (Structural Soundness) and Criterion 3 (Constraints prevent appropriate extension), whilst the reasoned justification requires that proposals satisfies one or other of the issues. Given that the two criteria are unlikely to be totally compatible with each other, the assessment of the policy assumes that proposals should satisfy only one of the criteria. If it is intended that proposals satisfy both criteria the proposal is likely to realise more neutral effects as the ability of the policy to deliver development would be compromised.

Overall the policy realises an overwhelming number of neutral effects (86% of all effects). This reflects that the policy is highly issue specific, apposition that, in assessment terms, would realise a high level of neutral effects due to the limited scope that would realise positive or negative effects.

The policy realises 18 negative effects relating to retaining greenfield land (this could realise positive effects if the issues of the siting of the replacement dwelling and the nature and extent of residential curtilages is addressed in the policy), sustainable location, minimising waste and secondary materials (realised because the buildings are being removed rather than renovated) and local distinctiveness. However these negative effects would be normal for any policy with such a specific remit.

By contrast the policy realise only 9 positive effects, relating to housing needs, reducing deprivation and needs of current and future users.

Overall, despite the fact that the twice as many negative effects are realised when compared to positive effects, the overall significance of the low numbers of effects means that the policy can only be considered to be neutral.

MD9 – Replacement Dwellings In The Countryside

Actions For Consideration

The assessment has raised the following issues that warrant further consideration

- 1 The policy and Reasoned Justification are contradictory. The policy requires proposals to satisfy both Criterion 2 and Criterion 3, but the Reasoned Justification identifies that proposals need satisfy only one of the criteria. The Policy and Reasoned justification should be amended to ensure they are compatible.
- 2 The policy does not require that the replacement dwelling be built on the same footprint as the previous building (there would be exceptions for those buildings that are constrained from appropriate extension). This could result in buildings being removed and being relocated a significant distance from their original position and incorporating land that was originally outside the curtilage of the existing dwelling. The policy would benefit from addressing the location of the replacement dwelling within the site.
- 3 The policy does not address the issue of curtilages. If a dwelling is relocated outside the original curtilage (as outlined in 2 above), a new residential curtilage would need to be identified which could significantly increase the extent of residential curtilage. The policy would benefit from addressing this issue and the potential adverse impacts this may cause.

Comments on the Policy

- 1 The policy requires clarification of how all the criteria are to be satisfied.
- 2 The policy, as written, permits the loss of buildings of architectural or historic merit, if they are either constrained from extension or are unsound structurally. The policy should seek to clarify if this is what is being sought, or cross reference protection from other policies in the reasoned justification.
- 3 The policy does not require that the replacement dwelling be built on the same footprint as the previous building (this would be an exception for those buildings that are constrained from appropriate extension). This could result in buildings being removed and being relocated a significant distance from their original position. The policy does not provide any policy basis for resisting this.
- 4 The policy does not address the issue of curtilages. Similarly to point 3 above, under the policy the new dwelling could be relocated anywhere, which could result in significantly increase residential curtilages. The policy provides no policy basis to resist this.
- 5 The first paragraph of the Reasoned justification reads like policy and, arguably, sets out the parameters of the policy in more clarity than the policy does, as well as providing much needed definition on the issue of established lawful residential use. Consideration should be given to setting the policy out in the context of the first paragraph of the Reasoned Justification.

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 4 – Secondary positive for employment A – Secondary positive for employment			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	O	O	O	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: 6 – Positives for locating in centres, negatives for greenfield development	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary negative			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	-	-	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	O	O	O	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	++	++	++	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive for tourism employment</p> <p>C – Secondary positive</p>			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	+	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	++	++	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	++	++	L
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	-	-	-	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	++	++	++	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD10 - Tourism

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	5	+/-	1	O	5	-	3	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	15	+	45	+/-	15	O	141	-	21	--	0	?	0

The policy sets out the broad parameters for the location and development of tourism related facilities. The policy is a generic, overarching policy that addresses all tourism development, with a key element being rural diversification. It is this element of the policy that realises the significant number of positive/negative effects in the assessment. The policy seeks to focus tourism development within existing centres to promote accessibility, whilst rural diversification will be located away from settlements in potentially isolated areas. As a result there is an inherent tension within the policy in terms of sustainable location and loss of greenfield land, both of which are positive for existing centres, negative for rural diversification.

The policy realises a significant number of double positive effects, all directly relating to tourism factors, and a significant number of single positives across a much wider range of factors. By contrast the policy realises 21 single negative effects related primarily to climate change and protection of built and natural environment issues.

The policy has strong positives that more than outweigh the limited negative effects. Overall the policy is considered to be a positive one.

Actions For Consideration

Notwithstanding the inherent conflict within the policy, which would be evident for any policy dealing with development both within and without existing settlements, the policy raises no issues for further consideration.

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 1 – Secondary positive			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	D – Secondary positive			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	O	O	O	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments: A – Positives from the promotion of use of derelict land and the protection of potential waste management sites	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positives C – Secondary positives for protecting potential waste management sites			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p> <p>E – Site specific but liable to realise secondary positives</p>			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positives			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary negative			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 11 – Secondary positive A – Secondary positive			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	O	O	O	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	O	O	O	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	+	+	+	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments: General – Assumed centres relate to retail centres	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments: General – Assumed employment is traditional commercial and industry, not related to tourism	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD11 – Employment Land And Premises

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 2	+/- 0	O 9	- 2	-- 1	? 0
All Results	++ 9	+ 27	+/- 3	O 174	- 18	-- 6	? 0

The policy sets out to protect allocated and existing employment sites for employment uses, affording more protection to the allocated sites than the existing sites. As such the policy is an economic development policy that would score highly positively on economic and some social factors, but would score highly negatively on environmental factors. This would be the same for any economic based policy. The assessment results reflect this position, with 9 double positive effects and 27 single negative effects based on employment, meeting users needs, reducing deprivation and the efficient and effective use of land, and 6 Double negative and 18 single negative effects based primarily on climate change, sustainable transport and waste management issues.

The policy also realises a high number of neutral effects that, in conjunction with the rough balance between the positive and negative effects, means that overall the policy is considered to be neutral.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no issues that require further consideration.

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments: 1 – Targeted need only realises single positive A – Limited range	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary negative			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>General – A traveller site is not considered to be a facility</p> <p>A – Travellers considered to be a ‘community’. However the Policy doesn’t specify whether or not this is a permanent or transit site</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	-	-	-	H
Comments: C – Benefits for traveller communities themselves	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments: A/B – For travellers themselves	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	--	--	--	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	-	-	-	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Score for existing residents of the Vale (result reflects perception not incidence of crime)	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	M
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	M
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	M
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	M
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	M
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	M
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
A Retain greenfield land	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	-	-	-	M
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – D location dependent	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	-	-	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	M
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	M
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	M
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	M
Comments: D – Positive on culture relating to gypsies and travellers. Potential negative on other aspects of heritage	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	M
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	M
E Provide adequate green spaces.	-	-	-	M
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	++	++	++	H
Comments: 10 – Basic provision, little high quality input. B – Positive for gypsies and travellers, negative for other residents. E – Potential for loss of green space.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	-	-	-	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Positive/negative for gypsies and travellers. Possible other negative on historic environments	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	M
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	M
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	M
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	M
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	M
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	M
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD12 – Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	4	+/-	2	O	6	-	3	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	6	+	42	+/-	24	O	129	-	33	--	3	?	0

The policy sets out the criteria for considering proposals for new Gypsy and Traveller development. Whilst expectation would be that such sites would normally be located outside settlement areas, the policy requires that proposals would be appropriately located for local services and community facilities, which offsets some of the expected negative effects of the policy. The policy realises 3 double negative effects and 33 single negative effects based primarily around issues of character/local distinctiveness; high quality development and protection of the natural environment.

Offsetting the negative effects are 6 double positives and 42 single positives based primarily on issues of provision of housing; meeting needs of users; causes of deprivation and sustainable location.

A significant number of positive/negative effects have been realised and these reflect the differing perceptions and circumstances surrounding the Gypsy/Traveller community and other communities. The positive/negative are primarily based around cultural heritage & protection of historic environment and archaeology, Community pride and spirit, Greenfield/Brownfield development, the efficient and effective use of land.

Overall the policy balances its positive and negative effects and is therefore considered to be neutral.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no issues that require further consideration.

Recommendations for Change

- 1 Criterion 1 requires that the needs of the applicant cannot be met on the allocated site. This assumes that the applicant is a gypsy/traveller. It is more likely that landowners will bring forward proposals for others (possibly as part of land diversification) rather than individual or small groups of travellers seeking accommodation sites for themselves. In these cases the applicant does not have an accommodation need and the first criterion is meaningless. It might be better to reword the policy to reflect that the need for the accommodation cannot be met by the allocated site, rather than linking it to the applicant.
- 2 Criterion 3 also refers to the needs of the applicant. Again the applicant may not require the accommodation, but may be providing the facility for others. In this instance, given that Criterion 1 addresses the need for the accommodation, it might be appropriate to delete this part of the criterion.

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments: General – Energy Generation not considered a facility for this assessment.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	M
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	M
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	M
Comments: A/B – Could be positive if promoting local businesses e.g. installations/servicing of technology	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 4 – Secondary Positive for fuel poverty e.g. roof lease scheme			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – secondary positive</p>			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	++	++	++	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+	+	+	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	++	++	++	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	L
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	++	++	++	M
Comments: F - Biomass	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	--	--	--	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	++	++	++	H
Comments: A – Energy from waste B/C – Energy from waste	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	++	++	++	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary positive for Landfill gas</p>			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments: D – Positive in respect of cultural heritage	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Positive through generating own energy</p>			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Doesn't mention historic environments	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>13/B – Local work to install and maintain</p>			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	-	-	-	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #e1bee7; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 11	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #f44336; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 15	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 45	<div style="background-color: #e1bee7; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 6	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 165	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #f44336; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0

The policy sets out the proposals will only be permitted where there is “no adverse impact” on stated factors. All development has an adverse impact upon one or more of the stated factors (to a greater or lesser extent) and would not be permitted under this policy. For assessment purposes it has been assumed that the requirement is “no unacceptable impact” and the results reflect this position.

This policy sets out the policy framework for low carbon and renewable energy generation. The policy seeks to promote energy generation, which will have environmental, economic and social benefits. This is borne out by the assessment results that realise 15 double positive effects and 45 single positive effects across a range of factors. By contrast the assessment realised on one set of double negative effects and one set of single negative effects.

Overall the policy realises significant positive effects and therefore, the policy is considered to be positive.

Actions For Consideration

A few issues were raised through assessment process that would benefit from further consideration, namely

- 1 The policy sets out a non-exhaustive list of energy generation methods covered by the policy. By including a specified list there is potential that methods not included on the list will be treated more negatively than those that are included. In order to ensure that all methods of low carbon and renewable energy generation are considered consistently and fairly, it would be better to omit the list from the policy text and, if appropriate, the various methods can be set out and considered in the reasoned justification.
- 2 The policy requires that proposals have no adverse impact upon a range of factors if they are to be permitted. Proposals for all forms of low carbon and renewable energy generation will have an adverse impact upon one or more of the factors. It would be better if the policy qualifies the level of adverse impact to introduce an element of flexibility, which could be realised by simply substituting the term “unacceptable impact” for “no adverse impact”

MD13 – Low Carbon And Renewable Energy Generation

-
- 3 The policy does not address the issue of using mitigation to overcome adverse impacts. Its inclusion in the policy would provide a further element of flexibility.

Consideration of Results

MD Objectives	++ 0	+ 5	+/- 3	O 6	- 1	-- 0	? 0
MD Policy Results	++ 0	+ 17	+/- 5	O 55	- 2	-- 0	? 0

The Managing Development policies set a policy framework for controlling development across the county borough. The policies are more detailed in nature than the Core Strategic Policies and are more likely to realise definitive effects as a result. It is usually the case that the more detailed the policy becomes the more negative the assessments are. However in this instance the assessments have realised a significant number of overall positive effects (17), with 3 objection sets (1 – Housing provision; 2 – provision of facilities; and 4 – reducing causes of deprivation) also being generally positive. The positive effects are spread across the spectrum of factors, which indicates that the policy framework, when implemented, should achieve improvements in sustainability across the county borough.

By contrast only 2 overall negative effects have been identified, relating to energy consumption and minimising waste and these are addressed below.

Further to this 5 positive/negative effects have been realised. These have occurred due to the increased level of definitive effects associated with more detailed policies. The positive/negative effects are not realised from the number of positive/negative effects, but from the increased significance of both the positive and negative effects and whilst they do cancel themselves out, it would be inappropriate to record the effects as neutral.

Overall Negative Effects

6B *Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)* (- 2, - 4, [6 of 13])

The provision of development will inevitably lead to an increase in energy consumption. The Managing Development Policies set out the framework for controlling development across the county borough. It is a natural corollary for policies that promote development, as these policies quite rightly do, to increase overall energy consumption. Mitigation for this issue can only be delivered through very issue specific policies or allocations that directly address energy usage. It should also be noted that national guidance contains much of the policy framework addressing the issue. Consequently the negative effects realised for this

Objective are a natural result of policies that seek to promote development and it is unlikely that the plan could introduce mitigation into the policy framework without reiterating national policy.

7 To Minimise Waste (- - 1, - 4, + / - 1 [7 of 11])

It would be natural for a development plan to realise negative effects from this Objective purely because it would be promoting development. The main issue with regard to this Objective is that whilst 1 double negative and 4 negative effects have been realised, no positive effects have been realised. This indicates that the policy framework is not providing any mitigation for the issue. However, the ability of the plan to address the issue should also be taken into account when considering the overall sustainability of the policy framework. New development will always give rise to increase waste generation (more people, more industrial processes, more retail packaging etc.) but it is almost impossible for a land use plan to mitigate against this. The plan can allocate facilities that can handle waste more sustainably, can seek to generate energy or reuse various forms of waste, but there is little a development plan can do to stop the generation of waste (which would be the requirement to mitigate against new development). Reuse of existing buildings is the most prominent way a plan can seek to reduce waste, but when considered in the context of the overall level of development it is insignificant.

Overall both negative effects are realised as a result of the primary role of the policy framework to promote development. In addition to this the policy framework is limited in its scope for mitigation by the restrictions of the development planning system. However, whilst the SEA/SA findings for these issues are negative, it is likely that mitigation will occur, albeit outside the remit of the development plan, and hence beyond the consideration of the SEA/SA assessment process. Therefore the SEA/SA assessment does not consider these two negative effects to present a significant issue for the sustainability of the plan overall.

Overall Positive/Negative Effects

As outlined above the Positive/Negative effects are generally realised through increased significance and incidence of positive and negative effects for the respective Aims and Objectives, which stems from the increased detail in the Managing Development Policies.

6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change. (++ 2, + 5, - - 2, - 2, + / - 2)

The double positive effects are based on Policies MD3 - Design and MD13 – Renewable Energy Generation, and are backed up by positive effects that are also centred on environmental and social based policies. The double negative effects are based on policies MD7 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas and MD8 – Conversion of rural buildings and these are backed up by negative effects from an employment policy. It is noticeable, therefore, that the positive and negative effects are derived from differing

types of policy. Environmental and social policies would be expected to score positively for this indicator, whilst economic policies would be expected to score negatively and assessment reflects this position.

In SEA/SA terms the positive/negative result for this Objective is on the positive side of what would normally be expected. Development Plans promote development and increased development will increase the causes of climate change, e.g. more people, more industry, more energy requirement. This result shows that the plan is addressing some, if not all of the issues associated with climate change. It should be noted the assessments revealed that the Policies were more successful in minimising the causes, rather than managing the effects of climate change, although this is not reflected in the results as the two factors are linked together. From a SEA/SA Assessment perspective a positive/negative result for this Objective is not considered to be an adverse result and does not warrant change to improve it.

8 *To use land effectively and efficiently.* (++ 0, + 5, -- 0, - 4, +/- 1)

Whilst no double effects were recorded for this Objective, the number of single positive and negative effects recorded makes this a Positive/Negative rather than a neutral. The positive effects for this Objective are realised for policies that specifically address development locations (MD1, MD8, MD10, MD11, MD13), whilst the negative effects are realised on policies that deal with environmental protection and design or that address a landuse but has no spatial context (MD2, MD3, MD6, MD7). This would be expected as direct spatial reference in respect of development provides a focus and a way of managing land that would result in efficient and effective use of land.

In SEA/SA terms the Positive/Negative result for this Objective highlights contradictions within the policy set. Using land effectively and efficiently is a WG Objective and is also a plan Objective as well. Realising significant negative effects for this Objective implies that it will be difficult to realise this aim with the current policy set. It should be noted at this point that there is a common policy for all of the negative effects in all of the Objectives and Aims that have realised Positive/Negative results, namely Policy MD7 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas. The Assessment of that policy has already highlighted that the approach seems to be “develop anything, anywhere “ as the policy lacks constraint or caveat. Whilst the policy facilitates affordable housing delivery the potential for adverse impacts from location of development, which is unconstrained, is significant. From a SEA/SA Assessment perspective a positive/negative result for this Objective raises the question of whether the plan can deliver its stated objective. It remains to be seen whether policies elsewhere in the policy framework will assist in its delivery.

8A *Retain greenfield land* (++ 1, + 1, -- 1, - 1, +/- 3)

This Aim realised a full house of negative and positive effects, as well as realising 3 positive/negative effects as well. The positive effects are realised from policy MD6 – Biodiversity and MD8 – Conversion of rural buildings. These realised positive effects because protecting biodiversity will naturally protect greenfield land and converting existing buildings restricts the requirements for

greenfield land. By contrast the negative effects are realised through MD7 – Affordable housing in rural areas and MD9 Replacement dwellings that both allow potentially unrestricted development onto greenfield land. The positive/negative effects are realised through policies that control the location of development, but also permit an element of development outside settlement limits (MD1, MD10, MD12). The SEA/SA findings for this aim identifies that the Managing Development Policies are a wide ranging policy set, addressing the important issues, whilst maintain necessary flexibility.

In SEA/SA terms a Positive/Negative result for this Aim reflects national guidance on the use of brownfield/greenfield land. Whilst national aims are to maximise brownfield land use, it also acknowledges that it will be necessary for some development to locate on greenfield sites. In preparing the LDP the local planning authority were faced with an existing situation, e.g. unsustainable settlements, the dominance of the car in trips. This means that the aim of the LDP must be to make the existing situation more sustainable, rather than seeking truly sustainable development, which would be undeliverable. The SEA/SA process seeks to introduce environmental (and sustainability) factors into the decision-making processes of the LDP and will therefore seek to move the existing situation towards a more positive result. This Positive/Negative result for this Aim reflects a move towards the positive as both the positive and negative effects, whilst significant, are balanced. The Assessment result does not reflect the respective levels of greenfield and brownfield development within the plan, but indicates what the policy framework would achieve when implemented. Given this the Aim is not considered to be an adverse result and does not warrant change to improve it.

8B *Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use* (++ 2, + 1, - - 1, - 1, +/- 1)

This aim again realises a full house of effects. The double positive effects from policies MD1 and MD11, both of which promote reuse of buildings and derelict/brownfield land. The single positive effect was realised through policy MD8 that addresses conversion/adaptation of existing rural buildings. By contrast the double negative effect was realised from Policy MD7 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas, which adopts a develop anything anywhere approach, and the single negative from Policy MD9 – replacement dwellings, which allows the re-siting of buildings without regard to the original location.

In SEA/SA term this Aim is the mirror image of the previous Aim (8A) addressed above. Consequently the same issues and considerations apply. Therefore the aim is not considered to be an adverse result and does not warrant change to improve it.

12 *To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.* (++ 0, + 4, - - 1, - 3, +/- 1)

The positive results for this Objective are realised through Policies MD2, MD3 and MD4, which all make provision for pedestrian, cycle and public transport modes of transport, as well as MD12 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation, which realises positives from Gypsy's/Travellers becoming static, rather than continually moving around. The double negative effects are realised from policy MD7 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas, whilst the single positives are realised through MD8, MD10, MD11 which all address development that may not be located in sustainable locations.

It should be noted that the ability of the LDP to influence “the need to travel” is extremely limited (if it can do it at all). Even allocating mixed-use development requires those living in the dwellings to walk to their place of work, requiring a “trip”, albeit on foot. Added to this the LDP is required to provide housing, employment, retail and community/leisure development, meaning the LDP provides both origins and destinations for trips which would undoubtedly increase the need to travel. Consequently the only positive effects that could be realised for this Objective relate to enabling the use of sustainable modes of transport. This is reflected in the results in that no double positive effects were realised

In SEA/SA terms the results reflect a balance between positive and negative effects which, considering that a double positive could not have been realised, represents a significantly positive overall position. Given this it is not considered to be an adverse result and does not warrant change to improve it.

Given the wide ranging issues that the policy set must address and the potential conflicts between the needs of differing landuse types, it is not unexpected to find mixed results within the assessments. The Positive/Negative effects realised from the assessments reflects the conflicts inherent in landuse planning and as such they are not considered to raise issues in respect of the SEA/SA that need to be addressed through the LDP policies.

Conclusion

The Managing Development Policies realise a very high level of positive effects (15), whilst only realising 2 negative effects, which themselves are down to the role of the plan in promoting development. Given the positive effects far outweigh the negative effects and that the Positive/Negative results do not raise issues for the SEA/SA, it can only be concluded that the Managing Development Policy set will realise significant positive effects.

Managing Development Policies Assessment Overview

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
1	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	○	○	+	○	○	+	+	+	○	○	+	○	+
A	Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	+	○	○	+	+	○	○	○	+	○	+
B	Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	+	○	○	○	○	-	+	-	○	○	+	○	○
C	Provide affordable housing	+	○	○	++	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
D	Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	++	○	○	○	○	+ / -	--	+	?	○	○	○	○	○
2	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	++	○	+	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	+
A	Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	○	○	+	○	+ / -	+	○	○	○	+	+	○	+
B	Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	+	++	○	○	-	○	○	○	+ / -	○	○	○
C	Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	++	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	+	○	+
D	Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
3	To maintain and improve access for all.	+	++	++	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
A	Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
B	Improve public perception of access	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
C	Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○
D	Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	+	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	-	+	○
4	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	○	+	○	○	+	○	+	○	+	+	○	+
A	Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	+	○	○	+ / -	○	○	○	+	+	○	+
B	Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	+	○	○
5	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+	○	+	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	+ / -	○	○
A	Reduce the fear of crime	○	+	+	○	○	-	-	○	○	○	○	--	○	○

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
B	Provide community facilities	+	+	+	++	○	+ / -	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
C	Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	++	+	+	○	+	-	○	-	○	○	-	○	○
D	Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	+	○	○	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○
6	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	+	++	+	+	+	--	--	+ / -	+ / -	-	+	++	+ / -
A	Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+ / -	++	+	○	○	○	-	-	○	-	-	+	+	○
B	Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	○	○	○	○	○	-	--	○	-	--	-	+	-
C	Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	++	○
D	Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	++	○	○	○	○	+	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
E	Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	○	+	○	+	+	-	○	○	○	-	○	+	○
F	Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	○	○	+	-	○	○	○	○	○	++	○

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
7	To minimise waste.	-	○	○	○	○	○	-	+ / -	-	-	---	○	○	-
A	Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	++	-	+	+	-	+	+
B	Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	---	○
C	Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	++	○
8	To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	-	-	○	+	-	-	+	○	+	+	+ / -	+	+ / -
A	Retain greenfield land	+ / -	○	○	○	○	++	---	○	-	+ / -	○	+ / -	+	+ / -
B	Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	○	○	○	○	-	---	+	-	+ / -	++	+ / -	○	+ / -
C	Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	○	++	+ / -	○	○	○	---	+	○	○	+	-	○	○
D	Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○	---	+ / -	○	○	○	-	++	○

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
E	Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	○	○	○	○	-	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	++	++	+	+	+	---	+	○	-	○	-	+	+
A	Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	++	+	+	++	-	○	○	-	○	-	+	+
B	Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	○	○	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
C	Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	+	++	+	○	+ / -	○	+	○	○	○	○	+ / -	○
D	Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+ / -	+	○
E	Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	+	○	○	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	++	++	+	○	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
A	Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	○	++	++	+	○	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
B	Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	+	+	++	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	+ / -	○	○
C	Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	-	+	○	○	+	○	-	○	○	○	+ / -	+	○
D	Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	++	++	+	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
E	Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	++	+	○	+	-	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
F	Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	+
11	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	+	○	-	+	○
A	Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	+ / -	+ / -	○
B	Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+	+	+	○	○	--	-	○	-	-	+	○	+ / -

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
A	Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	○	○	○	○	-	--	-	○	+ / -	○	+	○	○
B	Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○	○
C	Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	○	+	+	○	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○
D	Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	+	++	++	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	+	++	○	○	○
A	Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	○
B	Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	+	+	○	○	○
C	Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	○	○	○	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
D	Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
E	Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○	+	+	○	++	○	+	+	○
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○
A	Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
B	Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○
C	Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
D	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	++	+	++	○	+ / -	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	+
E	Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	++	○	○	○	○
A	Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	++	○	○	○	○
B	Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	+ / -	○	○	○	○

Core Strategic Policies – Assessment Results Matrix

		MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD Policies
C	Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+ / -	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	-	○	○	○	○
D	Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	-	○
E	Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	++	○	○	○	○

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	?	?	
Comments: B – Location specific	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>2 – Secondary positive</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	?	?	?	
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	?	?	
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	?	
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -	-	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+ / -	-	-	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Assumes policy reference to unallocated windfall sites means sites are not allocated for any use	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			A – Secondary positive

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>14 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 2	+/- 1	O 8	- 2	-- 1	? 0
All Results	++ 9	+ 18	+/- 8	O 155	- 27	-- 7	? 13

The policy sets out how the housing requirement for the plan is to be met, identifying how much development will take place on allocations, and how much will take place on sites not allocated in the plan, windfall sites. Windfall sites, because they could occur anywhere, raise the potential for adverse impacts, whilst allocated sites have been subject of assessment that includes consideration of the sustainability level of their location. This is reflected in the assessment results with 9 double positive effects, relating to housing provision, and 18 single positives, primarily relating to meeting community needs and addressing deprivation. It should be noted that 3 of the single positives are not realised as a set, but as individual results for the short-term period, with the medium-term and long-term periods realising different effects. These single responses relate to brownfield land development and regeneration programmes, which reflect that the Barry Waterfront development is identified to progress in the short-term period. Following on from this the proposed development will utilise an increase amount of greenfield development, which gives rise to the differential results.

The double negative effects are all realised in the climate change Objective Set. The policy sets out how housing requirements will be met and so promotes development, which naturally increases the causes of climate change. As the policy only addresses housing delivery it contains no protectionist policy content that could offset the negative effects. Consequently significantly negative effects would always be realised for such a policy. It should be noted that for 2 of the double negative effects sets the short-term effect is a single negative, reflecting the level of brownfield development that will take place as part of the Barry Waterfront Development. Other single negative effects have been realised for sustainable transport, protection of natural environment and greenfield land and minimising waste factors. These single negatives relate to the greenfield development sites and windfall development that could have significant potential adverse impact upon the environment.

The assessment raised a number of unclear effects and these are realised through factors that are dependent upon a site location to be evaluated. This is not a significant issue with the policy, rather the policy sets out development whose location is not broadly defined (Windfall sites) and this gives rise to unclear effects due to site specific details.

Whilst the policy realises significant positive and negative results from differing sources, they are in rough balance with each other and overall the policy would be considered to be Positive/Negative. However, policies within other policy sets, e.g. MD1 – Location of

MG 1 - Housing Supply In The Vale Glamorgan

Development, provide a framework that is likely to limit the significance of the negative effects. Consequently the policy is considered to be neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	?	?	
Comments: B – Location specific	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>2 – Secondary positive</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	--	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	?	?	?	
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	-	-	-	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	?	
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	
Comments: C – Promotes less than average density for urban areas (35/ha assumed average)	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 2 - Housing Allocations

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	3	+/-	1	O	7	-	2	--	1	?	0
All Results	++	9	+	22	+/-	12	O	147	-	24	--	9	?	14

The policy sets out the housing allocations for the plan period. The policy is promoting development and, as such, would be expected to realise significant positives for economic and social factors, but significant negatives for environmental factors and would be likely to realise an element of uncertain or unclear effects that may be skewed by locational factors. The assessment of the policy realises this pattern of effects. Significant positives are realised for housing provision factors and single positives are realised for community needs, reducing deprivation and efficient and effective use of land. On the other hand significant negatives are realised for climate change factors and single negatives are realised for loss of greenfield/green space, sustainable transport, minimising waste and knock-on effects for biodiversity and flooding.

The issue of brownfield development raises unclear effects, although the short term period realises positives. This relates to the fact that Barry Waterfront, which includes significant brownfield development, is programmed to occur through the first 5 years of the plan period, hence the positive effects, then the remainder of the allocations, which have not been identified as greenfield or brownfield, will be developed over the remaining 10 years resulting in uncertain effects which will reflect the circumstances of each site. Other unclear effects are realised for protecting agricultural land and flood risk issues for the whole plan period.

Overall the positive and negative effects balance each other out and, combined with a significant level of neutral effects, the policy is considered to be neutral.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises one issue that should be considered:

- 1 The assessment process uses the precautionary approach and takes a worst case scenario of effect where they are unclear. Increased certainty for this policy, through identifying whether the allocations are greenfield or brownfield, would be likely to realise more positive effects. Further consideration should be given to providing annotation on whether the site is Greenfield or brownfield.

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	++	H
C Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	++	++	++	H
Comments: C – Implicit not explicit	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	++	++	++	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments: 2 – Development limited in scope to Barry, although it is likely that the facilities could draw from another area	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			D – Secondary positive

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	O	O	O	H
B Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive for the environment</p>			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	++	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	-	-	-	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments: D – Sea front development	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	O	O	H
Comments: 7, A – Could have realised neutral effects if reference to reusing buildings and infrastructure is made	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	++	++	++	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>C – Not within policy, but masterplan is not within the LDP</p> <p>E – Site specific, unknown if land is contaminated. It is likely that contaminated land is present due to past industries. If so, this would realise positives</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments: C – Reference to reuse of buildings and retention of future buildings would realise positives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			B – Secondary negatives

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	++	++	++	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	++	++	++	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	H
Comments: D – Limited in scope to Barry	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	O	O	O	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Protection is set out in the masterplan, which is not part of the LDP	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+	+	+	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>C – The assessment has taken account of the aim of mixed use development for this development. The proposed retail uses are outside of the town centre and would realise significant negative effects if assessed literally on the Aim.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 3 – Strategic Site At Barry Waterfront

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 4	+ 8	+/- 1	O 0	- 2	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 45	+ 90	+/- 3	O 78	- 18	-- 0	? 3

This policy sets out the proposed mixed-use development for the Barry Waterfront, with the Reasoned Justification setting out the details and background in brief. The proposed development is largely on previously developed land and seeks to reuse existing buildings where appropriate. Increased policy detail would normally be expected to realise a high number of defined effects, which would also be expected to be more negative. Whilst the assessment did realise a very high level of defined effects (66%), it also, unusually, realised an extremely high level of positive effects and a very small number of negative effects.

A total of 45 double positive effects were realised from a wide range of factors and these are backed up by 90 single positive effects. Only 18 negative effects were realised and these were based on climate change and waste minimisation factors, which would only be expected from a policy that promotes new development, but it is noticeable that only single negative effects were realised. The negative effects are softened by positives for sustainable locations and transport, brownfield development (secondary effects for protecting greenfield land) and for reuse of existing buildings.

Overall the assessment can only be considered to be highly positive, realising significant sustainability benefits

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised not issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	-	-	-	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>B – Positives for local facilities, negatives for sustainable location</p> <p>C – specific reference to provision as part of the development would realise ++</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Positive secondary</p>			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	O	O	O	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	O	O	O	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: General comment – Policy does not seek to provide facilities	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			2 – Secondary positive

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	O	O	O	H
B Improve public perception of access	O	O	O	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	O	O	O	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments: 3 – 450 dwellings in a location primarily accessible by car	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	--	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	-	-	-	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	--	--	--	H
Comments: C – Specific reference would realise positives D – Detailed site design and layout can mitigate	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments: B - Specific reference would realise positives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	--	--	--	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	--	--	--	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	o	o	o	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	o	o	o	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	-	-	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	--	--	--	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	-	-	-	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	-	-	-	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>9 – Negative effects on natural environment outweigh positive effects for built environment</p> <p>A – Policy acknowledges adverse impact on biodiversity</p> <p>C – Policy identifies impacts upon heritage</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	-	-	-	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Positives for providing jobs and housing but negatives as policy does not provide necessary facilities E – Detailed design can mitigate	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	-	-	-	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	-	-	-	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	--	--	--	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	-	-	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	--	--	--	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	-	-	-	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	o	o	o	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	o	o	o	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	-	-	-	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments: D – Regeneration programme	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	O	O	O	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	O	O	O	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	O	O	O	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	O	O	O	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	-	-	-	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

Conclusion

Objectives	++	2	+	2	+ / -	1	0	4	-	3	--	3	?	0
All Results	++	9	+	24	+ / -	12	0	111	-	51	--	30	?	0

The assessment assumes 170Ha of employment land and 450 dwellings from allocation lists. The policy sets out the development proposals for the St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area, originally identified in the Wales Spatial Plan. The development proposals include residential development, employment development based on the existing aerospace industry and associated facilities.

The assessment realises high numbers of negative effects, with 30 double negative effects based largely on sustainable transport, protection of the natural environment and climate change factors, and 51 negative effects across a wide range of factors. The high level of negative effects are a result of a high level of development being located in and around a small scale settlement that is not served by high levels of public transport and the consequential use of a significant amount of greenfield land. The reasoned justification identifies that the sites will be constrained by local biodiversity and heritage issues but these can be mitigated so as not to preclude development and the assessment consequently realises negative effect for heritage and biodiversity issues.

Double positives are realised for the provision of housing and employment, which is the purpose of the policy, and single negatives based primarily on reducing deprivation, meeting user needs and providing facilities and it should be noted that the assessment identified positive effects for the efficient and effective use of land.

Positive/Negative effects have also been realised, based on community perception factors (community spirit, crime user needs). This reflect the potential difference of perception from existing resident and the new resident population engendered by the development.

Overall the policy will have overriding negative effects associated with developing a significant level of development on greenfield land in a less than sustainable location. The assessment can only conclude that this policy is negative.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised one issue that would benefit from further consideration, namely

MG 4 – Strategic Site At St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area

- 1 The Reasoned Justification identifies potential impacts upon local biodiversity and heritage factors but states that they can be mitigate so as to not preclude development. Other policies in the policy framework set out a no net loss, or even a net gain, requirement where adverse impacts are identified. The Reasoned Justification for this policy could be amended to reflect the other policies in the policy framework and this would realise a more positive assessment.

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>2 – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	++	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>6, C – Secondary positive as affordable housing is generally built to higher environmental standards</p> <p>E – Secondary negative from increased causes of climate change</p>			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments: A – Specific reference would realise positives (secondary materials) B – Specific reference would realise positives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	++	++	++	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	-	-	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	O	O	O	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive for regeneration programmes</p>			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 5 – Affordable Housing

Conclusion

Objectives	++	2	+	2	+/-	2	O	6	-	2	--	1	?	0
All Results	++	15	+	21	+/-	18	O	153	-	24	--	6	?	0

The policy sets out the affordable housing requirements to be delivered from housing sites, including the LDP housing allocations. Given that the targets will be applied to all residential sites (over 5 units) there is an issue of the spatial distribution of the housing units. It is likely, however, that the majority of affordable housing will be delivered through the allocated sites, although the plan does assume 25% of the total housing requirements will be provided by unallocated windfall sites. The assessment has assumed that the significant majority of affordable housing will reflect the spatial distribution of the housing allocations, and the assessment results have been determined on that basis.

As an allocation it would be expected that there would be tension between economic factors (the benefits derived from the allocations) and environmental factors (environmental impacts of new build) and this policy is not different. The assessment realises 15 double negatives and 21 single negatives whilst it also realises 6 double positives and 24 single negatives as well. Whilst the assessment realises more double positives than negatives, in overall terms the difference is insignificant and the assessment is broadly neutral.

The assessment also realises 18 Positive/Negative effects. These are realised for protectionist factors (heritage, culture and natural environment) and for factors relating to sustainable locations. These reflect the differing locations of housing allocations, some being favourably located, others not, hence the Positive/Negative results.

Overall the policy is balanced in effects and is considered to be neutral.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	H
C Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	+	H
Comments: D – Only one positive as not all settlements are sustainable (especially in transport terms)	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments: F – For protection	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	++	++	++	H
A Retain greenfield land	++	++	++	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	++	++	++	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	++	++	++	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Not specifically addressed	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	L
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	L
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>11 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Positives outweigh the negatives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	-	-	-	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	-	-	-	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Potential town cramming reducing appropriate sites	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 6 – Residential Development In Key, Service Centre And Primary Settlements

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 2	+ 5	+/- 0	O 5	- 3	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 24	+ 57	+/- 0	O 126	- 30	-- 0	? 0

The policy defines settlement boundaries and sets out the policy framework for considering development within the identified settlement boundaries of Key Centres, Service Centres and Primary Settlements. Settlement boundaries are an important tool for controlling development and promoting development in the most appropriate areas. In SEA/SA assessment terms such a policy is likely to receive strong positive effects for protecting land, promoting brownfield development and protecting and/or enhancing both urban and natural environments, including their culture and heritage. This is a result of the fact that development within and existing settlement is more likely to have less environmental impacts than developments that take place outside existing settlements (although on an individual site basis this may not be the case). This is the case with this policy which has realised 24 double positive effects. In addition to this the assessment realised 57 single positive effects across a broad range of economic, social and environmental factors.

By contrast the policy realises 30 single negative effects, partly reflecting locational factors, e.g. out-of-town retailing, sustainable transport, protecting employment sites, whilst the others are related to the fact that the policy is promoting development so climate change and waste minimisation are both negative.

It is considered that the policy is relatively clear as no Unclear or Positive/Negative effects have been realised.

Given that two-fifths of all effects were positive and that the number of negatives were so low, it can only be concluded that this policy is positive in effect.

Actions For Consideration

One issue was raised through the assessment that may benefit from further consideration

- 1 The hierarchy of settlements has been defined by the particular roles and functions that each settlement play in the overall picture. However, the policy makes no reference to this important factor. Consideration should be given to amending the policy to include a requirement for development to accord with the role and function of the settlement within which it is located

Comments On The Policy

- 1 The Policy only permits development where it makes efficient use of previously developed land whilst the reasoned justification only seeks to promote it. The policy and reasoned justification should reflect the same policy requirement otherwise it raises contradictions which could undermine the policy.
- 2 Criterion 4 seeks to protect open space, and community and tourism buildings. However this could be in conflict with the requirements of Criterion 1, which seeks the efficient use of previously developed land. The policy should be reworded to either prioritise the Criteria of to address how such conflict will be managed.
- 3 The second paragraph raises the issue of the affordable housing exceptions policy, which is not set out as part of this policy. Given this policy addresses development within settlement limits, it seems unnecessary to include the reference which causes confusion.
- 4 No mention is made in the policy to development needing to support the role and function of the settlement within which it is located. This would seem to be an important omission as the hierarchy of settlements is based upon that very principle.

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	-	-	-	H
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	-	-	-	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	-	-	-	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: B – Small scale sites unlikely to deliver any facilities C – Small scale sites unlikely to deliver any facilities	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>3 – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	-	-	-	H
Comments: 4 – Positives for providing housing, negatives as small site will not deliver needed facilities potentially increasing deprivation.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	--	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	?	?	?	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	-	-	-	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments: B – Dispersed development likely to lead to discouragement of recycling	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	--	--	--	H
A Retain greenfield land	--	--	--	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	-	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	--	--	--	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	H
Comments: C – Single positive only as affordable housing element does not have to have regard to context	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	--	--	--	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Positives for providing housing, negatives as small site will not deliver needed facilities	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary negative</p> <p>F – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	--	--	--	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	--	--	--	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	--	--	--	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	--	--	--	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	2	+/-	4	O	4	-	0	--	4	?	0
All Results	++	9	+	24	+/-	15	O	108	-	39	--	36	?	6

The policy sets out the policy framework for considering residential development in minor rural settlements in the settlement hierarchy. However, critical to the findings of the SEA/SA assessment, the policy does not define settlement boundaries for the settlements. In the absence of a defined settlement boundary for the settlements the criteria of the policy become subject to interpretation, which weakens the policy. In SEA/SA terms considering effects of development contained by settlement boundaries is more positive and convincing than purely by policy wording. As a result the policy introduces flexibility into potential locations for development and, linked to the fact that minor rural settlements are not sustainable transport hubs and are likely to have limited public transport, the uncertainty over the potential location of development will realise more negative results.

The assessment realised a very high number (36) of double negative effects relating to sustainable transport, protecting the natural environment, the efficient and effective use of land, waste minimisation and climate change factors. Whilst a policy promoting development is likely to realise negative effects for climate change and waste minimisation, the other double negative effects are realised from the uncertainty over development location. In addition to this 39 negative effects have been realised across a broad range of factors, but the key single negatives are those relating to the fact that the small scale development permitted by this policy is unlikely to have the potential to provide and services or facilities that may be required as part of the development.

The assessment realised 9 double positive effects, all related to the provision of housing, and 24 single positives based primarily on design quality and protection of the built environment.

The assessment for this policy can only consider the policy to be significantly negative in effect. The only mitigating consideration for this policy is that the majority of residential development is expected to be on allocated sites, which are not included in the scope of this policy, although 25% of development is the total housing requirement is expected to be delivered from windfall sites, which the policy does cover. Even given the limited scope of the policy the negative effects realised for the policy can only lead to the conclusion that the policy is negative overall.

MG 7 – Residential Development Within Minor Rural Settlements

Actions For Consideration

The Assessment raises some issues that would benefit from further consideration

- 1 In the absence of defined settlement boundaries the policy needs to be worded very definitively and strongly to avoid potential difference in interpretation and to provide certainty. The Criteria are not written in a definitive manner and, as a result, introduces flexibility that could lead to significant negative environmental impacts. Rewording the criteria to be specific and definitive would remove much of this potentially harmful flexibility.

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments: 1 – The policy does not make provision for housing, merely directing how it is delivered	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">6 – Secondary positive</p> <p style="margin: 0;">B – Secondary positive</p>			
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	○	○	○	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to	++	++	++	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
the local context				
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: 8 – The text needs to identify what existing densities are – notional average density is 35 per ha. C – Result assumes that 30 per ha. is high density for key settlements and 25 per ha. for rural settlements	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	○	○	○	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	-	-	-	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 8 – Housing Densities

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #9932cc; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #ffff00; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 12	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #ffffff; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 6	<div style="background-color: #9932cc; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 21	<div style="background-color: #ffff00; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 201	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 6	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #ffffff; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 0

This policy addresses the issue of the density that is being sought for housing development throughout the county borough. The policy sets out minimum densities of 30 dwellings per hectare for in Key, Service Centre and Primary settlements and 25 per hectare for minor rural settlements. A nominal average density for residential development would normally be expected to be 35 per hectare. The reasoned justification does not include any information that sets out why lower densities have been selected for this policy. In the absence of this information the assessment would normally be expected to view the targets as seeking a less than high density for residential development. However, it is acknowledged that purpose of including this policy is to seek higher density developments than has previously been realised. Whilst the normal approach toward assessment is to take the precautionary and more negative approach in considering unknown policy elements, in this case the assessment has erred on the side of the principle of the policy. This realises a significantly more positive assessment result than would have been realised on a literal assessment.

Therefore, it should be noted that the assessment results reflect the intention to seek higher densities than have been realised previously. If this is not the case, then the assessment would need to be undertaken again to reflect this.

Whilst the issue of density is a critical consideration in land provision for residential development, in general policy terms density is a detailed design and layout matter. As such a policy relating to density would be unlikely to record many definitive effects when considered against the SEA/SA assessment framework. The assessment of this policy reflects this, with a total of 9 positive effects and 6 negative effects representing only 6% of the total number of assessed effects. Given this the identified positive and negative effects can only be considered to be insignificant in respect of the overall assessment and therefore the policy is considered to be neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The policy raises the following issue that would benefit from further consideration:

- 1 The policy sets out the development density for residential development, but does not set out the background context of why the figures of 30 and 25 dwellings per hectare have been chosen. A nominal average density for residential development is generally

MG 8 – Housing Densities

accepted at 35 dwellings per hectare and, given that it is a government aim, and a SEA/SA aim in the assessment framework, to seek higher density development, the policy would benefit from the inclusion of background information explaining why the targets set represent high density development.

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	+	+	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	+	+	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	--	--	--	H
C Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	-	-	-	H
Comments: D – Negative for unsustainable location, unknown if brownfield	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	-	-	-	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: General – Transit pitches are considered a facility for assessment purposes A – Traveller community	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	-	-	-	H
Comments: C – Benefits for traveller community	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide community facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	-	-	-	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	?	?	?	
A Retain greenfield land	○	○	○	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	○	○	○	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	-	-	-	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	○	○	○	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	-	-	-	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	--	--	--	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	-	-	-	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 9 – Gypsy And Traveller Site

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 1	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 7	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 3	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 1
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">++</div> 0	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+</div> 27	<div style="background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">+/-</div> 12	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">O</div> 144	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-</div> 42	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">--</div> 9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">?</div> 3

The policy allocates a Gypsy and Traveller site to accommodate 6 authorised pitches and 15 transit pitches. The assessment of the policy realises 9 double negative effects relating to sustainable location and energy efficiency and 42 single negatives from a range of economic, social and environmental factors. Conversely the policy realises 24 single positive effects relating to provision of housing, provision of facilities and reducing deprivation.

Key findings in the assessment of this policy relate to the climate change, waste minimisation and sustainable transport Objective sets. Any policy promoting development, as this policy does, would normally be expected to realise significant negatives for climate change and waste minimisation in an assessment. However this policy realises only two single negative and one double negative out of seven factors for climate change and only one single negative out of four factors for waste minimisation. These results, which are significantly less negative than would normally be expected have been minimised by reduced transport factors. However it should be noted that, due to the location of the site, the assessment realises significant negative effects for sustainable transport – with 2 single negative and one double negative effects from 5 factors.

Despite the generally negative balance of the results and the fact that strong negative effects are realised against sustainable transport, which would normally be significant issues for any assessment, the proposed development amounts to 9 permanent dwelling pitches and 15 transit pitches for stop-overs. This level of development is very minimal and, despite the negative effects, in the overall picture the policy has to be considered to be neutral in effect.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	-	-	-	H
Comments: 2 – Positives for new education provision, negatives for loss of 3 existing facilities C – Positives for suitable for purpose, negatives as local facilities will be lost.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+	+	+	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>B – Rationalisation of 3 facilities to one energy efficient unit realises benefits – although new schools tend to be more energy hungry.</p>	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p>			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	H
Comments: B – It is assumed that the Barry allocations are on brownfield land E – Site specific	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	-	-	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	O	O	O	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments: C – Site specific	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	--	--	--	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
<p>Comments:</p> <p>12 – Double negative as rationalising 3 existing schools to one facility will increase need and distance required to travel, without this it would be a single negative.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	+	+	+	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG10 – Provision of Education Facilities

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	4	+/-	2	O	6	-	2	--	1	?	0
All Results	++	3	+	39	+/-	9	O	159	-	18	--	3	?	6

Actions For Consideration

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	-	-	-	H
Comments: 2 – Positive for provision of new, negative for closure of existing facilities	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments: D – Enhancement only provided if expansion takes place.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	L
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG11 – Llandough Hospital

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	2	O	8	-	1	--	1	?	0
All Results	++	0	+	33	+/-	9	O	183	-	9	--	3	?	0

Actions For Consideration

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>2 – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>5 – Secondary positives</p> <p>B – Secondary positives</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	--	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	-	-	-	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	-	-	-	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>11 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	--	--	--	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	--	--	--	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	-	-	-	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	++	++	++	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>14 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 12 - Employment Allocations

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	2	+/-	2	O	7	-	0	--	3	?	0
All Results	++	9	+	18	+/-	15	O	141	-	36	--	18	?	0

The policy sets out the employment sites to meet the employment land requirement for the plan period. Employment land uses are significant destinations for trips and the development of new employment land gives rise to an increase in the need to travel (specifically travel to work). In addition not all of the employment sites are located at public transport hubs, accessible to a range of modes of travel. Consequently the assessment realises double negative effects for need to travel, sustainable transport/location factors and climate change factors. Single negative effects are also realised for protection of the natural environment, cultural and heritage factors reflecting that both the allocations include a significant amount of greenfield land.

On the positive side 9 double negative effects were realised for provision of employment opportunities and 18 single positive for reducing deprivation, meeting user needs and using brownfield land, predominantly associated with the Barry Waterfront development.

15 Positive/Negative effects were also realised for factors that included two elements, with one of the elements being sustainable location or protection of the natural environment.

Overall the assessment reflects what would normally be expected from a policy that promotes development. The negative effects are twice the level of the positive effects, although the majority of the effects are neutral in nature. On balance the higher number of negative effects does not outweigh the overall neutral nature of the assessment and the policy is considered to be neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from being considered further.

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	++	++	++	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments: B – Assumed that rail link will be delivered by end of medium term	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	+	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>3 – Secondary positive</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>C – Secondary positive for Porthkerry Park</p>			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	+	H
Comments: D – Positives for Porthkerry Park	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	--	--	--	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	--	--	--	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	-	-	-	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	-	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary positive through Porthkerry Park</p> <p>F – Secondary positive through Porthkerry Park</p>			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	--	--	--	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	-	-	-	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	--	--	--	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	--	--	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: B – Long term realises effect of rail link	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			A – Strong secondary positive from protection of Porthkerry Park

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	--	--	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	D – Secondary negative			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	--	--	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	--	--	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	-	-	-	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	++	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	++	++	++	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+ / -	+ / -	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>C – Secondary negative</p>			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	+	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>15 – Secondary positive</p> <p>D – Secondary positive for Protection of Porthkerry Park</p>			

MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 1	+ 3	+/- 0	O 7	- 0	-- 4	? 0
All Results	++ 15	+ 24	+/- 5	O 139	- 30	-- 23	? 0

Actions For Consideration

It is assumed that the rail link serves the airport, rather than employment allocations and that the link will be provided by the end of the medium term. Therefore benefits of the link will be realised in the long term period of assessment.

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>1 – Secondary negative through loss of convertible buildings</p>			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive for farming community</p>			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 6 – Secondary negative			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	O	O	H
Comments: A – Reuse of buildings	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments: 8 – Positives for location in settlements and intensifying uses on site, negatives for potentially isolated locations.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 9 – Secondary positive C – Secondary positive D – Secondary positive			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 11 – Secondary positive A – Secondary positive			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	-	-	-	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	-	-	-	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments: 12 – Only one negative due to limited scope of policy	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	-	-	-	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	B – Secondary negative			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 15 – Secondary positive A – Secondary positive E – Secondary positive			

New MG14 – Rural Enterprise

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 2	+/- 2	O 10	- 1	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 3	+ 30	+/- 9	O 177	- 18	-- 0	? 0

Actions For Consideration

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments: Relocating the cattle market facilitates the residential development on the existing site	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 1 – Secondary positive			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: D – Market is considered to be a facility. Positive result for retaining the facility. Concern over the reasons why the original site is being lost – purely financial gain?	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary negative for farming community interaction			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments: 6 – On basis of Vale users	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	?	?	?	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments: 7 – As a replacement facility A – Design specific. Reuse of existing buildings could realise positive.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	○	○	○	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	-	-	-	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	○	○	○	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary negative for effect on Cowbridge			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 11 – Secondary negative for effect on Cowbridge			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	--	--	--	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	--	--	--	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	-	-	-	H
Comments: D – Places additional strain on rural road network	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	-	-	-	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	O	O	O	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary negative C – Secondary negative			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	-	-	-	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments: D – Effect on Cowbridge	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG15 – Replacement Cattle Market

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 1	+/- 0	O 10	- 4	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 0	+ 9	+/- 6	O 180	- 33	-- 6	? 3

Actions For Consideration

Assumption that the site is entirely brownfield

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	++	++	++	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>4 – Secondary positive</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive</p> <p>C – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>9 – Secondary positive</p> <p>B – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	O	O	O	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Limited to one positive as it relates to retail employment only	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	+	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+	+	+	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Secondary positive			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>15 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 16 – Retail Allocations

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 7	+/- 2	O 5	- 1	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 6	+ 66	+/- 9	O 144	- 9	-- 0	? 3

The policy sets out the two retail allocations that have been identified to strengthen the retail role of the Barry and Cowbridge settlements. Only two sites have been identified, a large allocation at Barry Waterfront and a Strategic convenience retail site for a foodstore and associated convenience units. The settlements are accessible by a range of transport modes and are, therefore, considered to be sustainable locations. In addition to this the intention of the policy is to reinforce the existing roles of the settlements which also assist in their sustainability. To reflect this, the assessment realised only 9 single negative effects relating to waste and energy consumption. By contrast the assessment realised 6 double positive effects and 66 single positive effects across a range of economic, social and environmental factors.

The overwhelming number of positive effects, compared to the number of negative effects, tips the balance of this policy towards positive and it is considered that the policy, overall, is positive in nature.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

Comments On The Policy

- 1 The reasoned justification to the policy states that the details of the retail allocation at Barry Waterfront are set out in Policy MGXX (presumably MG3). However, the reasoned justification for policy MG3 identifies only that “*The proposed development will include retail (A1), cafes bars and restaurants (A3)*” Given that the Cowbridge allocation is set out in quite a lot of detail, the retail proposals for Barry Waterfront would also benefit from being set out in as much detail, although it would realise more SEA/SA benefit if included in this policy reasoned justification, rather than the reasoned justification for policy MG3.

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	○	○	○	H
A Retain greenfield land	○	○	○	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	○	○	○	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	○	○	○	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	○	○	○	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	○	○	○	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 17 – Retail Hierarchy

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 0	+/- 0	O 237	- 0	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 0	+ 0	+/- 0	O 237	- 0	-- 0	? 0

This policy sets out the retail hierarchy for the county borough.

This policy is an administrative action that contains no policy content. As such the policy is not assessable,

The result for each Objective and aim should read “no effect to measure”. However the scoring regime for the assessments does not contain a notation to reflect this. The assessment has used the neutral effect notation but this should be interpreted to mean “no effect to measure” in every instance.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises one issue that would benefit from further consideration:

- 1 The policy is an administrative action without any policy content. The policy context for the retail hierarchy is contained in the subsequent policy MG13 and MG14 and consideration should be given to the deletion of this policy and the incorporation of the retail hierarchy into the subsequent 2 policies.

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	-	-	-	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: B – With regard to change of use	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>3 – Positive secondary</p>			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	M
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	M
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	M
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	M
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	M
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	M
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	O	O	O	M
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	M
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	M
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	++	++	++	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	M
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Positive secondary</p>			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	M
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: C - Specific reference would realise positives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	11, A, B – Positive secondary			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	++	++	++	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	O	O	O	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	O	O	O	M
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	++	++	++	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	-	-	-	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	-	-	-	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	M
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	M
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	M
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG18 – Non A1 Retail Uses Within Town and District Retail Centres

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 2	+ 6	+/- 2	O 4	- 1	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 12	+ 54	+/- 12	O 147	- 12	-- 0	? 0

The policy sets out the landuse restrictions for the designated Town and District Retail Centres. As the policy restricts potential landuses it is likely that the assessment would realise negative effects as a result. The assessment realises 12 single negatives relating to provision of housing, range of uses in retail centres and evening economy factors. This mirrors the anticipated findings.

By contrast the policy realises 12 double positive effects, based on retail provision, effective and efficient use of land and accessibility factors. In addition 54 single positives have been realised based on quality design, protection of built environment/heritage and culture, deprivation, community spirit and provision of facilities. These stem from the effects of the policy that seek to assist regeneration of the central areas and protecting the urban fabric as well as promoting the role and functions of these settlements.

Whilst the policy does realise a relatively high number of positive effects when compared to the negative, meaning the policy comes out more positively on balance, it is not sufficient to make the policy positive overall, primarily due to the lower number of double positive effects. As a result it is considered that the policy is neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further discussion.

Comments On The Policy

- 1 Criterion 3 makes reference to an “*over concentration*” of non A1 retail uses in town and district centres. However the term is not defined in the policy or reasoned justification and therefore the term is unclear and ambiguous. The policy would benefit from amendment to provide more certainty over what is meant by “*over concentration*”.

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	M
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	M
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments: B – Not considered new development	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A, B – Positive secondary for location</p>			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	+	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	M
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	M
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	O	O	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	M
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	M
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	M
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	++	++	++	H
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	M
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	M
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	M
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	M
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments: C - Specific reference would realise positives	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Positive secondary			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	O	O	O	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	M
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	-	-	-	M
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	M
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	M
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	O	O	O	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Positive secondary</p>			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 2	+ 5	+/- 0	O 8	- 0	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 6	+ 39	+/- 9	O 180	- 3	-- 0	? 0

The policy sets out the landuse restrictions for the designated Local and Neighbourhood Centres. As the policy restricts potential landuses it is likely that the assessment would realise some negative effects as a result. The assessment realises just 3 single negative effects relating to protection of employment sites and no double negative effects.

By contrast the policy realises 6 double positive effects relating to retail provision and the effective and efficient use of land. In addition 39 single negatives have been realised, based largely on deprivation and the provision of facilities.

Whilst the policy does realise a higher number of positive effects when compared to the number of negative effects, meaning the policy comes out more positively on balance, it is not sufficient to make the policy positive overall. As a result it is considered that the policy is neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

There are two issues that the assessment has raised that would benefit from further consideration, namely:

- 1 The policy contains two policy statements, one that relates to Local Centres and one that relates to Neighbourhood Centres, with differing policy content. Given that the policy sets out different policy requirements for the different types of centre, the policy framework may benefit from splitting the two policy elements into separate policies, which could provide more clarity.
- 2 The policy makes reference to an “*over concentration*” of non A1 retail uses in local retail centres. However the term is not defined in the policy or reasoned justification and therefore the term is unclear and ambiguous. The policy would benefit from amendment to provide more certainty over what is meant by “*over concentration*”.
- 3 The policy also makes reference to neighbourhood centres and “*other retail areas*”. The retail hierarchy set out as Policy MG12 sets out Local Centres and Neighbourhood Centres and it is assumed they have a defined area. However the hierarchy makes no

MG 19 – Non Retail Uses Within Local & Neighbourhood Shopping Centres

reference to “other retail areas” and, as such, it is assumed that they do not have identified boundaries. The policy would benefit from clarification what “other retail areas” are, where they stand in the hierarchy and how the policy is to be applied to them.

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	++	++	++	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	++	++	++	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	++	++	++	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>4 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>5 – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	+	+	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	-	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	-	-	-	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	O	O	O	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	D – Secondary positive			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>E – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 20 – Transport Proposals

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 2	+ 3	+/- 1	O 8	- 1	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 12	+ 57	+/- 9	O 147	- 12	-- 0	? 0

This policy sets out the transport proposals that aim to make more efficient use of existing infrastructure and promote sustainable, transport. The proposals include a range of proposals covering walking, cycling, public transport and highway improvements. The assessment of the policy realises quite positive effects with 12 double positive effects relating to accessibility, providing effective infrastructure and providing facilities, and also realised 57 single positive effects across a range of economic, social and environmental factors. By contrast the assessment realised only 12 single negative effects all relating to the potential loss of greenfield land associated with highways and cycle provision.

An assessment of transport policy would normally be expected to realise a higher level of negative effects relating to climate change and greenfield factors. However the proposals set out in the policy are specifically linked to other development promoted through the plan and contributes towards their sustainable transport provision. As a result the close relationship between proposed development and transport proposals reduces the potential negative effects.

Overall, despite realising a high number of positive effects, they are not significant enough to tip the balance to a positive policy. Consequently the policy is considered to be positive overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">1 – Secondary negative</p> <p style="margin: 0;">C – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 5 – Secondary positive			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	-	-	-	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	○	○	○	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary negative</p> <p>E – Secondary positive for protection</p> <p>E – Secondary negatives for restrictions</p>			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary positive E – Secondary positive			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 15 – Secondary positive D – Secondary positive			

MG 21 – Special Landscape Areas

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 3	+/- 0	O 12	- 0	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 3	+ 36	+/- 0	O 195	- 3	-- 0	? 0

The first paragraph of the policy, as submitted for assessment, was unclear as it did not set out what proposed development was expected to do. For assessment purposes it has been assumed that the policy seeks to protect the special qualities of the designated Special Landscape Areas (SLA).

This policy allocates SLAs and sets out the policy framework for their protection. Normally protection policies would realise significant positives for the protection elements of the policies, but would also realise negatives from the restrictions they place upon potential development options. However, SLAs are slightly different from normal protectionist policies as they are more like a design policy than a protection policy because an SLA designation does not seek to preclude development, only ensure it is designed to such a standard to ensure the protection of the important elements of the SLA. This small difference manifests a large difference when subject to SEA/SA assessment.

The assessment realises only one set (3) of single negative effects relating to renewable energy generation. This would be expected as landscape issues are a significant factor in determining renewable energy proposals and a major reason for them being refused. No double negative effects have been realised.

In contrast 3 double positive effects have been realised relating to the protection of natural assets. In addition 36 single positive effects have been realised based largely around the protection of culture and heritage, the efficient and effective use of land and the protection of the built and natural environment.

Whilst the policy does realise a higher number of positive effects when compared to the number of negative effects, meaning the policy comes out more positively on balance, it is not sufficient to make the policy positive overall due to the very high level of neutral effects realised as part of the assessment. As a result it is considered that the policy is neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further consideration

Comments On The Policy

- 1 The first paragraph of the policy is unclear as it states that “New development detract from the special qualities “. The paragraph would benefit from an amendment to read something like “New development must not detract from the special qualities”

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	-	-	-	H
C Provide affordable housing	-	-	-	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	-	-	-	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	O	O	O	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	D – Secondary positive			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	O	O	O	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	-	-	-	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive – permeable surfaces			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Retain greenfield land	++	++	++	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative D – Secondary negative E – Secondary positive			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	○	○	○	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary negative			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic C – Secondary negative			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	+	+	+	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	14 – Secondary positive			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 22 - Green Wedges

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	1	O	9	-	2	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	3	+	36	+/-	6	O	177	-	15	--	0	?	0

The policy allocates and provides the policy control for Green Wedges, which have been identified to prevent speculative development that can blur boundaries between settlement edges and open countryside that could result in incremental loss and the coalescence of settlements. Within designated Green Wedges development that prejudices the open nature of the Green Wedge will be resisted.

As a protectionist policy an assessment would be expected to realise negative effects for restrictions placed upon potential developments. The assessment of this policy reflects this position as single negative effects are realised in respect of housing provision and renewable energy generation.

By contrast the assessment realised 3 double positive effects for the retention of greenfield land and 36 single negative effects based largely around protection of the natural environment and the beneficial effects on community spirit as a result of maintaining well known settlement boundaries.

Whilst the policy does realise a higher number of positive effects when compared to the number of negative effects, meaning the policy comes out more positively on balance, it is not sufficient to make the policy positive overall due to the high level of neutral effects realised as part of the assessment. As a result it is considered that the policy is neutral overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further consideration

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Positive secondary, consolidating valued local asset</p>			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	M
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	M
A Retain greenfield land	++	++	++	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	++	++	++	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D – Positive secondary</p>			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	++	++	++	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	++	++	++	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Positive secondary</p>			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	O	O	O	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	M
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Positive secondary</p>			

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">++</div>	0	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">+</div>	8	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">+/-</div>	0	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">O</div>	6	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">-</div>	1	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">--</div>	0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">?</div>	0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">++</div>	15	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">+</div>	81	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">+/-</div>	0	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">O</div>	138	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">-</div>	3	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">--</div>	0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">?</div>	0

This policy allocates Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

This policy is an administrative action that contains no policy content. As such the policy is not assessable.

SINCs are both allocated in development plans and given are given their protection through plan policy. The Policy Framework only allocates the SINCs. There is no policy that provides the policy protection that should applied to development proposals within the allocated SINC areas. Consequently all t his policy does is effectively list all the SINCs. Without any policy protection the SINCs will not have any effects and, therefore, an assessment of the policy will only realise “no effect to measure” results for each Objective and aim.

An assessment on this basis would provide no assistance in developing the policy framework for the plan.

Consequently, for assessment purposes, the information contained in the reasoned justification has been used to provide the policy element related to the SINC allocations. It is on the basis of this information that the assessment of this policy has been undertaken.

The assessment realises only 3 negative effects in respect of the provision of housing. By contrast the assessment realised 15 double positive effects, based primarily on protection of greenfield and the natural environment. In addition the assessment realises 81 single positive effects across a broad range of factors. The low level of negative effects and the high level of positive effects reflect that the policy is more of a design policy than a restrictive policy, as SINC designations do not preclude development.

Given the high number of single positive effects, in conjunction with the double positive effects and the low number of negative effects, on balance the policy is considered to be positive overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised one issue that would benefit from further consideration.

MG 23 - Sites Of Importance For Nature Conservation

- 1 The policy is an administrative action as it only lists the SINC, providing no policy framework for the consideration of proposed development within SINC areas. It is noticeable that paragraph 2 of the reasoned justification sets out the policy framework that would normally be attributed to SINC designations. However, this information is not within the policy itself and so its strength and effectiveness are severely restricted. The policy would benefit significantly from the incorporation of this policy information into the policy itself. The policy would then be a landuse policy.

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments: General - Quarry not considered a facility	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments: 3 – Protected until developed, then negative	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	M
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	-	-	-	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments: A – Air pollution whilst quarry is operational F – Protection pre-development and benefits of remedial after development outweigh negatives during quarrying operations	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	--	--	--	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Potential positive of recycling uses in quarries</p>			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	-	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	?	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments: D – Negative is strong as once destroyed, cannot be replaced	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	-	-	-	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	-	-	-	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	-	-	-	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments: 11, A – Short term protection outweighed by permanent loss resulting from quarrying	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Positive for protection for quarrying, negative for preventing any other employment use	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 13 – Secondary positive for quarry employment E – Secondary negative, preventing some rural development			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary negative</p>			

MG 24 – Development In Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Conclusion

Objectives	<div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">++</div>	0	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+</div>	1	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+/-</div>	3	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">O</div>	9	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">-</div>	2	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">--</div>	0	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">?</div>	0
All Results	<div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">++</div>	0	<div style="background-color: #c1e1c1; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+</div>	9	<div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+/-</div>	27	<div style="background-color: #fff9c4; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">O</div>	174	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">-</div>	21	<div style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">--</div>	3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">?</div>	3

The policy allocates the Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the county borough and protects them from permanent built development that would compromise the ability to work the mineral.

The reason for identifying Safeguarding Areas is to ensure the development does not compromise the future ability to work the mineral, i.e. to protect the mineral for future extraction. Given this, the SEA/SA process needs to take account of two things, firstly the protection of the land afforded by the policy and, secondly, the reason for protecting the land (the working of the mineral). The assessment will realise significantly differing results for the land protection and the winning of the mineral. The timeframe for the winning of the mineral is unknown and, therefore, the effects relating to the winning of the mineral cannot be identified in any particular period of assessment. Consequently the differing effects are recorded as Positive/Negative results. The assessment realised 27 Positive/Negative effects based generally around the policy protection ensuring protection of natural environment, built assets, culture and heritage, with the negative of adverse impact upon the mineral operation commencing.

Only 9 single positive effects were realised relating to meeting the future needs of users, the effective and efficient use of land and promotion of carbon sinks. By contrast 21 single negative effects were realised, based on protection of culture and heritage, sustainable design, air pollution, community ownership of the environment, brownfield development and housing provision. In addition to this 3 double negative effects were realised for promoting the use of secondary materials.

Whilst the assessment does realise more negatives than positives, it is not significant enough to tip the balance to a positive overall outcome. It should also be noted that many of the negative effects realised in the Positive/Negative effects may not be realised within the plan period and there would be additional positive effects to balance out the identified negative effects. Overall the policy is considered to be neutral in effect.

Actions For Consideration

The Assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further discussion.

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	-	-	-	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	D – Secondary positive			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	M
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 5 – Secondary positive			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	○	○	○	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	○	○	○	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	○	○	○	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic F – Secondary positive			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	M
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	-	-	-	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	M
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	M
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	M
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	O	O	O	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	M
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	M
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	○	○	○	M
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	○	○	○	M
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	○	○	○	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary negative preventing additional development of facilities			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive as some employment may be allowed</p>			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic D – Secondary positive			

MG 25 – Buffer Zones

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	0	O	11	-	1	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	0	+	33	+/-	0	O	195	-	9	--	0	?	0

This policy allocates buffer zones around existing active quarries, within which development that would preclude the working of the minerals would not be permitted. The buffer zones provide an area around permitted quarries where sensitive development cannot be located, ensuring the continued viability of the mineral.

The SEA/SA assessment realised surprisingly few definitive effects. As a protection policy it would normally be expected to realise a number of negative effects due to the protection precluding otherwise appropriate development. However, the assessment realised only 9 single negative effects and those relate to high quality developments and local context, housing provision and meeting community needs. The limited negative effects are due to the particular characteristics of the buffer zones (and the quarries they surround), i.e. they isolated and remote and permanent urban forms of development do not readily locate close to them.

By contrast 33 single positive effects have been realised, broadly based on culture and heritage, protection of natural environment and the efficient and effective use of land.

With only 17% of the total number of results realising definitive effects, the policy can only be considered to neutral in effect overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	○	○	○	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	○	○	○	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	○	○	○	H
C Provide affordable housing	○	○	○	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	○	○	○	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	○	○	○	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	○	○	○	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>3 – Secondary positive</p> <p>B – Secondary positive</p>			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	○	○	○	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	○	○	○	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic B – Secondary positive D – Secondary positive			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	+	+	+	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments: C – There is potential to use former quarries for landfill.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	-	-	-	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	-	-	-	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	H
Comments: 8 – Preventing development on a brownfield site A – Prevents extension to mineral activity C – Assumed that the policy does not promote redevelopment of the sites E – Site specific whether the sites are contaminated.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	○	○	○	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	○	○	○	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic E – Longer term positives			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	-	-	-	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	O	O	O	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	○	○	○	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	○	○	○	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	○	○	○	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	○	○	○	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	○	○	○	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	○	○	○	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	○	○	○	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG26 – Dormant Mineral Sites

Conclusion

Objectives	++	0	+	3	+/-	0	O	11	-	1	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	0	+	33	+/-	3	O	189	-	9	--	0	?	3

Actions For Consideration

It is unclear what alternative uses would be acceptable for the sites. The policy would benefit from an amendment to the Reasoned Justification outlining what uses would be considered appropriate for the sites.

For assessment purposes it has been assumed that sites are reclaimed/restored for greenfield uses. If this is not the case the assessment could realise significantly different results.

Comments on the Policy

Paragraph 7.102 makes reference to sites that are not included in the policy. This is unnecessary and only causes confusion. Reference to the two sites not within the scope of the policy should be deleted.

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	-	-	-	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	○	○	○	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	○	○	○	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	O	O	O	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">C – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	○	○	○	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	-	-	-	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	++	++	++	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic 5 – Secondary positive			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	○	○	○	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	○	○	○	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	?	?	?	
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	+	+	+	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	H
Comments: C – Criterion is extremely broad, potentially allowing development that would compromise the integrity of the heritage Coast. Initial assessment consideration is the policy would otherwise realise positive effects.	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	++	++	++	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	○	○	○	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	○	○	○	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	++	++	++	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	++	++	++	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	○	○	○	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	○	○	○	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	-	-	-	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			
	14 – Secondary positive			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	O	O	O	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	O	O	O	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	O	O	O	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	++	++	++	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic A – Secondary positive			

MG 27 - Glamorgan Heritage Coast

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	4	+/-	2	O	6	-	2	--	0	?	0
All Results	++	21	+	60	+/-	9	O	129	-	15	--	0	?	3

This policy sets out the policy protection for the Heritage Coast. As a protectionist policy it would be expected to realise negative effects for precluding development that otherwise be acceptable and the assessment did realise 15 single negative effects. These were realised from housing, employment and community facility provision and sustainable transport.

By contrast 21 double positive were realised relating to character heritage and protection of the natural environment, and 60 single positives were realised across a wide range of factors.

With over a third of the total effects being positive, and very few negative effects to counter them, over all the policy is considered to be positive.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised one issue that would benefit from further consideration:

- 1 Criterion 3, as drafted, is very open, potentially allowing any development that might require a coastal location, irrespective of the potential damage it may cause. The Criterion would benefit from rewording to address appropriate coastal development that would not result in adverse impact to the Heritage Coast.

Comments On The Policy

- 1 Criterion is very open and could potentially allow damaging development on the Heritage Coast. The Criterion would benefit from wording something like as follows:

“Development that would be appropriate for a coastal location and would not have an adverse impact upon the character and integrity of the Heritage Coast. “

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	-	-	-	H
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	O	O	O	H
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	O	O	O	H
C Provide affordable housing	O	O	O	H
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>B – Secondary negative due to sustainable location</p>			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	O	O	O	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	O	O	O	H
Comments:	<p style="text-align: right;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>D – Secondary positive</p>			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	++	++	++	H
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	H
D Promote 'life-time' homes	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	H
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	○	○	○	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	○	○	○	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	++	++	++	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	O	O	O	M
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	O	O	O	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	+	+	+	M
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>A – Secondary positive, local use saving transport</p>			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	○	○	○	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	○	○	○	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	○	○	○	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	H
A Retain greenfield land	++	++	++	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	O	O	O	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	O	O	O	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	+	+	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+	+	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	M
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	O	O	O	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	O	O	O	M
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	○	○	○	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	++	++	++	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	○	○	○	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	○	○	○	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – By bus, bicycle and car	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	○	○	○	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	○	○	○	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	○	○	○	H
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	○	○	○	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	○	○	○	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	○	○	○	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	○	○	○	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	○	○	○	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	○	○	○	H
Comments:	<p style="margin: 0;">Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p style="margin: 0;">14 – Secondary positive for Barry only</p>			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	+	+	+	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	O	O	O	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	H
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 28 – Cosmeston Lakes and Porthkerry Country Parks

Conclusion

Objectives	++ 0	+ 7	+/- 1	O 5	- 2	-- 0	? 0
All Results	++ 15	+ 78	+/- 3	O 135	- 6	-- 0	? 0

The policy allocates land for an extension to the existing Porthkerry Park. As an allocation that retains greenfield land, negative effects might be expected to be realised from the preclusion of otherwise appropriate landuses. To a limited extent this is the case with 3 single negative effects being realised in respect of housing provision, whilst an additional 3 negative effects are a reflection of the tourist attraction nature of the Park, being realised through reducing the need to travel.

By contrast the assessment realises 15 double positive effects and 78 single positive effects based generally around economic factors associated with tourism and the protection of the park as a natural environment.

With over a third of the total number of effects being positive, and only six being negative, on balance it is considered that will have positive effects overall.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raised no issues that would benefit from further consideration.

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	?	?	?	M
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	?	?	?	M
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	?	?	?	M
C Provide affordable housing	?	?	?	M
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	?	?	?	M
<p>Comments:</p> <p>General – Not a housing allocation policy. Housing to be allowed as ‘enabling development’ but unclear how much, if any, would be required</p> <p>Should housing be permitted, positives would be realised across the board. B and D could realise double positives.</p>	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	+	+	H
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	H
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	H
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	○	○	○	H
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	H
B Improve public perception of access	○	○	○	M
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	M
D Promote 'life-time' homes	○	○	○	H
Comments: A – Due to location	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	○	○	○	M
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	M
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	○	○	○	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+	+	H
A Reduce the fear of crime	O	O	O	H
B Provide community facilities	+	+	+	H
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	-	-	H
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	-	-	H
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	--	H
C Promote renewable energy generation	O	O	O	H
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	O	O	O	H
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	O	O	O	H
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	O	O	O	H
Comments: 6 – Negative score although noted that may attract local visitors and prevent them travelling further to other attractions	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			E – Secondary negative on causing change

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	H
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	O	O	H
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	O	O	O	H
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	+	M
A Retain greenfield land	O	O	O	H
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	H
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+	H
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	O	O	O	H
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	M
Comments: E – Don't know if it is contaminated or not	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	○	○	○	H
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	○	○	○	H
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	○	○	○	H
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	H
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>9 – Secondary positive for enhanced built environment</p> <p>B – Secondary negative for pollution to coastal water</p>			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	O	O	O	H
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	H
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	O	O	O	H
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	O	O	O	H
E Provide adequate green spaces.	O	O	O	H
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	H
Comments:	<p>Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic</p> <p>F – Secondary negative, currently poor access, not sure how development will affect this</p>			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+	+	H
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	H
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	H
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	+	+	H
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	O	O	O	H
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	O	O	O	H
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	O	O	O	H
Comments: 12 – Positive for access to sustainable travel, negative for increasing need to travel	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	+	+	+	H
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	H
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	H
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	O	O	O	M
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	O	O	O	H
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	O	O	O	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	+	H
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	O	O	H
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	O	O	O	H
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	O	O	O	H
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	H
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	H
Comments: 14 – Positive for Barry only, therefore single positive not double positive D – Positive for regeneration	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Sustainability Objective / Aim	Assessment Of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	++	++	H
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	++	++	H
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	H
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	O	O	O	H
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	M
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	H
Comments:	Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic			

MG 29 - Tourism And Leisure

Conclusion

Objectives	++	1	+	6	+/-	1	O	4	-	2	--	0	?	1
All Results	++	9	+	90	+/-	3	O	99	-	9	--	3	?	24

The policy allocates two sites for tourism related developments. The reasoned justification to the policy indicates that the tourism development will require enabling development, although it does not set out what the enabling development is likely to be, although it goes on to advise that proposed developments that are overly biased toward residential uses will not be permitted. This lack of certainty has realised a large number of unclear effects, particularly in respect of the Housing Provision Objective set, where all of the effects are identified as unclear. However, it should be noted that if the reasoned justification to the policy included a clearer steer on what form the enabling development will take it is likely that the objective set would realise positive effects, with potential for double positive effects to be realised.

As a policy that allocates land for development the assessment realised negative effects for climate change and waste minimisation. This would normally be expected.

In contrast the assessment realises 9 double positive effects, from tourism and brownfield development and 90 single positive effects from a range of social and economic factors.

Despite the high number of unclear effects, the number of positive effects is equal to neutral effects, and with only 12 negative effects, on balance the policy is quite strongly positive in effect.

Actions For Consideration

The assessment raises one issue that would benefit from further consideration

- 1 The reasoned justification to the policy alludes to enabling development being required to realise the tourism allocations, and it also advises that overly residential biased development will not be permitted. This lacks clarity and certainty. The reasoned justification would benefit from the inclusion of more detail on what is likely to comprise appropriate enabling development, which in turn could realise significantly more positive effects.

Consideration of Results

MG Objectives	++ 0	+ 3	+/- 1	O 9	- 2	-- 0	? 0
MG Policy Results	++ 0	+ 7	+/- 3	O 64	- 5	-- 0	? 0

The Managing Growth Policies set out the policy framework to control development over the plan period and allocates sites to meet landuse requirements. These policies are the most detailed of all the policies as they relate to specific types of landuses or specific sites themselves. Generally, in SEA/SA assessment terms, the more detailed or landuse specific the policy is the more negative the likely effects are, as effects can be more readily defined.

Despite the more detailed nature of the policies, the assessments realised only 4 overall negative results. These are addressed in turn below.

By contrast the assessments realised 7 positive results, with 2 positive results for economic factors (range and mix of housing, maintain and enhance retail centres), 4 positive results for social factors (meeting community needs, promote improvement in deprivation, provide a range of local facilities and meeting needs of users), and a positive result for an environmental factor (efficient and effective use of land).

3 Positive/Negative effects were also realised through the assessments, and these will be addressed in turn below.

The assessments realised a low overall number of defined effects. This, in part, is due to the specific and detailed nature of the policies within the policy set. Such policies will only relate to a specific, and relatively small number of, assessment factors when the assessments are undertaken, with the remaining factors realising neutral effects. In order for a definitive effect to be realised across an assessment factor it would need to realise defined effects from a significant number of policies and, given their specific and detailed nature, this is unlikely in many instances. This would be combined with the larger number of policies in this policy set, which require higher numbers significantly more defined effects to realise a defined result in the overall assessment.

Overall Negative Effects

6 **To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.** (- - 5, - 6, +/- 2 [13 of 23])

The negative effects for this Aim are directly related to the provision of economic development, with policy MG2 – Housing Allocations, MG4 – Strategic Site St Athan, MG5 – Affordable Housing, MG7 – Residential development, minor rural settlements and MG10 – Employment allocations realising double negatives. A further six single negative results were also received across a range of policies. Climate change factors invariably realise negative effects when considered against policies that promote development, purely from the basis that new additional development can only increase the causes of climate change. This is reflected in the results as this Objective concentrates the negative effects on development promoting policies. The negative effects realised on this Objective are what would be expected and it is unlikely that any mitigation can be put forward to reduce the impacts. The negatives, however, can be offset by positives realised elsewhere in the assessment and, as such, this is not a significant issue in SEA/SA terms.

6A **Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)** (- - 4, - 7, +/- 2 [13 of 23])

Similarly to Objective 6 above, an SEA/SA assessment would be expected to realise negative effects where the policies promote development, especially where the development provides trip origins (housing) and destinations (employment shopping etc.). The negative effects for this Aim are directly related to the provision of economic development, with policy MG2 – Housing Allocations, MG4 – Strategic Site St Athan, MG7 – Residential development, minor rural settlements and MG10 – Employment allocations realising double negatives. In addition the assessment realised 7 single negative across a wider range of policies. It would be expected that policies that promote development would realise negatives for air pollution, as additional new development can only increase the level of pollution, particularly traffic related pollution. Similarly to Objective 6 above, the negative effects are a natural corollary for promoting new development, with little that can be done to mitigate the cause. However the negative effects can be offset against positives realised throughout the assessment. As such this is not a significant issue in respect of the SEA/SA.

6B **Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)** (- - 8, - 3, +/- 1 [12 of 23])

The provision of development will inevitably lead to an increase in energy consumption. The Managing Growth Policies allocate land uses and provide the policy framework for considering unallocated uses across the county borough. The assessment realised a number of strongly negative effects from policies MG1 - Housing Supply, MG2 – Housing Allocations, MG4 – Strategic Site St Athan, MG5 – Affordable Housing, MG7 – Residential development, minor rural settlements, MG9 - Gypsy and Traveller Sites, MG10 – Employment allocations and MG23 - Tourism & Leisure. Whilst similar to Objective 6 and Aim 6A, in that it would be expected to realise negative effects from policies that promote development, this Aim also has influences from a transport perspective as well. This is the reason that this Aim realises the highest number of double negative effects, although in terms of the

number of overall negative effects it is the same as Objective 6 and Aim 6A with 11. It is a natural corollary for policies that promote development, as these policies quite rightly do, to increase overall energy consumption. Mitigation for this issue can only be delivered through very issue specific policies or allocations that directly address energy usage. It should also be noted that national guidance contains much of the policy framework addressing the issue. Consequently the negative effects realised for this Objective are a natural result of policies that seek to promote development and it is unlikely that the plan could introduce mitigation into the policy framework without reiterating national policy.

Objective Set 6 – Climate Change

This objective set realises the majority of the negative effects realised for the Managing Growth policies. As outlined above, policies that promote development will always realise negative effects for climate change. This policy set sets out the plan allocations for housing, employment and retail uses, so it would be expected that the assessment would realise negative effects. The assessments realise 18 double negative and 28 single negative effects for this Objective set. By contrast the assessments realise 13 single positives. Whilst the negative effects outnumber the positive effects, they only represent around a quarter of the overall results, with the vast remainder of the results being neutral. On balance the assessments realise an overall negatively biased result. Mitigation against the negative effects is largely outside the scope of the plan, as it is set out in National Guidance. Consequently there is little that the plan can do to mitigate the effects in this policy Set. It should be noted, however, that recommendations have already been made in the Core Strategic Policies Overview to address climate change in policy terms and any changes made to the policy framework could realise mitigation effects.

7 To Minimise Waste (-3, -7, +/- 0 [10 of 23])

It would be natural for the Managing Growth Policies to realise negative effects from this Objective purely because they promote development through the specific allocation of land. The assessments realise 10 negative effects, with the other 13 results being neutral. The lack of any positive effects raises concerns although the ability of the plan to address the issue should also be taken into account when considering the overall sustainability of the policy framework. New development will always give rise to increase waste generation (more people, more industrial processes, more retail packaging etc.) but it is almost impossible for a land use plan to mitigate against this. The plan can allocate facilities that can handle waste more sustainably, can seek to generate energy or reuse various forms of waste, but there is little a development plan can do to stop the generation of waste (which would be the requirement to mitigate against new development). Reuse of existing buildings is the most prominent way a plan can seek to reduce waste, but when considered in the context of the overall level of development it is insignificant.

12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport. (-3, -7, +/- 3 [13 of 23])

The Managing Growth Policies allocate sites for housing, employment and retail uses. This new development provides both trip origins (housing) and trip destinations (employment and retail). As such the Policy set could never seek to realise positive effects

from the first part of the Objective, which seeks the reduction in the need to travel. The ability of any development plan to influence “the need to travel” is extremely limited, if not impossible, as the purpose of the plan is to ensure the requirements of the authority area are met. This requires the allocations of sites to meet housing, employment and retail needs, which increases the overall need to travel. Therefore it is safe to say that the allocation policies and any policies that promote development, would realise negative effects in respect of this issue.

If it is taken that that “reducing the need to travel” realises negative effects anyway, the impact of the other Objective issues, use more sustainable modes, can be considered in respect of the number of double negatives that have been realised, in this case only 3. Given this position the results for this Objective are not a negative as the assessment results suggest. With only three negative effects realised for using sustainable modes, this is insignificant when considered against the remaining 13 neutral effects. As a result, whilst the assessment results indicate a negative overall effect, given the plan’s inability to address reduction in need, this Objective can only be considered to be neutral overall.

Overall Positive/Negative Effects

The managing Growth Policies allocate land for built development and also allocate areas of protection, particularly for areas of the natural environment. These policies will realise markedly differing, opposing and potentially offsetting effects. When this scenario is added to Objectives and Aims that seek more than one issue, it is highly likely that a number of Positive/Negative effects will be realised. The assessments realised only 3 Overall Positive/Negative results, although a significant number of Objectives and Aims, which have received positive and negative effects, are identified as neutral overall as it is considered that the positive and negative effects are not significant enough to warrant Positive/Negative status.

9 **To Protect And Enhance The Built And Natural Environment.** (++ 1, + 8, +/- 7, - 2, -- 0)

The Objective encompasses more than one issue. It seeks the protection and enhancement (which in itself could be considered to be two issues) of the built environment and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. Allocation policies, irrespective of whether for built environment or natural environment protection, will realise both positive and negative effects, resulting in a high number of Positive/Negative result. In addition, as the policies realise both effects, it is likely that the assessment results will identify a low number of single effects results (whether negative or positive). This is borne out by the assessment results for the Policy set, which realise 7 Positive/Negative effects and only 11 other individual effects. In considering the results, the positive effects balance the negative effects and it can only be considered the resultant is effect is neutral overall.

9A *Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil..* (++ 5, + 0, +/- 2, - 5, -- 2)

This objective addresses only one issue, namely the protection and enhancement of natural assets. Whereas the allocations policies realise opposing Positive/Negative effects for Objective 9 above, the fact that this Aim addresses only one issue means it will realise a higher number of single individual effects and a relatively low number of Positive/Negative effects. The assessment results reflect this position again, with a number of double effects being realised. However, a higher number of positive effects have been realised than negative effects, but these tend to balance each other out and the overall result for this Aim is considered to be neutral.

12A *Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes.* (++ 1, + 5, +/- 2, - 2, -- 3)

This aim addresses whether development is located in places where they can be accessed by a range of travel modes, which will assist in realising modal shift and a more sustainable transport pattern. However, from a policy perspective, the plan needs to allocate development to meet the authorities needs across the administrative area. The plan starts with a relatively unsustainable settlement pattern and seeks to improve it. However, it also requires that allocations are made in locations that are not so sustainably located, for example housing allocations are identified in minor rural settlements to help support their existing services and facilities, even though public transport may not be a significant transport option. The assessment results reflect this position with a spread of effects. However, whilst the negative effects slightly outnumber the positive effects, they basically even each other out. Consequently this Aim is also considered to be neutral overall

Conclusion

The Managing Growth Policies realise only 14 identified effects out of a total of 79 Objectives and Aims. This means that less than one in five of the objectives and Aims realised an overall effect. In addition the types of effect were well and relatively evenly distributed, with 7 positives, 4 Negatives and 3 Positive negative Effects. The low level and even distribution of the identified effects, in conjunction with the 65 neutral effects realised in the assessment can only lead to the conclusion that, as a policy set, the Managing Growth Policies will have an overall neutral effect.

Additional Policies

Following the assessment of the original 23 policies in the Managing Growth Policy set, an additional 6 new policies were submitted for assessment. As the new policies are to comprise part of the Managing Growth Policy set, it is important that the results of their assessments are considered collectively with the original managing Growth Policies. To aid in the consideration of the assessments as they were undertaken over time, two tables have been produced reflecting the different assessment scenarios. Appendix 1 contains a table listing the assessment results and overall result for the 23 Original Managing Growth Policies. Appendix 2 builds on Appendix 1 by

adding the assessment results of the 6 additional policies to the 23 original policies to enable all results to be considered together. In addition to this the overall results for both the original policies and the original and additional policies combined are set out at the right hand end of the table so that they can be considered together.

In considering the additional policies, the important factor is how the additional policy assessment differs from the original policy assessment, as this will indicate where the additional policies have significant enough effects to influence the overall result. The additional policies have changed 4 of the original overall assessments, 1 positively and 3 negatively. These are discussed below.

4 *Reduce the causes of deprivation* (From 0 to +)

Three of the six policies realised a single positive effect in the assessment, with the remaining 3 policies realising neutral effects. The original assessment overview considered the policy to be neutral, although it was heavily positively biased. Whilst the additional policies realised an equal number of positive and neutral effects, the addition of the positive effects, and absence of any countering negatives, means that the Objective scores more positives which tips the balance, and is now considered to be positive overall.

1A *Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure* ((From + to 0)

The assessments of the 6 additional policies realised 6 neutral effects for this Aim. The addition of the six neutral effects from the additional policies dilutes the positive effects realised through the original Policy assessments. As a result the balance of effects has changed for the policy and an overall neutral result is considered appropriate for this Aim

14 *To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres* (From + to 0)

The assessment of the 6 additional policies realised one single negative effect and 5 neutral effects. These results dilute and counter the positive results realised from the assessment of the original policies. As a result the balance of effects has changed for the policy and an overall neutral result is considered appropriate for this Objective.

The Additional Policies have, therefore, realised positive improvement to one Objective and negative movement in an Objective and an Aim, albeit from a positive overall effect to a neutral one. The additional policies did not realise any new negative effects, although the issues of Climate Change and Sustainable Transport did realise significant negatives, although these just reinforced the negative findings of the original policy assessment. It would be fair to say that the Additional Policies have not greatly affected the original Policy Assessment findings.

Overall Conclusion

The combined assessments of the Managing Growth Policies (Original and Additional) realises 6 positive results, 5 negative results and 3 Positive/Negative results. When considered on this basis the policy set is marginally positive in nature. However in looking a little closer at the assessment results it is noticeable that a number of the neutral assessments have a definite positive bias. In contrast a number of assessments have a negative bias, but a significant number of these relate to climate change and sustainable transport issues. It is important to note that significant mitigation can be made in respect of these issues, but they lie largely outside the remit of the development plan and cannot, therefore, be taken into account in the SEA/SA assessments. For example, sustainable building is enshrined in national guidance and statute, with housebuilders now required to build to high sustainable standards.

In considering the overall performance of the Managing Growth Policies these “unseen” elements are significant and will have a distinct impact upon the outcome that the policies will have. Whilst it would be appropriate to conclude that the assessment realises a marginally positive effect overall, there is a groundswell of positive effects that lie beneath the assessment results and, as such, it is likely that the policy set will have a more positive overall effect than the assessment process indicates.

Recommendations For Change

The assessment raised no overall issues that would benefit from further consideration.

Managing Growth Assessment Overview

	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	0
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	+/-	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	+
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+	-	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	+	0	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	?	0
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	++	-	+/-	+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	?	0
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+/-	+	++	0	-	+	0	0	+/-	+	+	+	+
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+/-	+	0	-	+/-	+	+	+	+
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	++	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
D	Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
3	To maintain and improve access for all.	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	0	0	0
A	Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	0
B	Improve public perception of access	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	0	0
C	Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
D	Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	++	+	++	+	+/-	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
B	Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	0	0	+	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
A	Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Provide community facilities	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	+	+	0
C	Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	0
D	Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	++	0	0	0
6	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	0	-	--	+/-	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	-	-	-
A	Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	--	-	--	-	-	--	0	-	--	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
B	Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	0	--	--	-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	-
C	Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	
D	Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	?	?	-	-	0	0	?	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
E	Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
F	Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	0	--	0	+	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
7	To minimise waste.	-	-	-	--	-	-	--	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
A	Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0
B	Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies
8	To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	++	+	+	++	--	+	?	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+
A	Retain greenfield land	-	-	0	--	-	++	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	++	++	+/-	+	+	++	0	0
B	Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	?	++	--	+	++	-	0	0	+/-	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	0
C	Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	++	-	+/-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0
D	Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	0	-	-	++	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	++	?	+	+	+	0	0
E	Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	0	+	++	?	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0
9	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+/-	+/-	+	-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	+	0	-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+/-

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies
A	Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	0	--	-	++	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	++	+	++	+/-	+	++	++	0	+/-
B	Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
C	Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?	0
D	Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	+	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+/-	+	++	0	+	0
E	Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	0
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	-	-	+/-	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	++	+/-	++	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
B	Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	
C	Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
E	Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
F	Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0
11	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	0	0	+	-	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	++	+	+	0	0
A	Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	+	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	++	+	+	0	0
B	Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	+/-	---	-	-	---	0	-	---	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	-	-

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
A	Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+/-	+/-	++	-	-	+	--	0	--	--	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+/-	
B	Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+/-	+/-	+	--	0	0	--	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0
A	Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	++	+	0	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+	0
B	Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
C	Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
D	Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
14	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
A	Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Managing Growth – Assessment Results Matrix

		MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG Policies	
E	Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	++	0	
A	Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	
B	Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	
C	Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	
D	Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	0	
E	Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	

Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	New	New	New	New	New	New	MG	MG
																									MG10	MG11	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG26	Policies
1 To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	+/-	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+/-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	+	-	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	+	0	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	++	-	+/-	+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+/-	+	++	0	-	+	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	0	0	0	+	+
A Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+/-	+	0	-	+/-	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	+
B Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	++	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+/-	+	+	0	+/-	0	0	0
D Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	0	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0
A Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B Improve public perception of access	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	++	+	++	+	+/-	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+
A Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	++	+	0	+/-	+	+
B Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	New	New	New	New	New	New	MG	MG	
																									MG10	MG11	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG26	Policies	Policies & Adds
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	0	0	+	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	
A Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B Provide community facilities	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	+	++	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	0	-	--	+/-	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	-	+/-	--	--	0	-	+	-	-	
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	-	--	-	--	-	-	--	0	-	--	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	--	-	-	+	-	-	
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	0	--	--	-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	0	--	-	-	0	-	-	
C Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	?	?	-	-	0	0	?	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0
E Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	-	-	0	--	0	+	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	--	-	-	--	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	--	+/-	0	0	-	-	
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	?	0	0	0	
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	++	+	+	++	--	+	?	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	-	+	+
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	0	--	-	++	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	++	++	+/-	+	+	++	0	0	0	--	+	0	+	0	0	
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	?	++	--	+	++	-	0	0	+/-	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	+	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	
C Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	++	-	+/-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	0	

Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	New	New	New	New	New	New	MG	MG	
																									MG10	MG11	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG26	Policies	Policies & Adds
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	0	-	-	++	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	++	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	0	+	++	?	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0
9 To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+/-	+/-	+	-	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	+	0	-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	-	0	--	0	0	+	+/-	+/-	
A Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	0	--	-	++	--	+/-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	++	+	++	+/-	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+/-	+/-	
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	+	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+/-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	-	-	+/-	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	
A Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	++	+/-	++	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
B Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	
F Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	0	0	+	-	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	New	New	New	New	New	New	MG	MG	
	MG10	MG11	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG26	Policies	Policies & Adds																								
A Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	+	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
12 To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	+/-	--	-	-	--	0	-	--	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	--	-	--	-	-	0	-	-	
A Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+/-	+/-	++	-	-	+	--	0	--	--	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	--	-	--	0	+/-	+/-	
B Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
C Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+/-	+/-	+	--	0	0	--	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	--	0	0	0	
D Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	
13 To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	++	+	0	0	0	0
A Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	++	+	0	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	
B Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	
C Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	
14 To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Managing Growth – Assessment Results Matrix

Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	New	New	New	New	New	New	MG	MG	
																									MG10	MG11	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG26	Policies	Policies & Adds
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SA Assessment Criteria: Phase 2 Barry Waterfront

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site is being considered for a mixed use development comprising commercial, leisure, retail and a substantial element of residential development. There is therefore the potential for the site to deliver additional housing including affordable housing within the Barry sub market area where a significant need has been identified.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is being considered for a mixed use development which includes an element of leisure use.</p> <p>The site is currently vacant, previously developed land and development as proposed would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed development</p>	++

		there is the potential for the provision of enhanced / new community facilities in addition to the leisure uses proposed.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is well located within the Comprehensive Redevelopment Area of Barry Waterfront and is within walking distance of the existing and proposed services and facilities available within the dock area. The site is within walking distance of the wider range of services and facilities available within Barry town and is in close proximity to Barry Town railway station. Local buses operate regular services within the waterfront area and development could provide additional walking and cycling infrastructure to complement existing facilities within earlier development phases.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	A minor positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted for housing within an area ranked low in the indices of multiple deprivation.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site(s) would not lead to coalescence and would not result in the loss of a community facility. The development will provide additional community facilities.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is well located within the Comprehensive Redevelopment Area of Barry Waterfront and is within walking distance of the existing and proposed services and facilities available within the dock area. The site is within walking distance of the wider range of services and facilities available within Barry town and is in close proximity to Barry Town railway station. Local buses operate regular services within the waterfront area and development could provide additional walking and cycling infrastructure to complement existing facilities within earlier development phases. The EA have advised that the site lies within a	++

		<p>zone C2 of the Dam however an FCA for the Comprehensive redevelopment area has been prepared and approved by the EA.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site and the mixed uses proposed there is considerable potential for the incorporation of energy efficiency measures. New commercial and residential properties would be required to meet the current energy efficiency standards.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site(s) is being considered for mixed use development and would generate additional domestic and commercial waste.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	The site comprises vacant and previously developed land within the Comprehensive redevelopment Area of Barry Waterfront. The site is capable of accommodating high density development similar to that within the surrounding residential areas.	++
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>Development of the site(s) would not impact upon a conservation area however there are a number of listed buildings located within the operational port although it is unlikely that development as proposed would adversely impact upon the listings.</p> <p>The site(s) are located close to the southern edge of the Hayes Point to Bendricks Rock SSSI although this is a geological SSSI and it is unlikely that such a development would have an adverse impact.</p> <p>The Council ecologist has advised that the site hosts a protected grassland species and that compensation measures would be required if development need outweighs the ecological importance of the site (-ve).</p>	-

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Given the scale of the proposed development and its relationship with the other developable sites within the comprehensive redevelopment Area of Barry Waterfront there is significant potential to develop high quality public realm.	++
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	Development of the site would not impact upon a conservation area however there are a number of listed buildings located within the operational port. Additionally a part of the site is located close to the southern edge of the Hayes Point to Bendricks Rock SSSI although this is a geological SSSI and it is unlikely that such a development would have an adverse impact.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is well located in the Comprehensive Redevelopment Area of Barry Waterfront and is within walking distance of the existing and proposed services and facilities available within the dock area. The site is within walking distance of the wider range of services and facilities available within Barry town. The site is adjacent to Barry Docks railway station and local buses operate regular services within the waterfront area. The development could provide additional walking and cycling infrastructure to complement existing facilities within earlier development phases.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site(s) are being considered for mixed use development which will include new employment opportunities. Development as proposed would not result in the loss of employment land.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site(s) are well located in relation to the primary retail centre of Barry and will provide future residents with the opportunity to utilise the services and facilities available.	+

15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is not being considered for tourism uses however the inclusion of leisure facilities will contribute to the overall attraction of Barry waterfront and improved links with Barry Island will support the areas tourist role.	+
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Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
8	3	1	2	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This is a significant brown field site within the Comprehensive Redevelopment Area of Barry Waterfront where the principle of development has already been established and accepted. The site has been promoted for mixed use development comprising commercial, leisure, residential and retail. The site is located in close proximity to the range and choice of services and facilities available within Barry Town and the first phase of the waterfront development. The site is in a sustainable location being close to local services and facilities, public transport and within walking distance of the town centre. While the EA have expressed concerns over the possible flooding of the site an FCA for the whole of the redevelopment area has been completed and accepted by the EA.

Overall this is a strongly positive assessment against the sustainability objectives which reflects the sites sustainable location and its inclusion within the Barry Waterfront Comprehensive Redevelopment Area and the contributions that it can make to the enhancement of local services and facilities. Negative scores have been realised as a result of the biodiversity implications of development however it is considered that these can adequately be addressed at the planning application stages by the imposing of suitable conditions.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land at Higher End St.Athan

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted solely for Affordable Housing.</p> <p>The site has been promoted for residential development and therefore has the potential to deliver affordable housing that would contribute towards meeting the identified need within the coastal housing market.</p>	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed residential development the site has the capacity to deliver community facilities.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site adjoins the existing built form of St and is within 500 meters of the centre of St Athan which is accessible by both walking and cycling. A bus stop is located approximately 150 metres from the site with regular services to Barry, Cowbridge, Cardiff and Llantwit Major.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Residential development in this location may provide the opportunity for future residents to access employment associated with the enhancement of RAF St Athan. Additionally, St Athan is relatively central within the Vale and neighbouring employment at Llandow Industrial and Trading Estates and Cardiff Wales Airport.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of this site would not lead to coalescence however the site lies between the western part of St Athan along Llantwit Major Road and the RAF base. The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site adjoins the existing built form of St and is within 500 meters of the centre of St Athan and is therefore considered to be accessible by both walking and cycling. It is likely that residents would still need to travel to other centres such as that available nearby Llantwit Major. However St Athan is well serviced by public transport and regular train services are accessible at nearby Llantwit Major The site has no identified flooding issues Residential development will be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards. Due	+/-

		to site topography on site renewable energy options may be limited.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The 1986 Agricultural land classification map for South Glamorgan shows the site lies within grade 3a agricultural land. It is likely that the site topography and surrounding built form would mean that the site would be developed at low/medium densities similar to the surrounding areas.	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest. The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site would not have a negative impact on a conservation area. The site is not affected by any landscape designation, and no nature conservation interests have been identified within the site.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Improvements to public realm are likely to be limited to within the site itself due to the nature and character of the surrounding built form.	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not affected by any archaeological or historic importance.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is within 500 meters of the centre of St Athan and is considered to accessible by both walking and cycling. A bus stop is located approximately 150 metres from the site with regular services to Barry, Cowbridge, Cardiff and Llantwit Major.	+

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is not promoted for employment nor would it lead to a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The St Athan village centre is designated as a local retail centre and is with 400 meters of the site. The extent to which the proposal would support these facilities may be less than development adjacent to the centre, therefore a neutral score is realised. The centre of St Athan village is designated as a local retail centre and is within 400 meters of the site. It is likely that the proposal would support these facilities.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for new or enhanced tourism nor would it lead to a loss of a tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ /-	?
0	5	7	2	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

The candidate site performs well against the key sustainability issues relating to accessibility, supporting and enhancing community facilities. These are limited to single positives as a result of the sites not being within direct proximity to key services, but as the site is within 500 meters it is still considered to offer good accessibility by both walking and cycling. Also related to this is positive support

that residential development would have in relation to existing services found within St Athan village. Neutral scores primarily result from effects not being directly associated with the development itself.

Combined positive and negative impacts relate to effects arising from climate change, highlighting the tensions between the sites limited scope for providing on site renewable due to site topography and the acceptance that residents will nevertheless travel further afield. Negative effects identified are associated with the loss of Greenfield development and likely low to medium density of the site, partly due to site topography and character of surround residential uses. Additionally a negative impact is that resulting from the generation of waste – common to all development proposals.

SA Assessment: Land at Church Farm St Athan

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development of the site would have positive and negative effects on sustainability.	+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted solely for Affordable Housing.</p> <p>The site has been promoted for residential development and as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver affordable housing units that would contribute towards meeting the identified affordable housing need within the coastal housing market area.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>The scale of the proposed residential development has the potential to provide new community facilities and or enhance existing facilities.</p>	++

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site adjoins St Athan Village and also lies adjacent to existing residential development. In this regard the site offers good accessibility to the services available within the centre of St Athan.</p> <p>These services are also capable of being accessed from the site by pedestrians and cyclists. However it is likely that provision of a safe cycle way and enhanced pedestrian facilities will be required to enable future residents to take full advantage of the sites accessibility.</p> <p>There is an existing bus stop adjacent to the site which has regular services to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	<p>Residential development would provide the potential for residents to access future employment opportunities associated with the enhancement of RAF St Athan. Additionally, St Athan is relatively central within the Vale and neighbouring employment at Llandow Industrial and Trading Estates, and Cardiff Wales Airport.</p> <p>It is likely that there residents will also travel to other areas for employment.</p> <p>The site also adjoins St Athan school offering good access to educational facilities, and would provide the opportunity to deliver affordable housing in an area of need.</p>	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of this site would not lead to coalescence. The proposal would present a logical expansion of the settlement.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities, but has the potential to provide new and enhance existing facilities.</p>	+

<p>6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</p>	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Future occupiers would be able to access existing village facilities by bike or on foot provided appropriate access is provided. However it is likely that residents would still would need to travel to other centres such as that available nearby Llantwit Major where a greater number of services and facilities exist.</p> <p>The site has no identified flooding issues.</p> <p>Residential development will be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards. As a large flat site, there may be scope for the incorporation of a range of options for on site renewable energy generation</p>	<p>+/-</p>
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>New development proposal will generate additional domestic waste.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>8. To use land effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development of greenfield land, and the 1986 Agricultural Land Classification map indicates the site as being Grade 3a agricultural land.</p> <p>The site is adjoins existing residential settlement pattern for St Athan and presents a logical extension of the settlement. It is likely that the site is capable of accommodating high density development, as highlighted by the recently completed residential development opposite.</p>	<p>+/-</p>

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site would not have a negative impact on a conservation area.</p> <p>The site is not affected by any landscape designation, and no nature conservation interests have been identified within the site.</p> <p>The site is bounded by hedgerows which should be retained as part of any future development proposal. This would screen future development and help retain the rural character of this part of the Village.</p>	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The site would offer a logical extension of the existing settlement pattern and has potential to develop a high quality public realm.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not affected by any archaeological or historic importance, or natural conservation designations.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Bus services are accessible from the adjacent bus which provides regular services to Barry, Cowbridge, Cardiff, and Llantwit Major. The furthest point of the site lies within 400m of the village and offers the opportunity for residents to access existing services and facilities available.</p>	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for employment nor would it lead to a loss of employment land.</p>	0

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located within close proximity to St Athan village centre, which is designated as a local retail centre. Additional residential development may assist in supporting existing facilities.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for new or enhanced tourism nor would it lead to a loss of a tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
4	4	4	2	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The candidate site performs well against the key sustainability issues relating to accessibility, supporting and enhancing community facilities. This is primarily as a result of the sites close proximity to the existing settlement pattern and the ability for future residents to access local services available within St Athan by walking and cycling and further afield by existing public transport services. However the appraisal has highlighted the need to enhance walking and cycling facilities along Gileston Road to fully take advantage of this. Additionally as a large site, it offers the opportunity to secure a significant level of affordable housing to meet the identified need within the coastal housing market.

Neutral scores primarily result from effects not being directly associated with the development itself, and a negative impact resulting from the generation of waste – common to all development proposals. Combined positive and negative impacts relate to effects arising from climate change, highlighting the tensions between the sites potential for providing on site renewable and good accessibility and the acceptance that residents will nevertheless travel further afield. Similarly, the loss of Greenfield development is identified as a negative, however its close proximity to existing settlement pattern and potential for high density development are seen as a positives in terms of using land effectively.

SA Assessment: Land to the north of Weycock Cross, Barry

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development of the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site is being considered for a mixed use development of housing and employment. 10ha is to be allocated for employment use within a wider and larger housing allocation. As a large residential development there would be the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable housing units in an area where a significant need has been identified.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is under consideration for a mix of employment (B1 office use) and housing and does not promote community, leisure and recreational facilities, nor would it lead to a loss of a community facility. However given the scale of the proposed development there is likely to be potential for the provision of enhanced and/or new community facilities e.g. sustainable transport measures, play areas.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend; however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away. However the site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities exist.</p> <p>Future development could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities to address the issues identified above.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given its promotion for employment and housing within an area ranked low against the indices of multiple deprivation.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of this site would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities however a PROW crosses the site and the openness of the area affords considerable visual amenity.</p>	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p>	The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access to local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to	+

	<p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend; however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away. The site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities exist.</p> <p>Future development could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities to address the issues identified above.</p> <p>Zone B flood risk and surface water flooding areas have been identified within the site and the EA have advised that consideration should be given to surface water disposal and management.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site under consideration, there is scope for the incorporation of renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures. In addition, future development of the site could incorporate sustainable development measures to address issues such as surface water run off.</p>	
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>Future development for employment and housing would generate additional commercial and domestic waste.</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>8. To use land effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>Development of the site would involve the loss of greenfield land that has been identified as Grade 3 on the 1966 Agricultural Land Classification map.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium/low density development to reflect the character of development within the immediate</p>	<p>--</p>

		vicinity.	
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not located within a conservation area and development as proposed would not impact upon a historic garden or building of historic interest.</p> <p>Development of the site is likely to have a detrimental impact upon a number of local and national ecological and landscape designations, including Ancient Woodland, SSSI and SLA. The CCW have raised concerns over the development of the site and the impact that urbanisation of this site would have on the Barry Woodlands SSSI.</p>	--
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	As an employment site within a wider housing development the site has the potential to develop a high quality public realm. The benefits of which would be felt by the residents and workers, with the potential to extend beyond the site given its prominence/location near the primary road network.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	Development of the site is likely to have a detrimental impact upon a national ecological designation namely the Barry Woodland SSSI and CCW have raised concerns over the development of the site and the impact that this would have on the designation.	--
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site also lies within close proximity to services and facilities at Highlight Park and along Port Road e.g.	++

		<p>supermarket, doctors and secondary schools.</p> <p>The site is well located to access local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend; however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away.</p> <p>The site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities currently exist. However, development as proposed could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements.</p> <p>Furthermore, the co-location of employment and residential uses on this site provides the opportunity for employees to live locally thereby reducing significant commuting.</p>	
<p>13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities</p>	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The proposal is for 10ha of employment land as part of a wider housing development.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land and development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.</p> <p>This employment use is B1 office use to provide an edge of town Business Park location for Barry.</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres</p>	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is in close proximity to local, district and town retail centres. However given the relative scale of the proposed development to Barry, it is considered unlikely that any future development would have a noticeable affect</p>	<p>0</p>

		upon the viability of any of these centres.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
5	3	3	0	0	4	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is under consideration for a mixed use housing and employment (specifically B1 office use) development. 10ha is to be allocated for employment use within a wider housing allocation. The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road and the A4050 to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away. The site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities exist.

The proposal would involve development of greenfield land that has been identified as Grade 3 on the 1966 Agricultural Land Classification map. Development of the site is likely to have a detrimental impact upon a number of local and national ecological and landscape designations, including Ancient Woodlands, SSSI and SLA. The CCW have raised concerns over the development of the site and the impact that urbanisation of this site would have on the Barry Woodlands SSSI. Zone B flood risk and surface water flooding have been identified within the site and the EA have advised that consideration should be given to surface water disposal and management.

SA Assessment Criteria: Barry Island Pleasure Park, Barry Island

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		Development of the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for a mixed use development comprised primarily of residential apartments (circa 240 units) but also a hotel, leisure facilities, public house, retail units and car parking. The site therefore offers the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable units over the plan period in an area of substantial identified need. The range of housing however would be restricted to apartments.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for a mixed use development comprised primarily of residential apartments (circa 240 units) but also a hotel, leisure facilities, public house, retail units and car parking.</p> <p>Development as proposed would result in the loss of the existing pleasure park and the associated leisure businesses located along the boundary of the site (amusement arcades, retail premises etc.) however the proposal</p>	++

		<p>includes modern replacement leisure facilities which although different from the current facilities available would compensate for the loss and possibly enhance the tourism facilities available.</p> <p>Given the proposed scale of the development and the demands and pressures that it would place on the surrounding area there would be significant opportunity/need to provide additional community facilities e.g. highway improvements, public realm enhancement, sustainable transport improvements</p>	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is located at the heart of Barry Island a traditional tourist destination. As a result, the area is well served by public transport with regular rail and bus services operating in close proximity to the site. Barry Island is easily accessible by foot from the main town and while there is little by way of cycling infrastructure, the area offers significant potential to develop new routes e.g. Barry Island Causeway. Secondary phases at Barry Waterfront will significantly improve access to Barry Island and will include additional sustainable transport facilities e.g. new walking and cycling infrastructure.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	As a mixed use development that includes a hotel, leisure facilities and retail units the proposal would improve access to local employment opportunities and has the potential to deliver significant levels of improvements to the built environment contributing to the causes of deprivation within Barry an area with the highest concentration of deprived wards within the Vale of Glamorgan.	+

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of this site would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The proposal would result in the loss of an existing local recreational/community facilities (amusement park and associated retail outlets) however the replacement facilities within the mixed use development would compensate for this loss and further add to the tourism offer at Barry Island.</p>	<p>+</p>
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The mixed use development proposed would be an additional and modern attraction at Barry Island. The site is located at the heart of Barry Island and the area is well served by public transport as a result of its historic role as a tourist destination. Regular bus and rail services operate in close proximity to the site. Barry Island is accessible on foot from the main town and while there is little by way of cycling infrastructure, the area offers significant potential to develop new routes e.g. Barry Island Causeway. Secondary development phases at Barry Waterfront will provide improved access to Barry Island and will include additional sustainable transport facilities e.g. new walking and cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>The area is not prone to flooding.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed development the potential exists to incorporate energy efficiency measures and new houses would be required to meet the current energy efficiency standards.</p>	<p>++</p>
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The proposed development is substantial and will generate additional domestic and commercial waste associated with the future use.</p>	<p>--</p>

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development of brown field site in a prominent coastal location.</p> <p>The mixed use development proposed incorporates circa 240 residential apartments in conjunction with retail and leisure facilities. The site is therefore capable of accommodating high density development however such a density can only be achieved by building multi storey apartments and given the highly prominent location of the site it is considered that this would result in an adverse visual impacts which should be avoided.</p>	<p>+</p>
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is located within the Barry Marine Conservation Area and the Management Plan and Appraisal recognise the economic pressures on the current fairground and the potential that the site has for future redevelopment and the impact that this will have on the character and appearance of the conservation area. Notwithstanding this, its proposed use for 'tourism' related activities is considered appropriate and could offer an opportunity to enhance the conservation area.</p> <p>The management plan also recognises that the future potential redevelopment of the site will have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the adjacent area and that it's proposed use for 'tourism' related activities is considered appropriate and could offer an opportunity to enhance the conservation area. The management plan identifies "positive building" that contributes to the CA. In accordance with Government guidance contained within Circular 61/96, the Council will adopt a general presumption against the demolition of 'positive' buildings with proposals to demolish such buildings assessed against the same broad criteria as proposals to</p>	<p>+</p>

		<p>demolish listed buildings. Any application for the demolition of a positive building will therefore need to be justified as to why the building should not be retained. In addition the amusement park has an historic association with Barry Island. Beneficial impact assumed based on improvements.</p> <p>The development as proposed will not impact upon an international, national or local ecological designation.</p>	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Given the scale and range of uses of the proposed development there is significant potential for the proposal to embrace high standards of design and to develop a high quality public environment both with the development and within the external public spaces.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	<p>The site is located within the Barry Marine Conservation Area and the Management Plan and Appraisal recognise the economic pressures on the current fairground and the potential that the site has for future redevelopment and the impact that this will have on the character and appearance of the conservation area. Notwithstanding this, its proposed use for 'tourism' related activities is considered appropriate and could offer an opportunity to enhance the conservation area.</p> <p>The management plan identifies "positive building" that contributes to the CA. In accordance with Government guidance contained within Circular 61/96, the Council will adopt a general presumption against the demolition of 'positive' buildings with proposals to demolish such buildings assessed against the same broad criteria as proposals to demolish listed buildings. Any application for the demolition of a positive building will</p>	+

		<p>therefore need to be justified as to why the building should not be retained. In addition the amusement park has an historic association with Barry Island. Beneficial impact assumed based on improvements.</p> <p>The development as proposed will not impact upon an international, national or local ecological designation.</p>	
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located at the heart of Barry Island a traditional tourist destination. As a result, the area is well served by public transport with regular rail and bus services operating in close proximity to the site. Barry Island is easily accessible by foot from the main town and while there is little by way of cycling infrastructure, the area offers significant potential to develop new routes e.g. Barry Island Causeway. Secondary phases at Barry Waterfront will significantly improve access to Barry Island and will include additional sustainable transport facilities e.g. new walking and cycling infrastructure.</p>	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>Development as proposed would result in job losses associated with the amusement park, however the seasonal nature of these positions is likely to be more than compensated for by the range of facilities being promoted within the new mixed use development.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of an allocated employment site.</p>	+
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located within an existing town or district centre however it is within close proximity to tourist related retail outlets, bars and cafes and would provide additional attractions that would help sustain the viability of the tourist centre at Barry Island. Notwithstanding this, additional residential apartments of the scale proposed are likely to</p>	+

		result in additional convenience shopping expenditure within the local area whether that be the town centre of Barry Waterfront.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	While the proposal identifies circa 240 residential apartments it also includes additional recreational/tourist related development which would enhance the tourism offer available at Barry Island.	++

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
6	8	0	0	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is within the Barry Marine Conservation Area but has not been identified as a positive element within this designation and improvements/redevelopment for tourist related activities would be welcomed. The loss of existing uses and local employment is of concern but their replacement with modern facilities and jobs would compensate for this loss. The site is well served by sustainable transport which could serve the needs of the future residents. Given the scale of the proposal there is further potential to enhance local transport services and still further benefits could result from the continued development proposals at Barry Waterfront. The primary issue relating to the conservation area would be the scale of the residential apartments proposed and the visual impact that would result. Other issues relating to the CA could be resolved at the later planning application stages.

This proposal returns strong positive scores against the sustainability objectives given that it is in a sustainable location and that the site has been promoted for a mixed use development the elements of which would enhance the tourist facilities available at Barry Island.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land at White Farm, Barry

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have positive and negative impacts upon sustainability	+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for housing and would provide a minimum of 20% affordable housing.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site has been promoted for residential use and would incorporate a significant element (7.4 hectares) of open space.	+
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is centrally located within the town of Barry and would be accessible by sustainable means.	++

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor positive impact on multiple deprivation given the provision of housing, including affordable housing, and accessible open space within Barry.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of this site would not lead to coalescence. The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	Development of the site would increase the need to travel however given its location within the centre of Barry and the fact that it is accessible by sustainable transport modes there is unlikely to be a significant effect. The site does not lie within an area of flood risk. Given the site is promoted for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency measures.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Residential development will produce additional domestic waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The proposal would involve development of greenfield land that the agricultural land classification maps indicate as being Grade 3b or below i.e. not the best or most versatile land. However the majority of the site would remain unaffected by the proposals. The site may be capable of accommodating medium to high density housing. However, a significant amount of open space as also be proposed.	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>A large proportion of the site has been identified as a local Site of Important Nature Conservation and dependent upon the extent of the cemetery extension and the type of recreational activities proposed this could be adversely affected by the proposal.</p> <p>The Grade 2* listed Church of St Dyfan & St Teilo is located within close proximity of the site however given the nature of the proposal it is not considered that there would be a detrimental impact upon this designation.</p>	--
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The site has the potential to develop a high quality public realm although the current uses provide significant local amenity and could be considered high quality in itself.</p>	+ / -
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The Grade 2* listed Church of St Dyfan & St Teilo is located within close proximity of the site however given the nature of the proposal it is not considered that there would be a detrimental impact upon this designation.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Development of the site would increase the need to travel however given its location within the centre of Barry and the fact that it is accessible by sustainable transport modes there is unlikely to be a significant impact.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The proposal is not for an employment related use.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is located within the centre of Barry and not within a retail centre. However, it is noted that future residents of the site are likely to use and thereby support Barry's retail centres.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>The proposal is not for a tourism related use.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
2	5	5	1	1	1	0

SA Summary Comments

Development of the site would meet local housing needs, including provision of affordable housing. Although development of the site would increase the need to travel locally, it is located within the centre of Barry and would be accessible by sustainable transport. In addition, the proposed site also includes retention of a significant amount of open space. This results in a generally positive assessment with 7 positive scores overall. The negative effects result from the nature conservation impacts and loss of some informal open space.

SA Assessment: Land to the south west of Weycock cross SA

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has not been promoted for affordable housing. However, as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable housing units in an area where a significant need has been identified.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities however as a substantial housing site it is likely to incorporate open space, play areas.</p> <p>The site is currently in agricultural use and would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed residential development there is likely to be potential for the provision of enhanced and/or new community facilities e.g. sustainable transport</p>	+

		measures, play areas.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access to local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend.</p> <p>Development as proposed could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	A positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted for housing and is likely to provide enhanced local facilities within an area ranked low against the indices of multiple deprivation.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site is located within the Barry, Rhoose and St Athan Green wedge UDP policy ENV 3 (v) refers and would therefore have a detrimental affect on the open nature of countryside on the outskirts of Barry.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.</p>	-
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access to local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff</p>	++

		<p>and Bridgend. Development could contribute to further local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities.</p> <p>A narrow band of “less” surface water flooding has been identified across a small part of the site but this is unlikely to prejudice future development.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures. Future residential properties would be required to comply with current energy efficiency standards.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste and the site has not been promoted for new waste management facilities.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development of greenfield land which the 1966 Agricultural Land Classification Barry subdivision map of identifies as being of grade 3 quality.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium / low density development to reflect the character of the surrounding developments.</p>	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>Development of the site as proposed would not directly impact upon a local, national or European ecological, archaeological or historic designations. However, the site is in close proximity to a number of such designations e.g. SINC, SLA, ancient woodlands. Although minimal, the combined risk to these designations is felt to warrant a –ve.</p> <p>The site is located within the Barry, Rhoose and St Athan Green wedge UDP policy ENV 3 (v) refers and would therefore have a</p>	--

		detrimental affect on the open nature of countryside on the outskirts of Barry.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	This is a substantial site and the potential therefore exists to develop a high quality public realm particularly along the northern boundary of the site that fronts Port Road.	++
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	Development of the site as proposed would not directly impact upon a national or European ecological, archaeological or historic designations. However, the site is in close proximity to ancient woodlands. Although minimal, the combined risk to these designations is felt to warrant a –ve.	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located for access to local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend. Development could contribute to further local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site has not been promoted for employment uses and would not result in a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is in close proximity to local, district and town retail centres. However given the relative scale of the proposed development to Barry, it is considered unlikely that any future development would have a noticeable affect upon the viability of any of these centres	+

		however a single +ve has been awarded.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site has not been promoted for a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
5	3	2	0	3	2	0

SA Summary Comments

This is a large green field site located on the outskirts of Barry. This is a prominent with an extensive frontage onto Port Road. The agricultural land classification identifies the land quality as Grade 3. Development would not impact upon any local, national or European sites of ecological, archaeological or historic interest. The site is well located to local bus services that provide easy access to the services and facilities available within the town centre.

Overall the site realises a positive assessment against the sustainability objectives with positive or neutral scores being realised against most of the objectives. Strong positive scores are realised by the sites location on the outskirts of Barry and the contribution to local housing and negative scores result from the loss of agricultural land, the production of waste and the impact upon local designations however this impact is marginal given that site does not directly affect any such designations. Negative scores have also been influenced by the impact that development would have upon the open nature of the countryside on the outskirts of Barry.

SA Assessment: Land to the east of Pencoedre Lane, Barry SA

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development of the site would have positive and negative impacts upon sustainability	+/-
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has not been promoted for affordable housing however, as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver affordable housing units in the Barry sub market area where the identified need is significant.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>The site is currently in agricultural use although the Agricultural Land Classification indicates that the land is not the best and most versatile. The proposal would not result in the loss of a community facility but if developed as proposed, could result in additional local community enhancements/facilities e.g. improved sustainable transport links, that would enhance existing local facilities.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is within the existing residential settlement boundary fro Barry and is located adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses operate regular services along Port Road which provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major. There are local footways and proposals for improved cycle infrastructure in the area. The nearest major convenience store is accessible on foot or by cycle although this is located approximately 2.5 kilometres away. Other convenience stores are located closer to the site however these are unlikely to provide for the regular needs of future residents and it is likely that the majority of trips form the site would be via private transport.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above the services available within Barry (including additional sustainable transport) are extensive and any trips need not therefore be extensive.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given its promotion for housing within an area that is in close proximity to wards that are ranked low in terms of multiple deprivation.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of this site would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.</p>	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The site is within the existing residential settlement boundary fro Barry and is located adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses operate regular services along Port Road which provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major. There are local footways and proposals for improved cycle infrastructure in the area. The nearest major convenience store is accessible on foot or by cycle although this is located approximately 2.5 kilometres away.</p>	+

		<p>Other convenience stores are located closer to the site however these are unlikely to provide for the regular needs of future residents and it is likely that the majority of trips from the site would be via private transport.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above the services available within Barry (including additional sustainable transport) are varied and any trips need not therefore be extensive.</p> <p>The site is unaffected by flooding.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there is the potential for the incorporation of energy efficiency and sustainable design measures. Houses would need to comply with current energy efficiency standards.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site has been promoted for residential use and development as proposed would generate additional domestic waste.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>This is a green field site that has been identified as being of grade 3 agricultural land value. Development of the site would represent an extension of the settlement edge into open countryside.</p> <p>The site is capable of high density development however given the character of the surrounding development and the local landscape characteristics this is unlikely to be appropriate if development were to proceed.</p>	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to a number of local ecological sites and ancient woodlands including the Barry Woodlands Site of Special Scientific Interest which encompasses Pencoedtre Wood to the east. The CCW have expressed concerns over the impact that residential development would have on the ancient woodland (through increased recreational activity). Outline consent for residential development has already been granted on the majority of the site. The assessment has therefore been limited to a single –ve.</p> <p>The site is opposite the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area however development as proposed would not impact upon this designation. A number of SINC sites have been identified close to the site but again development as proposed is not considered likely to impact upon these designations.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Improvements to public realm are likely to be limited to within the site itself due to the nature and character of the surround built form.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to a number of local ecological sites and ancient woodlands including the Barry Woodlands Site of Special Scientific Interest which encompasses Pencoedtre Wood to the east. The CCW have expressed concerns over the impact that residential development would have on the ancient woodland (through increased recreational activity). Outline consent for residential development has already been granted on the majority of the site. The assessment has therefore been limited to a single –ve.</p>	-

		The site is opposite the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area however development as proposed would not impact upon this designation. A number of SINC sites have been identified close to the site but again development as proposed is not considered likely to impact upon these designations.	
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is within the existing residential settlement boundary from Barry and is located adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses operate regular services along Port Road which provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major. There are local footways and proposals for improved cycle infrastructure in the area. The nearest major convenience store is accessible on foot or by cycle although this is located approximately 2.5 kilometres away. Other convenience stores are located closer to the site however these are unlikely to provide for the regular needs of future residents and it is likely that the majority of trips from the site would be via private transport.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above the services available within Barry (including additional sustainable transport) are varied and any trips need not therefore be extensive.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The site has not been promoted for employment uses. The site was previously a UDP allocated employment site EMP1(11) Pencoedre Business Park (B1/B8) however the majority of this site has now been granted consent for residential development and it is questionable whether the remaining site area is sufficient to provide a meaningful contribution to future employment needs. This has therefore limited assessment to a single –ve.	-
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	Although on the outskirts of Barry, the site is located in excess of 3 kilometres from the main	0

the Vale's town, district and local centres		retail centre or district centres. Development as proposed would therefore do little to enhance the viability of the identified district or local centres.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The development of the site would not realise a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
2	5	3	4	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

This site was a long standing employment allocation within the UDP however it has recently been granted planning consent for residential development leaving only a small element of the previous employment allocation. The site is in a relatively sustainable location on the outskirts of Barry adjacent to the main A4050 Port Road. While there are a number of local designations close to the site development would have little or no impact on these. However the CCW has expressed concern over the future impact that development would have on the Barry Woodland SSSI as a result of informal recreation.

Overall this is a positive assessment against the sustainability criteria the site scoring well due to its general location on the outskirts of Barry and the availability of local bus services. The main negative impacts of the proposal relate to the loss of agricultural land and the potential harm to the SSSI however, these have been limited to mainly single negative scores given that the site has already secured residential planning consent.

SA Assessment: Land to the west of Pencoedre Lane Barry

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
Assessment Criteria			Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.			0
Development of the site would have positive and negative impacts upon sustainability			+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.			-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability			--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage			?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has not been promoted for affordable housing however, as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver affordable housing units in the Barry sub market area where the identified need is significant.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>The site is currently in agricultural use although the Agricultural Land Classification indicates that the land is not the best and most versatile. The proposal would not result in the loss of a community facility but if developed as proposed, could result in additional local community enhancements/facilities e.g. improved sustainable transport links, that would</p>	+

		enhance existing local facilities.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is within the existing residential settlement boundary fro Barry and is located adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses operate regular services along Port Road which provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major. There are local footways and proposals for improved cycle infrastructure in the area. The nearest major convenience store is accessible on foot or by cycle although this is located approximately 2.5 kilometres away. Other convenience stores are located closer to the site however these are unlikely to provide for the regular needs of future residents and it is likely that the majority of trips form the site would be via private transport.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above the services available within Barry (including additional sustainable transport) are extensive and any trips need not therefore be extensive.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given its promotion for housing within an area that is in close proximity to wards that are ranked low in terms of multiple deprivation.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of this site would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.</p>	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy</p>	<p>The site is within the existing residential settlement boundary fro Barry and is located adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses operate regular services along Port Road which provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major. There are local footways and proposals for improved cycle infrastructure in the area. The nearest major convenience store is</p>	+

	sources or energy conservation measures.	<p>accessible on foot or by cycle although this is located approximately 2.5 kilometres away. Other convenience stores are located closer to the site however these are unlikely to provide for the regular needs of future residents and it is likely that the majority of trips from the site would be via private transport.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above the services available within Barry (including additional sustainable transport) are varied and any trips need not therefore be extensive.</p> <p>The site is unaffected by flooding.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there is the potential for the incorporation of energy efficiency and sustainable design measures. Houses would need to comply with current energy efficiency standards.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site has been promoted for residential use and development as proposed would generate additional domestic waste.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>This is a green field site that has been identified as being of grade 3 agricultural land value. Development of the site would represent an extension of the settlement edge into open countryside.</p> <p>The site is capable of high density development however given the character of the surrounding development and the local landscape characteristics this is unlikely to be appropriate if development were to proceed.</p>	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to a number of local ecological sites and ancient woodlands including the Barry Woodlands Site of Special Scientific Interest which encompasses Pencoedtre Wood to the east. The CCW have expressed concerns over the impact that residential development would have on the ancient woodland (through increased recreational activity). Outline consent for residential development has already been granted on the majority of the site. The assessment has therefore been limited to a single –ve.</p> <p>The site is opposite the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area however development as proposed would not impact upon this designation. A number of SINC sites have been identified close to the site but again development as proposed is not considered likely to impact upon these designations.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Improvements to public realm are likely to be limited to within the site itself due to the nature and character of the surround built form.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to a number of local ecological sites and ancient woodlands including the Barry Woodlands Site of Special Scientific Interest which encompasses Pencoedtre Wood to the east. The CCW have expressed concerns over the impact that residential development would have on the ancient woodland (through increased recreational activity). Outline consent for residential development has already been granted on the majority of the site. The assessment has therefore been limited to a single –ve.</p>	-

		The site is opposite the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area however development as proposed would not impact upon this designation. A number of SINC sites have been identified close to the site but again development as proposed is not considered likely to impact upon these designations.	
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is within the existing residential settlement boundary from Barry and is located adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses operate regular services along Port Road which provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit Major. There are local footways and proposals for improved cycle infrastructure in the area. The nearest major convenience store is accessible on foot or by cycle although this is located approximately 2.5 kilometres away. Other convenience stores are located closer to the site however these are unlikely to provide for the regular needs of future residents and it is likely that the majority of trips from the site would be via private transport.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above the services available within Barry (including additional sustainable transport) are varied and any trips need not therefore be extensive.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The site has not been promoted for employment uses. The site was previously a UDP allocated employment site EMP1(11) Pencoedre Business Park (B1/B8) however the majority of this site has now been granted consent for residential development and it is questionable whether the remaining site area is sufficient to provide a meaningful contribution to future employment needs. This has therefore limited assessment to a single -ve.	-
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	Although on the outskirts of Barry, the site is located in excess of 3 kilometres from the main	0

the Vale's town, district and local centres		retail centre or district centres. Development as proposed would therefore do little to enhance the viability of the identified district or local centres.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The development of the site would not realise a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
2	5	3	4	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

This site was a long standing employment allocation within the UDP however it has recently been granted planning consent for residential development leaving only a small element of the previous employment allocation. The site is in a relatively sustainable location on the outskirts of Barry adjacent to the main A4050 Port Road. While there are a number of local designations close to the site development would have little or no impact on these. However the CCW has expressed concern over the future impact that development would have on the Barry Woodland SSSI as a result of informal recreation.

Overall this is a positive assessment against the sustainability criteria the site scoring well due to its general location on the outskirts of Barry and the availability of local bus services. The main negative impacts of the proposal relate to the loss of agricultural land and the potential harm to the SSSI however, these have been limited to mainly single negative scores given that the site has already secured residential planning consent.

SA Assessment Criteria: Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School, Town Mill Road, Cowbridge

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
Assessment Criteria			Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.			0
Development will have positive and negative impacts upon sustainability.			+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.			-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability			--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage			?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for residential development providing 45 dwellings with a minimum of 35% affordable housing.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is promoted for residential use on a former education site which is surplus to requirements. Therefore, development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.	+
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The location of the site within the centre of Cowbridge provides for easy access to the town centre and the services and facilities that it offers.	+

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of the site would help to meet local housing needs including affordable housing resulting in a minor positive effect.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site would not lead to the coalescence of settlements and would not result in the loss of a recreational or community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	The location of the site within the centre of Cowbridge provides for easy access to the town centre and the services and facilities that it offers. The majority of the site does not lie within an identified flood risk area for main river flooding however a small corner of the site to the south lies within a C flood zone. As the site is promoted for residential use redevelopment of the site could incorporate renewable energy proposals.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Development of the site would create additional residential waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is brownfield and located within close proximity to the town centre. Given the sites location it could accommodate high density development.	++

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site adjoins the Cowbridge Conservation area and is in close proximity to a number of listed buildings including the Grade II listed Rose Cottage, Boot House and Grade II* listed South Gate, also a scheduled ancient monument. Therefore, development proposals would need to be sensitively designed towards these important features.</p>	+ / -
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>This brownfield site contains a number of disused school buildings and playground. Given its existing form, the site has the potential to improve the public realm.</p>	++
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>Development of the site would not impact upon an international or national ecological or archaeological site however the site adjoins the Cowbridge Conservation Area and is in close proximity to a number of listed buildings including the Grade II listed Rose Cottage, Boot House and Grade II* listed South Gate, also a scheduled ancient monument. Therefore, development proposals would need to be sensitively designed towards these important features.</p>	+ / -
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Local services and facilities are easily available within a short walking distance of the site as are public transport services.</p>	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>Development of the site for residential use would not provide new employment opportunities.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is located in close proximity of the town centre and future residents of the site could access these services and facilities.</p>	+

and local centres			
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	Development of the site would not provide or result in the loss of a tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
4	5	3	2	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This is a brownfield site located close to the main retail centre of Cowbridge and the range of services and facilities that the town provides. Development of the site would help to meet local housing needs and provide a minimum 35% affordable housing.

Overall this is a particularly positive assessment given the site is brownfield and currently vacant. Furthermore, the site is located within a sustainable location in close proximity to Cowbridge town centre. Other positive effects arise from local environmental / public realm improvements, meeting local housing needs and the potential contribution towards the viability of the town centre.

SA Assessment Criteria: Cowbridge Cattle Market, the Butts, Cowbridge

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development will have positive and negative impacts upon sustainability.	+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for residential development providing 45 dwellings with a minimum of 35% affordable housing.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for residential use and development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities, such as a care facility or additional town centre parking.</p>	+
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The location of the site(s) within the centre of Cowbridge provides for easy access to the town centre and the services and facilities that	+

		it offers. A local PROW crosses one site although it is assumed that this could be easily incorporated into any redevelopment.	
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	While the redevelopment of the site(s) would result in the loss of a local livestock market that provides for and serves local rural enterprises, it is accepted that this use is irregular and is unlikely to extend beyond March 2012. Therefore while a (-ve) has been awarded the loss of employment that would occur is minimal and redevelopment is unlikely to have a major impact upon local deprivation.	-
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site(s) would not lead to the coalescence of settlements and would not result in the loss of a recreational or community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	The location of the site(s) within the centre of Cowbridge provides for easy access to the town centre and the services and facilities that it offers. The site(s) do not lie within an identified flood risk area for main river flooding but has been identified as being susceptible to surface water flooding. Therefore, any development proposal would need to address this issue. As the site is promoted for residential use redevelopment of the site could incorporate renewable energy proposals.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Development of the site would create additional residential waste.	-

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is brownfield and located within close proximity to the town centre.</p> <p>Given the sites location it could accommodate high density development.</p>	++
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is located within the Cowbridge Conservation area and is in close proximity to a number of listed buildings e.g. the town walls. However the conservation area appraisal identifies the cattle market site as an “opportunity site” being in generally poor condition, the development of which could enhance the character of the conservation area.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to the Upper Thaw Valley SLA however it is considered that development as proposed would not adversely impact upon this designation.</p>	++
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The main site is currently used as a cattle market and informally as a public car park. Development therefore has the potential to provide local improvements to the public realm in a prominent location within the historic town.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan’s culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>Development of the site would not impact upon an international or national ecological or archaeological site however the site is located within the Cowbridge Conservation Area and is in close proximity to a number of listed buildings e.g. the town walls. Notwithstanding this the conservation area appraisal identifies the cattle market site as an “opportunity site” being in generally poor condition, the development of which could enhance the character of the conservation area.</p>	++

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	Local services and facilities are easily available within a short walking distance of the site as are public transport services.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	Development of the site for residential use would not provide new employment opportunities. While the redevelopment of the site(s) would result in the loss of a local livestock market that provides for and serves local rural enterprises, it is accepted that this use is irregular and is unlikely to extend beyond March 2012. Therefore while a (-ve) has been awarded the loss of employment that would occur is minimal.	-
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located in close proximity of the town centre and future residents of the site could access these services and facilities.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	Development of the site would not provide or result in the loss of a tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
5	5	2	0	3	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This is a brownfield site located close to the main retail centre of Cowbridge and the range of services and facilities that the town provides. Development of the site would help to meet local housing needs and provide a minimum 35% affordable housing.

Overall this is a positive assessment and while a number of negative or neutral scores are realised resulting from the loss of local employment. However, given that the existing employment use is unlikely to extend beyond March 2012 these negative elements are negligible and are outweighed by the more positive elements of the assessment e.g. the contribution that redevelopment of the site would have upon the character of the conservation area, local environmental improvements, meeting local housing needs and potential contribution towards the viability of the town centre.

SA Assessment Criteria: Cowbridge Comprehensive Sixth Form Block Aberthin Road, Cowbridge

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
Assessment Criteria			Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.			0
Development will have positive and negative impacts upon sustainability.			+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.			-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability			--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage			?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for residential development providing up to 15 dwellings with a minimum of 35% affordable housing.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is promoted for residential use on a former education site which is surplus to requirements with alternative provision provided on the Cowbridge Comprehensive school site in close proximity. Therefore, development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.	0
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site lies within walking distance to Cowbridge town centre and is within an area well served by public transport.	++

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of the site would help to meet local housing needs including affordable housing resulting in a minor positive effect.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site would not lead to the coalescence of settlements and would not result in the loss of a recreational or community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	Residential use on this site would increase the need to travel however, the site lies within walking distance to Cowbridge town centre and is within an area well served by public transport. The site does not lie within an area of flood risk. As the site is promoted for residential use redevelopment of the site could incorporate renewable energy proposals.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Development of the site would create additional residential waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is brownfield and located within close proximity to the town centre. Given the sites location it could accommodate high density development, particularly if the former Victorian school building is converted.	++

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	The site does not lie within or adjoin these natural and built environment designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Given its existing form, redevelopment of this site / building has the potential to improve the public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site does not lie within or adjoin these natural and built environment designations.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	Local services and facilities are easily available within walking distance of the site as are public transport services.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	Development of the site for residential use would not provide new employment opportunities.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located in close proximity of the town centre and future residents of the site could access these services and facilities.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	Development of the site would not provide or result in the loss of a tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
4	4	6	0	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This 0.52 hectare site comprises the former Sixth form building on Aberthin Road to the north east of Cowbridge. The Victorian school building has some architectural merit and lends itself to conversion although it should be noted that the building is not listed. Conversion or redevelopment of the site could provide up to 15 dwellings and support 35% affordable housing.

Overall this is a particularly positive assessment given the site is brownfield and currently vacant. Furthermore, the site is located within a sustainable location in close proximity to Cowbridge town centre and access to public transport services. Other positive effects arise from local environmental / public realm improvements, meeting local housing needs and the potential contribution towards the viability of the town centre.

SA Assessment: Land adjoining St Athan Road

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for residential use. The site has the potential to deliver a significant number of Affordable Housing units in the Rural Vale housing submarket area which is an area identified in the LHMA with a need for affordable housing.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is not promoted for these uses. The development of the site will not lead to a loss of a community facility. The potential exists for the site to contribute towards or provide additional facilities.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is within a reasonable distance of Cowbridge's town centre however it is unlikely that people would travel from the site to this service area by foot; resultantly car journeys would be generated. The site is within walking/cycling distance of a bus stop. Cowbridge is served by the X2 V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 and V6 services which run to Cardiff, Bridgend, Llantwit Major and Rhoose. Site access via Windmill Lane is very narrow and access via St Athan Road would be unsuitable. An alternative point of access is via Bessant Close in the Cul de Sac located on the sites northern boundary.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation, given its location and promotion solely for housing.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements or result in a loss in recreational land / a community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is within walking/cycling distance of a bus stop. Although within a reasonable distance of the town centre, it is unlikely that people would travel to these services by foot. Therefore development would increase the need to travel. The site is not located within an area prone to flooding. As the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable	+

		energy measures.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	It is a greenfield site and contains no existing buildings. The Agricultural Land Classification map 1986 identifies the site to have a mixture of grade 3b and 3c land. The site would be capable of accommodating low to medium density development considering the character of surrounding dwellings and its rural location.	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest. The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site does not lie within or adjacent to a conservation area, building or garden designated as having historic interest. It falls within an area that has been identified to have landscape value.	-

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The potential exists, but its value would be limited due the sites location.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site and is therefore not affected.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is accessible by foot and cycling. It is in close proximity to bus stops which provide links with other major service centres allowing access to wider services.</p> <p>The town centre of Cowbridge provides a wide range of services and is within walking distance of the site however car use is likely.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	Site is not promoted for employment and would not result in loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located approximately 1km away from Cowbridge town centre. The proposed development would have a minor positive effect on enhancing the viability of Cowbridge.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	No tourism development proposed therefore no impact.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	7	4	3	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has a relatively high number of positive effects as Cowbridge is well served by public transport and is within walking/cycling distance of the existing town facilities. Due to its size the site has the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable dwellings in an area identified to have affordable housing need. Site access via Windmill Lane is very narrow and via St Athan Road would be unsuitable. An alternative site access is via Bessant Close in the Cul de Sac located on the sites northern boundary.

SA Assessment Criteria: Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site under consideration has not been promoted solely for Affordable Housing.</p> <p>Residential development provided the opportunity to secure affordable housing that would contribute to the identified need within the coastal housing market area.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>Development opportunities would provide the opportunity for enhanced or new community facilities.</p>	++

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Llantwit Major District retail centre is approximately 900 metres walking distance from the site. There are currently no public transport facilities serving this site and pedestrian and cycling facilities are constrained towards the centre of Llantwit Major. Therefore accessibility by walking and cycling is considered to be limited at present.	-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of the site would contribute towards improving access to housing.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	Development of the site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Llantwit Major District retail centre is approximately 900 metres walking distance from the site. There are currently no public transport facilities serving this site and pedestrian and cycling facilities are constrained towards the centre of Llantwit Major. However regular public transport services include rail park and ride is to be found within the centre of Llantwit Major.</p> <p>The site is not affected by flooding.</p> <p>New development will be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards. The site would also offer the potential for on site renewable energy generation.</p>	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	New development proposal will generate additional domestic waste.	-

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	The 1986 Agricultural Land Classification map indicates that the site is grade 2	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	The site is not affected by any historic environment or nature conservation designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Any development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not affected by any historic environment or nature conservation designations.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	Llantwit Major District retail centre is approximately 900 metres walking distance from the site. There are currently no public transport facilities serving this site and pedestrian and cycling facilities are constrained towards the centre of Llantwit Major. However regular public transport services include rail park and ride is to be found within the centre of Llantwit Major.	+/-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The site is not being considered for employment.	0

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	It is likely that residential development would assist in maintaining local services and facilities.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is not being considered for a tourism related facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
2	3	5	3	0	2	0

SA Summary Comments

The SA of the site realised relatively evenly dispersed sustainability scores. Positive impacts related to the potential for the site to deliver a range of housing types, and likelihood for any future development to support the enhancement of existing community facilities. However, being some 900 meters from the centre of Llantwit Major and presently limited accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport are the prime source of the negatives. +/- scores similarly relate to these issues, but recognising good accessibility by public transport is available within the centre of Llantwit Major. The neutral impacts highlight that the site not being affected by any built or nature conservation designations.

SA Assessment: MG 2.15 Land to rear of Heol-y- Felin Estate SA

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development of the site would have positive and negative effects on sustainability.	+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted solely for Affordable Housing.</p> <p>The site has been promoted for residential development and therefore provides the opportunity to deliver affordable housing units that would contribute towards meeting the identified affordable housing need within the coastal housing market area.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>Development would provide the opportunity to delivery new and enhanced community facilities.</p>	++

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The candidate site adjoins existing residential development to the south of Llantwit Major. Nearest services and facilities are located some 800 metres away at Boverton and a 1km away within the centre of Llantwit Major. Public transport services are also found in these locations.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Residential development would provide the potential for residents to access housing locally.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site is adjoins existing residential development and would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The proposal lies within the boundary of the Heritage Coast which has recreational value</p>	-
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>The provision of housing within Llantwit Major would provide residents access to local services and facilities. However it is also likely that residents also would need to travel elsewhere to access services and facilities and also employment.</p> <p>The EA has confirmed that the site partially lies within a C2 flood zone and is susceptible to surface water flooding (more).</p> <p>Development will be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards. Given the extent of the site, it is likely that the site would have the potential for on site renewable generation</p>	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	New development proposal will generate additional domestic waste.	-

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development of greenfield land, which the 1966 Agricultural Land Classification map indicates as being Grade 2 agricultural land.</p>	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site lies in an elevated position within the Heritage Coast; development in this location may have a negative visual impact on the character of the Heritage Coast.</p>	--
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>It is likely that the site would provide high quality public realm, it is however unlikely that this would mitigate its impact on the heritage coast designation, and as such a neutral impact is realised.</p>	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not affected by any built heritage designations.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The candidate site adjoins existing residential development to the south of Llantwit Major. Nearest services and facilities are located some 800 metres away at Boverton and a 1km away within the centre of Llantwit Major. Public transport services are also found in these locations.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for employment.</p>	0

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	It likely that development would assist in maintaining local services and facilities.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	Development may have an impact on the Heritage Coast which is tourism asset.	-

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
2	4	3	1	4	1	0

SA Summary Comments

The assessment scored a high number of negatives which relate to the potential impact that development would have on the Heritage Coast and as a result of the site being partially affected by flooding and the loss of agricultural land. . Positive scores relate to the contribution which the proposal could have in providing housing and employment opportunities and the potential for residents to access services locally however these are significantly outweighed by the negatives identified.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land at Fort Road, Lavernock

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site is under consideration for housing and as such would deliver a mix of housing types including affordable housing. Being a sizeable site it has the potential to deliver a number of Affordable Housing units in the Penarth Housing Market Area.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not under consideration for community, leisure or recreational facilities and its development would not result in the loss such a facility, the site being overgrown and not in use at present.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed residential development there is likely to be the potential to secure enhancements/new local facilities e.g. sustainable transport contribution etc.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is located to the south of Penarth however the town's main retail and service centre is approximately 2.5 kilometres from the centre of the site. It is likely therefore that there would remain a propensity for future residents to utilise private transport over more sustainable means. Notwithstanding this, the area benefits from a number of walking and cycling routes and the development could contribute towards the development of new/improved routes e.g. coastal access and NCN88. Similarly the scale of the development could support the enhancement/extension of local bus services to serve the development.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	A limited positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted for housing and would result in additional affordable housing in an area of identified need, this however is negligible.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site would not lead to coalescence of settlements however a new green wedge designation is under consideration for the remaining area between Penarth and Sully.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is located to the south of Penarth and future occupiers would be able to access the range and choice of services and facilities available within the town via public transport or walking and cycling however it is more likely that private transport will remain the primary mode of transport. The site is unaffected by fluvial or tidal flooding and only small areas of surface water flooding in isolated areas affect the site. The site is under consideration for residential development and it is considered that there would be limited opportunities for the incorporation of energy efficiency, renewable	+

		energy or sustainable development measures. Notwithstanding this, any future residential properties would be required to meet current energy efficiency standards associated with that use.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site is under consideration for residential uses and would therefore generate additional domestic waste. No new waste management facility has been proposed	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	Development of the site would involve the loss of green field land with an agricultural land classification of 3b/c. Given the constraints present at the site future development is likely to be at low to medium densities and incorporate areas of public open space and/or suitable buffer zones.	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest. The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site under consideration is located in close proximity (on the cliff above) to the Penarth Coast SSSI designation however it is not considered that development for residential purposes would have an adverse impact upon the site. In addition, the site overlooks the Severn Estuary which includes the Severn Estuary Ramsar site and the Severn estuary Special Protection Area. However given the scale and location of the site it is unlikely that future development would have an adverse impact on these designations. Future development will need to have due regard to these designation and consultation with CCW will be essential. An area of contaminated land has been identified in an old quarry site within the site under consideration however as low density development is under consideration it is likely that this can be appropriately incorporated into any future development.	0

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Future development could support increased high quality public realm however the benefits of these are likely to be restricted to future residents.	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	<p>The site under consideration is located in close proximity (on the cliff above) to the Penarth Coast SSSI designation however it is not considered that development for residential purposes would have an adverse impact upon the site.</p> <p>In addition, the site overlooks the Severn Estuary which includes the Severn Estuary Ramsar site and the Severn estuary Special Protection Area. However given the scale and location of the site it is unlikely that future development would have an adverse impact on these designations. Future development will need to have due regard to these designation and consultation with CCW will be essential.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	The site is located to the south of Penarth however the town's main retail and service centre is approximately 2.5 kilometres from the centre of the site. It is likely therefore that there would remain a propensity for future residents to utilise private transport over more sustainable means. Notwithstanding this, the area benefits from a number of walking and cycling routes and the development could contribute towards the development of new/improved routes e.g. coastal access and NCN88. Similarly the scale of the development could support the enhancement/extension of local bus services to serve the development.	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic</p>	The site is not under consideration for employment uses and no employment would be lost as a result of future development.	0

	role.		
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is approximately 2.5 kilometres from the district retail centre of Penarth and a number of local retail centres identified within the town. However given the scale of the site it is unlikely that future development would be a major contributor to the local retail centres and the district centre is well established and any additional patronage would be minimal.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is not under consideration for tourist related uses.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ /-	?
1	5	7	2	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The is a generally positive assessment against the sustainability objectives, with positive scores being generated by the location of the site close to the services and facilities within Penarth and the public transport available associated with the at settlement. Minor negative scores are associated with the loss of agricultural land and the generation of additional domestic waste. While a number of nationally designated sites have been identified close to the site, the site is elevated above these designations on a cliff top and it is unlikely that any adverse impact will result from any future development. The site under consideration includes and area of contaminated land however it is considered that this could be incorporated into any future development proposals.

SA Assessment: Land adjoining St Josephs School SA

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has not been promoted for Affordable Housing. However, as a sizeable residential site it has the potential to deliver a number of Affordable Housing units in the Penarth Housing Market Area.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities and its development would not result in the loss such a facility, the site being overgrown and not in use at present.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed residential development there is likely to be the potential to secure enhancements/new local facilities e.g. sustainable transport contribution etc.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located on the edge of Penarth approximately 2 kilometres from the main retail centre of the town. While the primary access to the site is via Sully Road local PROW provide for access to the main core of the town and the services and facilities of the town centre. Local improvements to the footway/cycleway network are proposed which would further improve access and the development of the site could further contribute to this work. Local bus services are available along the main transport corridors within Penarth and the site is approximately 2 kilometres from 2 no. railway stations.</p> <p>The site is located adjacent to an area of open space close to Myrtle Close and development could allow for improved walking/cycling links that would further enhance access to Penarth.</p> <p>Development of the site could contribute to local congestion particularly that associated with the schools in close proximity to the site.</p>	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	A limited positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted for housing and would result in additional affordable housing in an area of identified need, this however is negligible.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site is located within the existing green wedge designation and while not directly leading to the coalescence of the settlements of Dinas Powys and Penarth, its development would impact upon the general openness of the surrounding area and further encroach into the very narrow strip of countryside between the two settlements which is less than 275 metres in places.</p> <p>The development of the site would not result in the loss of any recreational or community</p>	-

		facilities.	
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>Local services and facilities are accessible from the site by sustainable transport modes. Frequent bus and train services are available from various locations within Penarth town centre that provide sustainable access to larger service centres such as Barry and Cardiff. However there is still a strong likelihood that the majority of trips from the site, particularly for employment and convenience shopping would remain via private transport.</p> <p>The site is located adjacent to an area of open space close to Myrtle Close and development could allow for improved walking/cycling links that would further enhance access to Penarth.</p> <p>Certain parts of the site, particularly around the south boundary are susceptible to surface water flooding although this is not thought to be of an extent that would prohibit development.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency, renewable energy or sustainable design measures. However residential development will be required to meet current energy efficiency standards.</p>	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	-

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development on green field land which the 1979 Agricultural Land Classification south Glamorgan Sub-Division map indicates as being of Grade 3c, not the best or most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium / low density development to reflect the character of the surrounding development.</p>	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not affected by any specific historic, conservation or ecological designations however there is the potential for the site to have biodiversity value and to support local ecology which would be lost if it were to be developed. The site is in close proximity (400m) of the site of the deserted Cosmeston Medieval Village.</p> <p>While the site does not lie within an area considered to be of landscape importance its development would be an extension of the built form into the countryside and the existing green wedge designation.</p> <p>A linear TPO is crosses the southern boundary of the site although this is not likely to be a significant issue for the sites development. No European, national or other local ecological designations apply to this site.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The site has the potential to develop a high quality public realm although this is likely to be limited and of benefit only to future residents of any development given that the site is somewhat divorced from the existing elements of the settlement.</p>	+

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or adjoining any specific designation.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Local services and facilities are accessible from the site by sustainable transport modes. Frequent bus and train services are also available from various locations within the town centre which provide sustainable access to larger service centres.</p> <p>The site is located adjacent to an area of open space close to Myrtle Close and development could allow for improved walking/cycling links that would further enhance access to Penarth.</p> <p>However there is still a strong likelihood that the majority of trips from the site, particularly for employment and convenience shopping would remain via private transport.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would not result in a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located on the edge of Penarth approximately 2 kilometres from the main retail centre of the town centre. While the primary access to the site is via Sully Road local PROW do provide for access to the main core of the town and the services and facilities within the town centre. Notwithstanding this, the scale of any development would have little bearing upon maintaining the viability of the services within the town. The site is also located close to Dinas Powys although future residents are	0

		more likely to access the wider range and choice of facilities within Penarth.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site has not been promoted for tourism uses.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
1	6	4	4	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site lies on the western edge of Penarth and is within the existing green wedge designation. While direct access is restricted a local PROW provides access to the town and the services and facilities that are available. The site is unaffected by any local or national ecological, conservation or archaeological designations however there is a linear TPO present at the south of the site but this would not restrict future development. The site is affected by minor surface water flooding but again this is limited and unlikely to be of a concern. The site is located within the current green wedge designation and while its development would not in itself result in the coalescence of the two settlements of Dinas Powys and Penarth, there would be a loss of an open area on the outskirts of the town although the nature of the locality is such that the impact of development would be reduced. Sully Road would form a permanent and defensible boundary to the green wedge.

Assessment of this site against the sustainability objectives results in appositve outcome.

SA Assessment: Headlands School, Penarth

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have a positive and a negative impact on sustainability	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	<p>The site is approximately 2.27 hectares and has the potential to deliver a mix of housing types including affordable housing in a housing market area identified as requiring substantial additional affordable housing over the plan period.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted for these uses.</p> <p>Development of the site for housing would result in the loss of a residential special school catering for children with autism/special needs however the proposer has advised that the buildings and site are not ideal for their current use. The school grounds provide considerable local amenity and include recreational and sports facilities although it is not known whether these are accessible to the general public.</p>	--

		Given the likely scale/density of the proposed residential development there is likely to be scope to secure improvements to or new local community facilities e.g. improved cycle/footways within the vicinity of the site.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located in close proximity to Penarth town centre (less than 1km) and the range and choice of facilities that it offers are easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Given the previous use of the site good vehicular access already exists.</p> <p>Development of the site for residential purposes could contribute to localised congestion within the town.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there would be scope to seek sustainable transport improvements via developer contributions related to the site.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	<p>Minor positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site is promoted for housing within an area with relatively low multiple deprivation.</p> <p>Development of the site for residential use would contribute to providing affordable housing units within an area of need and may result in improvements to the local environment.</p>	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site is located within the urban area of Penarth and therefore development would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The development proposal would result in the loss of a residential special school (not ideal for current use) and its associated recreational facilities that provide significant local amenity value.</p>	-

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Penarth Town Centre and future occupiers would be able to access that range and choice of services and facilities available within the town via public transport or walking and cycling.</p> <p>The site is not affected by flooding.</p> <p>Given the site has been proposed for residential development there will be limited scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency, renewable energy or sustainable development measures. However residential development will be required to meet current energy efficiency standards.</p>	++
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The development of residential properties would generate additional domestic waste.</p>	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development of a brownfield (still utilised as a special needs school) site that houses a number of buildings/structures although the site includes a large area of open ground, recreational and sports facilities which forms a part of the school external grounds. The proposer has advised that the site and structures are not ideally suited to their current function. Much of this space affords considerable local amenity and should be protected/incorporated into any future development where possible.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating Medium / low density development although this could be bolstered by the conversion of the listed building.</p>	+

<p>9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment</p>	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The majority of the site lies outside the Penarth conservation area however the element of the site fronting Paget Place is located within the CA. This part of the site includes the Grade 2 listed Headlands School building The building is included in the 2006 Buildings at Risk Survey as “to be monitored” and is considered to be capable of sensitive conversion to residential use. Development of the site is unlikely to have a significant detrimental impact upon the CA and would improve the listed building.</p> <p>Given the current circumstances of the buildings at the site there may be an impact upon local habitats e.g. bats, and these should be further explored.</p> <p>A number of tree preservation orders are located within the site although these are not likely to hinder future development.</p> <p>The site is located on top of a cliff overlooking the Severn Estuary which includes the Severn Estuary Ramsar site and Special Protection Area. Future development will need to have due regard to this designation and consultation with CCW will be required.</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments</p>	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The proposal involves the redevelopment of a 2.2 hectare site and the potential therefore exists to develop a high quality environment within the new development although the benefits of this would be largely limited to future residents. There is the potential to provide additional local enhancements via s106. A large part of the current site affords considerable local amenity.</p>	<p>+</p>

11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The majority of the site lies outside the Penarth conservation area however the element of the site fronting Paget Place is located within the CA. This part of the site includes the Grade 2 listed Headlands School building The building is included in the 2006 Buildings at Risk Survey as "to be monitored" and is considered to be capable of sensitive conversion to residential use and its improvement would greatly enhance local amenity. Development of the site is unlikely to have a significant detrimental impact upon the CA and would improve the listed building.	+
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is located in close proximity to Penarth town centre (less than 1km) and the range and choice of facilities that it offers are accessible from the site by walking, cycling and public transport.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is proposed for residential use not employment. Were the site to be developed the existing school would be redeveloped and the specialist skills associated with that use would be lost.	-
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located within walking distance (less than 1 km) of Penarth Town centre and future residents would likely support local shops and services with their patronage. However given the scale of the development to Penarth as a whole this additional patronage would be negligible. A large convenience retailer is located nearby in Penarth Haven however given the local topography it is likely that any trips to this location would be by private transport.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The development proposed is not for a new or an enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
4	6	1	3	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is located on the outskirts of Penarth town centre (less than 1km) and the services and facilities that it affords are easily accessible via walking or cycling or public transport. A large convenience retailer is also located nearby in Penarth Haven however given the local topography it is likely that any trips to this location would be by private transport. Development of the site is not likely to impact adversely on local conservation designations and could contribute to local environmental and/or service improvements. While located in close proximity to a national ecological designation it is unlikely that development of the site would result in detrimental impact. Loss of existing special school however the candidate site submission advises that the site and the facilities are not ideally suited to their current uses. Development of this site is would help to meet the housing needs within the Penarth area.

Overall, this site scores well in relation to the sustainability objectives and provided certain issues are addressed development of the site would deliver a residential development on a brown field site within a key service centre in a sustainable location which would provide the necessary renovation of a Grade II listed building.

SA Assessment Criteria: St Cyres Land at and adjoining St Cyres School, Murch Road

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has not been considered for Affordable Housing. However, as a residential site it has the potential to deliver Affordable Housing within the Penarth submarket housing area.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is being considered for residential use.</p> <p>The proposal would lead to the loss of a community use; St Cyres Comprehensive School and its adjacent playing field and tennis courts. The size of the site would provide the potential to provide additional community facilities that would serve the local area.</p>	+/-

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>This site is located on the eastern side of Dinas Powys. Existing housing is located to the north and west of the site and open countryside to the south and east. Appropriate access to the site is available by use of existing roads the previously served to access the school site. The site is within walking and cycling distance of existing services and facilities within Dinas Powys with the neighbourhood centres of Camms Corner and Castle Court being located roughly 600-700m from the site.</p> <p>Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. The site is close to existing public transport provisions which are within walking/cycling distance; the nearest bus stop is approximately 650m away, and Eastbrook and Dinas Powys railway stations are both located around 1.5km away.</p> <p>As the site is very large and rural the accessibility to existing services and facilities is limited to areas that lie adjacent to Dinas Powys residential settlement boundary.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Limited impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site is being considered for housing within an area with relatively low multiple deprivation.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>This site lies within a sensitive part of open undeveloped countryside between Dinas Powys and Penarth. It is considered that development of this site on its own would not lead to the coalescence of settlements as it is not located within the narrowest part of this important green corridor.</p> <p>Development of this site would result in a loss of a community facility; St Cyres</p>	+/-

		Comprehensive School, however the development proposal does include an area of public open space.	
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>The site is within walking and cycling distance of existing services and facilities. Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. There is an existing bus stop within walking distance of the site and Dinas Powys Railway Station can be accessed via foot or cycle.</p> <p>The site has no identified flooding issues. Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	++
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site is being considered for residential uses and would therefore generate additional domestic waste.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is brown field and involves the re-use of St Cyres Comprehensive School and its adjacent playing fields and tennis courts.</p> <p>The Agricultural Land Classification map 1966 identifies a large part of the site as Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the existing surrounding development.</p>	+/-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	A small area to the north-west of the site is covered by TPO's, any development on the site must therefore respect the protection of the existing trees. A protected species, Pipistrellus, is located within or adjacent to the site, therefore the proposal will have a negative effect on the biodiversity of the land. A large part of the site is considered to be undeveloped	--

		countryside outside the settlement boundary and development may have negative landscape and biodiversity impacts. However some elements of the site comprise logical extensions and infilling of the existing settlement.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm, although this is likely to be limited to future residents of the site.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or adjoining to any of these environmental, cultural or heritage designations.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is within walking and cycling distance of existing bus stops and Dinas Powys Railway Station. Dinas Powys is well served by buses to Cardiff and Bridgend with services almost every hour from 07.30 till 20.00 Monday to Saturday with slight changes to Sunday Service. Train services are frequent, running every 15 minutes Monday to Saturday from 05.30 till 23.30, and every half an hour on a Sunday. Local neighbourhood centres, Camms Corner and Castle Close are located within walking/cycling distance approximately 600-700m away.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is not being considered for employment uses and would not result in a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located within walking / cycling distance of 2 neighbourhood retail centres (Castle Court / the Parade and Camms Corner).	+

15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is not being considered for new or enhanced tourism facilities.	0
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Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
3	3	4	0	2	3	0

SA Summary Comments

This site under consideration is located on the eastern site of Dinas Powys and comprises large areas of open countryside and an existing comprehensive school. Existing housing is located to the north and west of the site and open countryside surrounds the remaining area. Appropriate access to the site is available by use of existing roads that provided access to the school site and local housing.

Existing services and facilities are within walking/cycling distance of the site; the local service centres of Camms Corner and Castle Court are located approximately 600-700m away. Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. The 89A/B and the 93 bus services serve the closest bus stop to the site and the train stations of Dinas Powys and Eastbrook are both approximately 1.5km away.

Development would result in the re-use of a brown field site as the site includes St Cyres Comprehensive School and its adjacent playing fields and tennis courts as well as the loss of grade 3 agricultural land. TPOs cover a small area of the site therefore any development must respect the protection of the existing trees. The site lies within an area classified as a sensitive part of undeveloped open countryside between Dinas Powys and Penarth, however it is considered that development of this site on its own would not lead to the coalescence of settlements. This is largely positive assessment which is primarily derived from the sites location in close proximity to the services and facilities available within Dinas Powys.

SA Assessment: Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have a positive and negative impact on sustainability	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has not been promoted for Affordable Housing. However, as a relatively large residential site it has the potential to deliver Affordable Housing within the Penarth submarket housing area.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for residential development and not community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>The southern part of the site is currently allocated for playing fields in the adopted UDP under Policy REC 5 (i). However, given that this recreational allocation has not been implemented the proposed development would not result in the loss of an existing recreational facility.</p>	+ / -

		There may be the potential for the provision of enhanced / new community facilities from developer contributions related to the site.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>This triangular site is located on the eastern side of Dinas Powys. It is bounded by the railway line to the north, existing housing to the south and open countryside to the east. The site is within walking and cycling distance of existing services and facilities.</p> <p>Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. There is an existing bus stop within walking distance of the site and Eastbrook Station can be accessed via a footbridge.</p>	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Limited impact on reducing causes of deprivation given its promotion for housing within an area with relatively low multiple deprivation.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The development of this site would extend Dinas Powys to the north east. However, there would still be a substantial green buffer between Dinas Powys and Penarth. Accordingly it is considered that the development of this site would not result in coalescence.</p> <p>Redevelopment of the site would result in the loss of an existing UDP recreational allocation. However, as stated above this facility has not been implemented to date.</p>	+
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p>	The site is within walking and cycling distance of existing services and facilities. Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. There is an existing bus stop within walking distance of the site and	++

	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	Eastbrook Station can be accessed via a footbridge. The site has no identified flooding issues. Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is currently pasture and is therefore classified as greenfield. It is classified as grade 3 agricultural land according to the 1966 agricultural land maps held by the Council. The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the existing surrounding development.	+/-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest. The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic environment designations. No European, national or other local ecological designations apply to this site.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm, although this is likely to be limited to future residents of the site.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or adjoining to any of these environmental, cultural or heritage designations.	0

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>This triangular site is located on the eastern side of Dinas Powys. It is bounded by the railway line to the north, existing housing to the south and open countryside to the east. The site is within walking and cycling distance of existing services and facilities.</p> <p>Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. There is an existing bus stop within walking distance of the site and Eastbrook Station can be accessed via a footbridge.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The proposed development is not for an employment use and would not result in a loss of employment land.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located within or directly adjacent to an existing town or district retail centre. However, the site is located within walking / cycling distance of 2 neighbourhood retail centres (Castle Court / the Parade and Camms Corner).</p>	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
2	5	5	0	1	2	0

SA Summary Comments

This site is located on the edge of the Dinas Powys village along Pen-y-turnpike road. Existing services and facilities could be accessible cycling however pedestrians would need to walk along a steep section of Pen-y-turnpike road with no pavement. However, it is noted that a separate, apparently disused and overgrown, path leads to the south west corner of the site which could be improved and utilised if developed.

Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. The nearest bus service to the site is the 89A/B which runs from the Village Square, roughly 650 metres away, with 5 busses per day in each direction to Cardiff. The site is also located roughly 650 meters away from the two local retail centres in Dinas Powys.

This brownfield site scores a mixture of positive and negative results, although generally more positive effects. The positive results primarily relate to providing additional housing, including affordable housing, within an area of relatively high need in a generally sustainable location on what is a brownfield site. The negative effects arise from the loss of the children's care home as a community facility and potential site constraints and development impacts relating to protected trees, providing safe pedestrian access and limiting any overlooking and overbearing issues on neighbouring dwellings.

SA Assessment: Land South of Llandough Hill-Penarth Road

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted for Affordable Housing. However, as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver a significant number of Affordable Housing units in the Penarth housing submarket area, an with relatively high affordable housing need.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>This is a greenfield site partially used as informal open space. The site also comprises areas of overgrown vegetation and woodland. Although not a formal recreational facility the proposal would result in the loss of informal open space. However, given the steeply sloping topography on part of the site there is scope to incorporate open space provisions</p>	+

		<p>within any residential development.</p> <p>Given the scale of the proposed residential development there is likely to be potential for the provision of enhanced / new community facilities from developer contributions related to the site.</p>	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located close to the existing services and facilities within Llandough which would be accessible by walking or cycling to / from the site, particularly as the site lies adjacent to a recently upgraded shared walking and cycle path. Additionally, the area has the potential to link into cycle routes into Cardiff Bay and Cardiff city centre.</p> <p>Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 8 busses a day to / from Llantwit Major, Barry and Cardiff.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there would be scope to seek walking, cycling and public transport improvements from developer contributions related to the site.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Llandough its self is an area with relatively low multiple deprivation. However, there would be positive and negative effects on reducing causes of deprivation given that if developed the site would provide additional affordable housing within an area of relatively high need whilst realising negative impacts from the loss of informal open space.	+ / -
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	The site is bounded by Llandough Hill road, Cogan Pill Road and Penarth Road. Although the site comprises a green buffer between development along Penarth road and the existing developed area of Llandough it is	+

		<p>surrounded by existing development including a primary school and dwellings to the north, west and south of the site.</p> <p>Furthermore, Penarth Road in combination with the local topography, the Vale of Glamorgan railway line and River Ely form an important and logical separation between Llandough and the urban areas of Leckwith and Cardiff Bay. Therefore, it is considered development of this site would not lead towards coalescence.</p> <p>Although not a formal recreational facility the proposal would result in the loss of informal open space. However, given the steeply sloping topography on part of the site there is scope to incorporate open space provisions within any residential development.</p>	
<p>6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</p>	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The site is located close to the existing services and facilities within Llandough which would be accessible by walking or cycling to / from the site, particularly as the site lies adjacent to a recently upgraded shared walking and cycle path. Additionally, the area has the potential to link into cycle routes into Cardiff Bay and Cardiff city centre.</p> <p>Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 8 busses a day to / from Llantwit Major, Barry and Cardiff.</p> <p>The site partially lies within a flood zone B to the north and also lies within an area considered to be of intermediate susceptibility to surface water flooding. The Environment Agency has noted that any proposal would need to undertake a surface water assessment</p>	<p>+</p>

		<p>which considers surface water disposal and management.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal would involve development of greenfield land.</p> <p>Although not in agricultural use, the site is undeveloped and partially used for informal open space. Therefore, this site is considered as being a greenfield site. An exception to this is the former reservoir site to the east, which has been submitted as a separate candidate site, and is considered as being a brownfield site.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the existing urban area.</p>	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site does not lie within or adjoin a conservation area or other historic interest designation.</p> <p>A number of mature trees are present throughout the site, some of which may have some merit for protection, however this is not considered to be a significant issue for development of the site.</p> <p>There is the potential for the site to have ecological value given the greenfield nature and the existence of a stream and pond to the east of the site. The Environment Agency have</p>	-

		advised that such features, within the woodland / scrub area, should be protected as standing open water and running water are Priority UK BAP Habitats. It is noted that small eutrophic ponds are also listed within the UK BAP. Therefore, it is likely that significant mitigation or off site compensation will be required.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality and accessible public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic or cultural designations.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located close to the existing services and facilities within Llandough, including large employment sites such as Llandough Hospital and others in Cardiff and Penarth, which would be accessible by walking or cycling to / from the site. This is particularly the case as the site lies adjacent to a recently upgraded shared walking and cycle path.</p> <p>Furthermore, Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 8 busses a day to / from Llantwit Major, Barry and Cardiff.</p> <p>The area has the potential to link into cycle routes into Cardiff Bay and Cardiff city centre. Given the scale of the site there would be scope to seek walking, cycling and public transport improvements from developer</p>	++

		contributions related to the site.	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would not result in a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is not located in or near to an existing town, district or local retail centre.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ / -	?
3	4	4	3	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is an undeveloped greenfield parcel of land within Llandough. Part of the site submitted includes a separate candidate site (2312/CS1) which comprises the former reservoir site and is considered as being a brownfield site.

The site has the potential to deliver a significant number of residential dwellings, including affordable housing, within the Penarth Housing Submarket which is an area of relatively high need. In addition, existing services and facilities, including some employment, are accessible from the site by walking and cycling and the surrounding area has the potential to building upon existing walking and cycling paths. Furthermore, Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 8 busses a day to / from Llantwit Major, Barry and Cardiff.

Therefore, this site generally realises a greater number of positive effects due to the delivery of housing within a relatively sustainable location. The negative effects arise from the potential mitigation and offsite compensation relating to nature conservation and flooding issues and the loss of informal open space within the built environment.

SA Assessment: Land north and south of Leckwith Road, Llandough:

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		Development at the site would have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has not been promoted for Affordable Housing although as a residential site it has the potential to deliver some Affordable Housing within the Penarth Housing Submarket which is an area of relatively high need.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>Part of the site is undeveloped greenfield site and is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>The site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Given the relatively small scale of the site there is unlikely to be potential for developer contributions towards new/enhanced community facilities.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The sites consist of two parcels of line is located on the north and of the western edge of Llandough along Leckwith Road. However, existing services and facilities within Llandough would be accessible by walking or cycling to / from the site.</p> <p>Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 10 busses a day to / from Barry and Cardiff Central. In particular, the site is located less than 200 meters away from a bus shelter.</p>	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Llandough is an area with relatively low multiple deprivation and development of this site is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the causes of deprivation. There would, however, be minor positive effects given the small provision of affordable housing within an area of relatively high need.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Although development of the site would not lead to coalescence it would extend the built up area of Llandough further along Leckwith Road.</p> <p>Development of the site would not lead to a loss of a recreational facility.</p>	+ / -
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The sites consist of two parcels of line is located on the north and of the western edge of Llandough along Leckwith Road. However, existing services and facilities within Llandough would be accessible by walking or cycling to / from the site.</p> <p>Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 10 busses a</p>	+

		<p>day to / from Barry and Cardiff Central. In particular, the site is located less than 200 meters away from a bus shelter.</p> <p>The site does not lie within an identified flood risk area.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is an undeveloped greenfield site on the edge of Llandough.</p> <p>The site is located along the top of the ridge forming Leckwith escarpment and is likely to be able to accommodate medium to low density development, which the promoter of the site also suggests.</p>	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site does not lie within or adjoin a conservation area or other historic interest designation.</p> <p>The Council's ecologist has identified that the site lies within a local ecological designation. Therefore, if development need outweighs the importance of the site there would be a requirement for a sizeable off site compensation.</p> <p>A Tree Preservation Order applies to part of the site therefore it may be that only part of the site can be developed.</p> <p>Part of the site is also located within an area considered to be of landscape importance.</p>	--

		<p>Given the prominent position of the site along the Leckwith escarpment it is likely that if developed in its entirety, insensitively designed, tall or high density development would have a negative landscape impact.</p> <p>Therefore, it may be that it is only appropriate to development the half of the site currently not covered by woodland. If the site boundary were to be drawn here it would provide a more logical settlement boundary with the existing development on the opposite side of Leckwith road.</p>	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic or cultural designations, although does lie within an area considered as being of landscape importance as noted above.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located on the north western edge of Llandough along Leckwith Road. However, existing services and facilities within Llandough would be accessible by walking or cycling to / from the site.</p> <p>Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service providing 10 busses a day to / from Barry and Cardiff Central. In particular, the site is located less than 200 meters away from a bus shelter.</p>	+

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would result in the loss of the existing car sales garage.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is not located in or near to an existing town, district or local retail centre.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ / -	?
0	6	5	2	1	1	0

SA Summary Comments

This is a greenfield candidate site which lies on the north western edge of Llandough along Leckwith road and is formed by approximately half undeveloped scrubland with the remainder of the site dense woodland.

The site is located along the ridge forming the Leckwith escarpment and forms part of an area considered to be of landscape importance. Given the prominent position of the site along the Leckwith escarpment it is likely that if developed in its entirety, insensitively designed, tall or high density development would have a negative landscape impact. Therefore, it may be that it is only appropriate to develop the half of the site currently not covered by woodland. If the site boundary were to be drawn here it would provide a more logical settlement boundary with the existing development on the opposite side of Leckwith road.

Development of the site would contribute towards meeting the housing needs, including affordable housing, within the Penarth Housing Submarket which is an area of relatively high need. Although slightly detached and on the north western edge of Llandough, existing services and facilities, including some employment, would be accessible from the site by walking and cycling. Furthermore, Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and to

Cardiff and Penarth. The area has five bus services (89A, 89B, X5, 95, X46) with one service passing the site providing up to 10 busses a day to / from Barry and Cardiff Central.

Therefore, this site generally realises positive effects due to the delivery of housing on a brownfield site within a relatively sustainable location. Some negative effects were realised mainly due to the potential negative effects on the landscape and nature conservation interests if the site were developed in its entirety.

SA Assessment: Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for residential development and given the large scale of the site has the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable dwellings within an area of high need.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for residential development.</p> <p>Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there is likely to be significant potential for the provision of enhanced / new community facilities from developer contributions related to the site.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located to the North of Rhoose Point on a greenfield site which has previously been allocated for residential development.</p> <p>Initial highway observations consider that a safe and suitable access could be provided if developed in conjunction with the adjoining site to the east. It would be possible to walk and cycle to the villages existing services and facilities given that the village core is located within close proximity to the site.</p> <p>Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. The nearest bus stops are located close to the site on Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>Given the location and scale of the site there is potential for the improvement of sustainable transport links for developer contributions related to the site.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	The site lays within an area of relatively low multiple deprivation. However, given the scale of the proposal and potential affordable housing and community facilities the development is likely to realise a positive effect on deprivation.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Although providing an extension to Rhoose development of the site would not lead to coalescence of settlements. Furthermore, it is considered that Pentir-y-de provides a logical settlement boundary at this location.</p> <p>Development of the site would not lead to loss of a community facility.</p>	++

<p>6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</p>	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>Initial highway observations consider that a safe and suitable access could be provided if developed in conjunction with the adjoining site to the east. It would be possible to walk and cycle to the villages existing services and facilities given that the village core is located within close proximity to the site.</p> <p>Rhose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. The nearest bus stops are located close to the site on Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>The site does not lie within an area of flood risk from main river flooding or surface water flooding.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>8. To use land effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is greenfield and is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the village and existing surrounding development.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment</p>	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic or environmental designations.</p>	<p>0</p>

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm although this is likely to be limited to local residents.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or adjoining to any of these environmental, cultural or heritage designations.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Initial highway observations consider that a safe and suitable access could be provided if developed in conjunction with the adjoining site to the east. It would be possible to walk and cycle to the villages existing services and facilities given that the village core is located within close proximity to the site.</p> <p>Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. The nearest bus stops are located close to the site on Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>Given the location and scale of the site there is potential for the improvement of sustainable transport links for developer contributions related to the site.</p>	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would not result in a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is not located within or directly adjacent to an existing town or district retail centre.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
4	4	5	1	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This 11.97 ha greenfield site is located to the north of Rhoose Point and has been promoted for residential use.

If developed the site would provide a significant number of dwellings, including affordable housing, within an area of high need. Furthermore, the site is located within a sustainable location close to public transport links and to the village centre with the potential to build upon existing walking / cycling links.

Therefore, this site scores generally positive results against the sustainability objectives. These arise from the provision of housing within an area of high need within a relatively sustainable location. The negative results relate to impacts of developing a large greenfield site.

SA Assessment: Land to the South of the Railway line

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
Assessment Criteria			Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.			0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.			-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability			--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.			+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage			?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	The site has been promoted for residential development and associated community uses and therefore has the potential to deliver some affordable housing within an area of relatively high need.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for residential development.</p> <p>Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Development of the site may provide additional / enhanced local community facilities from developer contributions related to the site.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located to the South of the railway line within the Rhoose Point development.</p> <p>Initial highway observations consider that a safe and suitable access could be provided. It would be possible to walk and cycle to the villages existing services and facilities given that the village core is located within roughly 1km walking distance of the site.</p> <p>Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. The nearest bus stops are located within 1km walking distance within the village centre and along Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>Given the location and scale of the site there is potential for the improvement of sustainable transport links for developer contributions related to the site.</p>	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	The site lies within an area of relatively low multiple deprivation however given the loss of employment land it is likely the site will have a negative impact upon reducing the causes of deprivation. However, it is acknowledged that providing a mix of uses could aid development and limit this negative impact.	-
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of the site would not lead to coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>Development of the site would not lead to loss of a community facility.</p>	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of</p>	Initial highway observations consider that a safe and suitable access could be provided. It would be possible to walk and cycle to the villages existing services and facilities given that the village core is located within roughly	+ / -

	<p>water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>1km walking distance of the site.</p> <p>Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. The nearest bus stops are located within 1km walking distance within the village centre and along Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>The site does not lie within an area of risk from main river flooding however the site lies within an area considered to have 'intermediate susceptibility' to surface water flooding which would need to be addressed if developed.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	The site is an undeveloped brownfield site and is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the village and existing surrounding development.	+
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	The site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic or environmental designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm although this is likely to be limited to local residents.	+

developments			
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within or adjoining to any of these environmental, cultural or heritage designations.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Initial highway observations consider that a safe and suitable access could be provided. It would be possible to walk and cycle to the villages existing services and facilities given that the village core is located within roughly 1km walking distance of the site.</p> <p>Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. The nearest bus stops are located within 1km walking distance within the village centre and along Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>Given the location and scale of the site there may be potential for the improvement of sustainable transport links for developer contributions related to the site.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would result in a loss of land previously allocated for employment land. Notwithstanding this, the site has remained undeveloped for a number of years. The Employment Land study has reviewed the potential uses and suitability of the site and recommends it should be re-allocated for mixed-uses.	--
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is not located within or directly adjacent to an existing town or district retail centre.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

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Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	5	5	2	1	1	0

SA Summary Comments

This undeveloped brownfield site is located to the south of the railway line within the Rhoose Point development and has been promoted for residential use.

If developed the site would provide additional dwellings, including affordable housing, within an area of high need. Furthermore, the site is located within a relatively sustainable location close to public transport links and to the village centre with the potential to build upon existing walking / cycling links. However, residential development of the site would result and would result in a loss of land previously allocated for employment land. Notwithstanding this, the site has remained undeveloped for a number of years. The Employment Land study has reviewed the potential uses and suitability of the site and recommends it should be re-allocated for mixed-uses.

Therefore, this site realises a mixture of results against the sustainability objectives with generally more positive effects than negatives. The negative effects relate to the loss of employment land whilst the positives are realised by the provision of additional housing, including affordable housing, within an area of relatively high need.

SA Assessment: Land West of Swanbridge, Sully

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted for Affordable Housing. However, as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver a significant amount of Affordable Housing within the Penarth submarket housing area.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.</p> <p>Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there is likely to be the potential for the provision of enhanced / new community facilities from developer contributions related to the site.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located to the east of Sully and would extend the village to Swanbridge road. Initial highway observations consider that there are significant access constraints. If suitable access can be provided existing services and facilities would be accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Sully is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the 88 and 94 bus service providing half hourly services from Barry to Penarth and Cardiff. Bus stops in each direction are located on Lavernock road roughly 130 metres away from the edge of the site.</p> <p>Furthermore, given the scale of the development proposal and adjoining candidate site there is the potential for improvements to sustainable transport from developer contributions related to the site (e.g. towards the Penarth to Sully recreation route along the dismantled railway to the south of the site and improvements to bus services etc).</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given the potential significant provision of affordable housing within an area of relatively high need.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site is currently in agricultural use and although development of the site would not directly lead to coalescence it would extend the built up area of Sully to Swanbridge road, which could form a logical boundary to the village.</p> <p>Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p>	0

<p>6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</p>	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>The site is located to the east of Sully and would extend the village to Swanbridge road. Initial highway observations consider that there are significant access constraints. If suitable access can be provided existing services and facilities would be accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Sully is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the 88 and 94 bus service providing half hourly services from Barry to Penarth and Cardiff. Bus stops in each direction are located on Lavernock road roughly 130 metres away from the edge of the site.</p> <p>The site does not lie within an identified flood risk area.</p> <p>Given the site is proposed for residential development there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>8. To use land effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is an undeveloped greenfield site in agriculture use.</p> <p>The 1979 ALC map indicates the site is Grade 2 agricultural land which is protected against development by national planning policy unless there is an overriding need.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the village and existing surrounding development.</p>	<p>--</p>

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic environment designations.</p> <p>No European, national or other local ecological designations have been identified on this site. However, given its rural nature there is potential for there to be some ecological interest on this site.</p>	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm although this is likely to be limited to local residents.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not located within or adjoining to any of these environmental, cultural or heritage designations.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located to the east of Sully and would extend the village to Swanbridge road. Initial highway observations consider that there are significant access constraints. If suitable access can be provided existing services and facilities would be accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Sully is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the 88 and 94 bus service providing half hourly services from Barry to Penarth and Cardiff. Bus stops in each direction are located on Lavernock road roughly 130 metres away from the edge of the site.</p> <p>Furthermore, given the scale of the development proposal and adjoining candidate site there is the potential for improvements to sustainable transport from developer</p>	++

		contributions related to the site (e.g. towards the Penarth to Sully recreation route along the dismantled railway to the south of the site and improvements to bus services etc).	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would not result in a loss of employment land.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is not located within or directly adjacent to an existing town or district retail centre.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ / -	?
4	3	6	0	2	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is located to the east of Sully and is bounded by Swanbridge road to the east and a large residential candidate site to the north. The site is currently in agricultural use and although development of the site would not directly lead to coalescence it would extend the built up area of Sully to Swanbridge road, which could form a logical boundary to the village.

Initial highway observations consider that there are significant access constraints. If suitable access can be provided existing services and facilities would be accessible by walking and cycling. Sully is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway and bus stops in each direction are located on Lavernock road roughly 130 metres away from the edge of the site.

This greenfield site generally scores positively with a limited number of double negative effect. The positive effects generally arise from developing a site within a relatively sustainable location with the potential to improve local walking / cycling routes and from the provision of housing within an area of relatively high need. The negative results primarily relate to the impact of developing Grade 2 agricultural land and the impacts of developing a large residential site.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land to the West of Port Road, Wenvoe

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site is being considered for housing including some affordable housing. Wenvoe falls within the East Vale housing market area identified in the Local Housing Market Assessment. The provision of some affordable housing on this site would assist in meeting the need identified in the sub market area.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is not being considered for these uses and development would not result in the loss of a community facility. The proposed development would support existing services and facilities in the village.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Existing village facilities are accessible from the site by foot and cycle. Future occupiers would still need to travel to Barry or Culverhouse Cross to access secondary education and the wider services and facilities that area required on a regular basis. Wenvoe is on a bus route and is served by the X91, 86, 90 and 96 services. There is a bus stop in close proximity to the site.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of the site would have a minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given the sites location and consideration for housing (including affordable housing).	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site would not lead to coalescence of settlements or the loss of recreation land / a community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site lies on the southern fringe of Wenvoe. However, there will inevitably be a need for future occupiers to travel to access additional services and facilities in Barry/Culverhouse Cross. The site is not within an area prone to flooding and sustainable energy measures could be incorporated into future development.	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site is being considered for residential development which would generate additional domestic waste.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is greenfield and appears to be grade 3b agricultural land quality. Medium density development would be in keeping with the character of surrounding dwellings and would be appropriate given its semi rural location.	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site does not lie within or immediately adjacent to a conservation area. The southern part of the site adjoins the Wenvoe Castle historic parks and gardens. Parts of the site are covered in trees and hedgerows which have biodiversity and landscape value. Any development should seek to incorporate a large proportion of the existing landscaping into the new development. The site is in adjacent to an area of conservation value. The site is within the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area.</p>	--
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>There is some scope to incorporate high quality public realm as part of any future development however the benefits of this are likely to be restricted to the future users of the site.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is adjacent to an area of ancient woodland and is in close proximity to the Wenvoe Castle historic parks and gardens.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Existing village facilities are accessible from the site by foot and cycle. Future occupiers would need to travel to Barry to access secondary education and wider facilities. They may also travel to Culverhouse Cross for shopping. Wenvoe is on a bus route and is served by the X91, 86, 90 and 96 services. There is a bus stop in close proximity to the site.</p>	+ / -
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is not under consideration for these uses.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located within or adjoining a retail centre. However, the development could assist in supporting existing services within Wenvoe village as well as facilities in Barry</p>	+

		town centre and Culverhouse Cross.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is not under consideration for tourism related uses.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	5	3	3	1	2	0

SA Summary Comments

This site has a high number of positive and neutral effects as it will provide an element of affordable housing, is located in close proximity to existing local services and public transport. Negative impacts are derived from the use of predominantly green field agricultural land and the possible impact on the existing treescape and local biodiversity. Any future development should be appropriately landscaped to reduce visual impact on the surrounding sensitive special landscape. Notwithstanding the proximity of the site to local services, these are limited and there will remain a need for future occupiers of the site to travel further afield for their primary services and facilities.

Overall this is a slightly more positive than negative assessment against the sustainability indicators' primarily resulting from the sites location close to a primary settlement which provides services and facilities.

SA Assessment: Land adjoining Court Close Aberthin

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site will deliver a mix of housing in an area of identified need. The amount of affordable housing will be somewhat small given the restricted nature of the site.</p> <p>The LHMA identifies the rural Vale as a location in need of affordable housing.</p>	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>Site is not promoted for these uses. The proposal would not result in loss of facility and this has the limited potential to support existing facilities.</p> <p>The potential to deliver further facilities is limited due to the scale of the site, although its location close to the village is of a benefit.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is closely related to the existing village with facilities within easy reach. There would be a need to travel to nearby Cowbridge for wider facilities. A bus service is available and Cowbridge Secondary School is a short walk away. The location of the village within short travel distance of Cowbridge is of benefit in terms of access to services, although limited car use to access services will be unavoidable.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation, given its location and promotion solely for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Would not lead to coalescence and would not result in loss of recreational land. Limited impact on setting of Aberthin given its restricted size and relationship to the existing urban form.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is closely related to Aberthin with direct access via Court Close, to village facilities. The need to travel further a field will have minimum impact due to the restricted nature of the site. The site is not located in an area prone to flooding and sustainable energy could be incorporated into the development.	0
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities. The impact will be minimal due to the restricted nature of the site.	-

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>Site is greenfield. High density development is feasible but consideration needed to the character of the area and rural context. No loss of BMV agricultural land. Well related to the urban form of Aberthin.</p> <p>Would represent an affective limited urban extension.</p>	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Potential impact on wildlife, although no known wildlife destinations. Very closely related to the built environment of Aberthin and existing properties on Court Close.</p>	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The potential exists, but the value would be limited due to it not being a site that provides linkages.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>No designations/no impact.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to the village with limited facilities. Aberthin is served by public transport. Use of the private car to access services will be mitigated in part due to the scale of the site and its proximity to the village, bus services and Cowbridge.</p>	0
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>No employment proposed. No loss of employment land.</p>	0

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	No impact on Vale town centres. Will assist services in Cowbridge to some extent, although Cowbridge has a high level of viability and vitality.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	No tourism development proposed. No impact.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
0	4	9	2	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has potential to deliver limited housing, given its restricted size. This restricted size and the relationship of the site to the existing village will result in the use of those small scale local facilities and a minimal impact in terms of traffic growth to access facilities in other service centres. The relationship of the site to the existing urban form of Aberthin will result in limited impact on the rural area. The proximity of the village to Cowbridge will also potentially reduce the need to travel by private car to access services.

SA Assessment: Land to Rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		Development at the site would have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	Potential to deliver a range and change of housing, although not promoted solely for affordable housing. The site is located in the rural Vale, where an identified need exists.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	Site is not promoted for these uses. However, potential exists, due to its location adjoining the school to provide enhanced school and or community facilities.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Village facilities are accessible (especially the school, community hall and park, which are immediately adjoining the site). There would be a need to travel further a field for wider facilities.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Very minor impact in reducing causes of deprivation given its promotion for housing and the Welsh Index of multiple deprivation for this area.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Would not lead to coalescence and would not result in loss of recreational land or facilities. Potential to cause some urbanisation in a rural context, but in a highly sustainable location.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	Site is sustainably located, immediately adjacent to village facilities. The site is not prone to flooding and sustainable measures could be incorporated into the development. There would however, be a need to travel further afield for wider facilities.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities. The impact will not be significant given the scale of Colwinston.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site lies within a designated conservation area and could therefore have an impact on the conservation area. The impact on landscape will however, be mitigated by the fact the site relates closely to existing urban development.	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>Not designated as a conservation area. The southern boundary of the site is adjacent to the conservation area. The site will have a landscape impact and potential impact on biodiversity, but potential exists for mitigation especially given the fact that the land does slope gently away from the road. Hedgerows are unaffected.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The site is located within a Conservation Area.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>Not a designated site – no impact.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Colwinston is served by limited public transport. Bus links are located close to the site. Walking links to school and facilities are clearly viable given the location adjacent to facilities. There will be a need to travel further afield (car) to other facilities).</p>	0
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>Site is not promoted for employment.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>No impact on Vale town centres. Will potentially assist Cowbridge given its relationship to Cowbridge as nearest town.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>No tourism proposed – no impact.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

S11/29034

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
0	5	6	4	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has clear potential to deliver housing in a rural area of housing need. Colwinston does benefit from limited facilities, but a key attribute of the site is its location adjoining the local school and close to other village facilities, especially playing fields and the village hall. The development of the site would have an urbanising effect given its location on agricultural land within the Conservation Area. Potential exists to mitigate given the gentle terrain and the fact that the site backs on to existing residential development to the south, north and west.

SA Assessment: The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site would have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for executive housing but it has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing. Fferm Goch falls within the Rural housing market area identified in the Local Housing Market Assessment and the Rural Housing Needs Study indicates a need for affordable housing in this housing market area.</p>	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not being promoted for any of these uses. However, a development of this scale could provide some new or enhanced local facilities and help to support existing facilities in the village. The development of this site would not lead to the loss of a community facility.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Existing village services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by foot / cycle. However, there would remain a need to travel to Cowbridge (and other service centres) for secondary education and other wider facilities. These trips could be made by bus but they are more likely to be made by car given the frequency of the service.	-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given its location and its promotion solely for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The development of the site would not lead to coalescence or the loss of a recreational / community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances. The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources. The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	Given the scale of the site and the availability of local services and facilities, the majority of future occupiers will need to travel to other settlements to access employment and wider facilities. The site is not located within an area of flood risk. There is potential for sustainable energy measures to be incorporated into the development.	-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities. The impact would be reasonably significant due to the size of the proposal.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site was previously used as a garden centre and is considered to be brownfield. The site is capable of accommodating high density development.	++

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Potential adverse impact on biodiversity although new biodiversity opportunities will be created as part of the new development. The redevelopment of this site would also have a positive impact on the built environment in terms of visual amenity.</p>	+
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The potential exists to incorporate this within the new development.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>No designations / no impact.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Although the site is in close proximity to a bus stop, the village bus service (V3/V4) is not very frequent. The existing services and facilities within the village can be accessed by foot and cycle.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>Although the former garden centre was a source of employment it was a retail use. The proposed use is for residential not employment.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The development will assist in supporting existing services and facilities in Cowbridge district centre and other service centres.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>No tourism development proposed, therefore no impact.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
2	4	6	3	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This brownfield site relates well to the existing housing within the village and offers the potential to deliver a mix of housing including affordable housing. The front part of site is highly visible from the main road and the development of the site would help to improve the public realm. Although Fferm Goch does benefit from some local facilities, there will be a need for residents to travel to service centres such as Cowbridge to access employment opportunities and additional services.

SA Assessment: Ogmore Residential Centre

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site would have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has not been promoted by AH. However, given the scale of the site, it has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing. The LHMA indicates a need for AH across the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site has not been promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities. Approximately 50% of the site is occupied by an existing residential education centre. However, it is acknowledged that this use ceased some time ago. The proposed development would help to sustain existing community facilities in Ogmore-by-Sea and has the potential to provide/contribute towards additional community facilities.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by foot/bike/bus. There would be a need to travel to Llantwit Major/Bridgend for employment and other facilities. However, this could be via public transport.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing causes of deprivation given the location of the site and its promotion for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The site would not lead to coalescence and relates with to the existing built form within the village. The existing use as a caravan has now ceased. The existing community facility closed some ago.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	Future occupiers would be able to access existing village facilities by bike/foot. There would be a need to travel to other larger settlements, e.g. Llantwit Major/Bridgend to access employment opportunities and other services. However, these journeys could be made by public transport. In terms of flooding, the site falls within Zone A and is therefore not prone to flooding. There is potential for the development to incorporate renewable energy sources and energy conservation measures.	-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is classified as brownfield but will not involve the beneficial reuse of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect existing.	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Impact on GHC is likely to be minimal provided that the scale and design of the dwellings is given careful consideration. Given that the site has been vacant for some time, there is the potential for it to have some ecological value.</p>	?
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Site has some potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Impact on GHC is likely to be minimal.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is accessible by foot/bike and within walking distance of existing bus stops. Services and facilities in adjoining settlements are accessible by public transport and bike.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The potential is not for employment use and will not result in the loss of employment land.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located in or near an existing town, district or local centre. However, its residents are likely to use facilities in Llantwit Major or Bridgend.</p>	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility. Although the last use of the site was for tourism, it is acknowledged that this use ceased some time ago.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
1	6	5	2	0	0	1

SA Summary Comments

Site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing including AH. Future occupiers could access existing services and facilities by foot/bike and public transport. There is likely to be some increased travel to nearby service centres (Llantwit Major and Bridgend) to access employment and additional facilities. Existing community use ceased some time ago. Potential for some new facilities to be incorporated into new development/contribute towards improving existing. Southerndown has a reasonable bus service and therefore it is feasible to access these areas by this mode. Scope to improve services on back of development.

SA Assessment: Ogmore Caravan Park

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has not been promoted for AH. However, given the scale of the site, it has the potential to deliver a mix of housing and tenures including affordable housing. The LHMA indicates a need for AH across the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site has not been promoted for these uses. However, the development would help to sustain existing community facilities and has potential to provide/contribute towards additional community facilities.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by foot/bike/ bus. There would be a need to travel to Llantwit Major/Bridgend for employment and other facilities. However, this could be via public transport.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing causes of deprivation given the location of the site and its promotion for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The site would not lead to coalescence and relates well to the existing built form within the village. The existing use as a caravan has now ceased.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	Future occupiers would be able to access existing village facilities by bike/foot. There would be need to travel to other larger settlements, e.g. Llantwit Major/Bridgend to access employment opportunities and other services. However, these journeys could be made by public transport. In terms of flooding, the site falls within Zone A and is therefore not prone to flooding. There is potential for the development to incorporate renewable energy sources and energy conservation measures.	-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is classified as brownfield but will not involve the beneficial reuse of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect existing.	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Impact on GHC is likely to be minimal provided that the scale and design of the dwellings is given careful consideration. Given that the site has been vacant for some time, there is the potential for it to have some ecological value.</p>	?
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Site has some potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Impact on GHC is likely to be minimal.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is accessible by foot/bike and within walking distance from existing bus stops. Services and facilities in adjoining settlements are accessible by public transport and bike.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The proposal is not for employment use and will not result in the loss of employment land.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located in or near an existing town, district or local centre. However, its residents are likely to use facilities in Llantwit Major or Bridgend.</p>	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>The proposal is not for a new or enhanced tourism facility. Although the last use of the site was for tourism, it is acknowledged that this use ceased some time go.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
1	6	5	2	0	0	1

SA Summary Comments

Site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing including AH. Future occupiers could access existing services and facilities by foot/bike and public transport. There is likely to be some increased travel to nearby service centres (Llantwit Major and Bridgend) to access employment and additional facilities.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land to the East of St Nicholas

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site is under consideration for residential purposes and comprises elements of several sites that have been promoted for residential development. The LHMA indicates a need for affordable housing in the rural Vale and the site has the potential to deliver affordable or market housing for St Nicholas and the eastern part of the Vale.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is not under consideration for these uses and development of the site would not result in the loss of community facilities. The potential exists for the site to contribute towards or provide additional facilities, although any contribution would be small as the site is small.	0

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is on the same side of the road as the village facilities. A short walk would bring you to bus stops for the main through regular bus service which operates from Bridgend to Cardiff. The school is accessible via a short walk as is the church. The village has no shops or pubs and the nearest facilities would be at Culverhouse Cross. It is unclear whether suitable access could be obtained via Ger y Lan as the road does not appear to be suitable for additional traffic.	0
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of the site would have a minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation, given its location and that it is under consideration solely for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site would not lead to the coalescence of settlements and would not result in the loss of recreational land.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is located close to the centre of St Nicholas not far from the village core. The nearest shopping is located at Culverhouse Cross approximately 2.5 kilometres away. A local bus service runs along the A48 between Cardiff and Bridgend and the nearest bus stop is approximately 300 metres from the site. The site is not located in an area prone to flooding and sustainable energy could be incorporated into the development.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Development of the site for housing would generate additional domestic waste. The site is not under consideration for a waste management facility.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is greenfield and has been identified as Grade 2 agricultural land the best and most versatile. Development for residential uses should reflect the densities of the surrounding area.	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site lies adjacent to the St Nicholas Conservation Area to the south however relatively modern housing is located to the west of the identified site. Future development would need to respect the character of the conservation area as detailed within the conservation area appraisal document. The site is within the Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>There is limited potential for improvements to the public realm and any benefits would be enjoyed largely by future residents.</p>	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site lies adjacent to the St Nicholas Conservation Area to the south however relatively modern housing is located to the west of the identified site. Future development would need to respect the character of the conservation area as detailed within the conservation area appraisal document. No other designations would be affected by future development.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located on the edge of St Nicholas. The village facilities are accessible by walking and cycling however any future residents would be reliant upon the wider range of services and facilities available within centres such as Barry or Culverhouse Cross to meet their regular needs. St Nicholas is served by public transport to Cowbridge/Bridgend and Culverhouse Cross/Cardiff and there are bus stops approximately 300 metres from the site on the A48.</p>	-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is not under consideration for employment uses and development would not result in the loss of employment land.</p>	0

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	No impact on Vale town centres. Any occupiers of the development are likely to go to the out of centre development at Culverhouse Cross for there day to day shopping needs as the nearest centre.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is not under consideration for tourist related facilities.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	1	8	4	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is under consideration for residential development and is located close to the centre of the village of St Nicholas. The site is located close to the main A48 and local bus services operate between Cardiff and Bridgend. Local bus stops are located approximately 300 metres from the site. The site has been identified as grade 2 agricultural land and is within the Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area. The site is also adjacent to the St Nicholas conservation area any future development would need to be carefully planned to avoid any adverse impact on these designations.

SA Assessment: Land off St Brides Road, Wick

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has not been promoted for affordable housing but it has the potential to deliver a mix of housing. Wick falls within the Rural housing market area identified in the Local Housing Market Assessment and the Rural Housing Needs Study indicates a need for affordable housing in this housing market area.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is not being promoted for these uses and the development would not result in the loss of a community facility. The development would support existing services and facilities in the village and is likely to deliver additional facilities due to its size.	++

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Existing village facilities are accessible from the site by foot and cycle. There would be a need to travel to Llantwit Major and other service centres to access secondary education and other wider facilities. Wick has a good bus service and there is a bus stop within walking distance of the site.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given its location and promotion solely for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The development of the site would not lead to the coalescence of settlements or the loss of a community facility / recreation land.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site lies on the north western fringe of the village but is within easy reach of existing village services and facilities. However, there will be a need for future occupiers to travel to access additional services and facilities in Llantwit Major and other service centres. The site is not within an area prone to flooding and sustainable energy measures could be incorporated into the development.	0
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is Greenfield and appears to be grade 2 agricultural land quality. High density development would not be in keeping with the character of surrounding dwellings and would be inappropriate given its semi rural location.	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>There are a number of TPOs in close proximity to the southern site boundary. The site is bounded by hedgerows to the north and east with potential biodiversity value. These could be retained and incorporated into the layout of the development.</p>	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The potential exists but would be limited given the location of the site.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not located within any of these designations, therefore no impact.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Existing village facilities are accessible from the site by foot and cycle. There would be a need to travel to Llantwit Major and other service centres to access secondary education and other wider facilities. Wick has a good bus service and there is a bus stop within walking distance of the site.</p>	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is not being promoted for employment use and the development would not lead to the loss of employment land.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located within or adjoining a retail centre. However, the development will assist in supporting existing services and facilities in Llantwit Major district centre and other service centres.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>No tourism development proposed, therefore no impact.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
4	1	8	1	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

This green field site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing types including affordable housing. However, the development would appear to result in the loss of some of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Although the site is currently undeveloped farmland it is located close to the heart of the village and bounded by existing development on two sides. Although the site is within walking / cycling distance of existing village services, there will still be a need for future occupiers to travel to service centres such as Llantwit Major to access employment opportunities and additional services. However, there may be some potential for the development to deliver additional services / facilities for the village given its size.

SA Assessment: Land North of Sandy Lane, Ystradowen

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
		Assessment Criteria	Effect
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
		Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
		Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
		Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
		The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site has potential to deliver a range and choice of housing and by implication affordable housing. The site is located in an area of need or affordable housing (LHMA report).</p> <p>Given the small and restricted size of the site the potential to deliver affordable housing is somewhat limited.</p>	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities. Its development could deliver limited facilities and will assist in retaining, sustaining and potentially enhancing village services.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Potential for good links to the village facilities, given the specific location of the site. Bus links are close to the site given the relatively central location of the site to the village.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact or deprivation as Ystradowen is not ranked in the lower indices of multiple deprivation.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Will not lead to loss of community facilities or recreational land or led to coalescence. No impact on PROW's.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is close to the village centre which has limited facilities. There would however, be a need to travel, as facilities are limited, although there are bus links. The propensity to travel by private car will remain, although this negative impact is slightly mitigated by the fact that the site is restricted in scale. The site is not subject to flooding and could incorporate renewable energy and energy conservation measures.	0
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site will generate waste (albeit restricted due to its size). The site does not provide a waste management facility.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	Site is greenfield, it does not propose re-use of buildings. The site is unlikely to yield high density development due to the character of surrounding area. Will lead to the loss of agricultural land, but well related to the urban form of Ystradowen.	--

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is well related to the village and current built environment. No impact on designations. Any hedgerows bound the site and could be retained and protected.</p> <p>The proposal will nevertheless urbanise a current open Greenfield.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Site could incorporate public realm and the site is potentially accessible through pedestrian/cycling links.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>Not located in or adjoining to a designated site.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Site is well located to Ystradowen which has limited services. Access can be obtained via Badger Brook and/or Sandy Lane. The need to travel to wider services (to Cowbridge and beyond) remains. Public Transport (in the form of limited bus links) exists.</p>	-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>Not for employment and no loss of employment land. No impact.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>Site is no located in a town centre.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>Not proposed for a tourist facility and would not result in a loss of tourism facilities.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

S11/12776

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
0	4	7	3	0	1	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has the potential to deliver an appropriate mix of housing, related in scale to the existing village of Ystradowen and also well located in terms of access to the village and existing facilities. There would be a requirement to travel further a field for wider services and bus links are available. The impact of travel by the private car is minimised given the small scale of the site. Given the relationship of the site to the existing built form, the development would not be highly urbanising and would not constitute urban spread into the open countryside.

SA Assessment Criteria: ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has not been promoted for affordable housing however, as a large residential site it has the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable housing units. While located within the East Vale housing sub market, the site is located in close proximity to the Barry and Coastal housing sub market area where significant affordable housing need has been identified.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted for community, leisure or recreational uses however as a large residential proposal development could provide additional local facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility as such but the sites current use is the ITV Wales Studio, therefore development would result in the loss of a commercial enterprise on this site.</p>	0

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is well located (less than 500m) to access local bus services between Cardiff, Barry and Penarth which operate frequent services along the A4050. However local improvements e.g. footpaths and cycle ways, would be required to enable safe access to the A4050. Given the site's location on the primary road network accessing the M4, Cardiff City Centre, Barry and Cardiff Airport, redevelopment of the site will require improvements to the local highway infrastructure.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	A minor positive impact upon reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted solely for housing however development could provide affordable housing as well as other local community facilities which would contribute towards reducing the causes of local deprivation.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	It is considered that residential development of this site would not lead to the coalescence of settlements although it should be noted the site partially lies within an existing UDP green wedge designation, which was designated to take account of pressure for development resulting from the continued expansion of Culverhouse Cross. The LDP Green Wedge review paper notes the elevated position and the openness of the land in this area. The site lies adjacent to the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area. Development of the site would not result in the loss of recreational land or a community facility.	-

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>The site is well located (less than 500m) to access local bus services between Cardiff, Barry and Penarth which operate frequent services along the A4050. The site is within walking/cycling distance of the main retail centre at Culverhouse Cross which offers a wide range of services and facilities. The opportunity therefore exists for future residents to utilise sustainable modes of transport. However local improvements e.g. footpaths and cycle ways, would be required to enable safe access to the A4050 and this could be supported by future development.</p> <p>The site is not located in an area prone to flood risk.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site there is the potential for the incorporation of renewable energy measures. As a residential site all new properties would be required to comply with current national energy efficiency standards.</p>	<p>+</p>
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The site will generate significant additional domestic waste and no waste management facilities are proposed.</p>	<p>--</p>
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is brownfield, its former use the ITV Wales Studios.</p> <p>High density development would be possible however it is unlikely that this would be appropriate.</p>	<p>+</p>
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>Development of the site as proposed would not have an impact upon a conservation area or a building or garden of historic interest and no local ecological designations have been identified on or close to the site.</p> <p>Part of the site to the west lies within an existing UDP green wedge designation, which was designated to take account of pressure for development resulting from the continued</p>	<p>-</p>

		expansion of Culverhouse Cross.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The development of the site could present the opportunity for high quality public realm however the benefits of this are likely to be limited to future residents.	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site and development as proposed would not impact upon an area of archaeological or historic importance.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is well located (less than 500m) to access local bus services between Cardiff, Barry and Penarth which operate frequent services along the A4050. The site is within walking/cycling distance from the main retail centre at Culverhouse Cross which offers a wide range of services and facilities. The opportunity therefore exists for future residents to utilise sustainable modes of transport. However local improvements e.g. footways, would be required to enable safe access to the A4050. Future development could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements e.g. improved walking and cycling facilities to improve access to local facilities.	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The proposal is for residential use. The development would result in the loss of employment land, the ITV Wales Studios, however this is only in partial use and has not been identified as having a continued economic role.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	Development of the site as proposed would not have an adverse impact upon the town centres of the Vale of Glamorgan. The site is closely related to the main retail centre of Culverhouse Cross and it is likely that future residents would utilise this out of centre facility.	0

15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site has not been promoted for a new or the enhancement of an existing tourism facility.	0
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Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	5	6	2	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This is a substantial brown field site located close to the major retail centre at Culverhouse Cross which offers a range of services and facilities. The site is well located (less than 500m) to access local bus services between Cardiff, Barry and Penarth which operate frequent services along the A4050. However local improvements e.g. footpaths and cycle ways, would be required to enable safe access to the A4050. Given the site's location on the primary road network accessing the M4, Cardiff City Centre, Barry and Cardiff Airport, redevelopment of the site will require improvements to the local highway infrastructure.

The site partially lies within an existing UDP Green Wedge allocation; therefore development on this site may have a negative landscape impact.

The development of this site would result in the loss of employment land; its current use is the ITV Wales Studios, however this is only in partial use and has not been identified as having a continued economic role.

SA Assessment: Land of Badgers Brook Rise, Ystradowen

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
Development at the site will have both positive and negative impacts on	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site will deliver limited housing in an area of identified need. The amount of affordable housing will be restricted given the restricted nature of the site.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>Site is not promoted for these uses. The proposal would not result in loss of facility and this has the limited potential to support existing facilities.</p> <p>The potential to deliver further facilities is limited due to the scale of the site, although its location close to the village is of a benefit.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is closely related to the existing village with facilities within easy reach. There would be a need to travel to nearby Cowbridge for wider facilities (bus service available).	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor impact on reducing the causes of deprivation, given its location and promotion solely for housing.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Would not lead to coalescence and would not result in loss of recreational land. Limited impact on setting of Ystradowen given its restricted size.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is closely related to Ystradowen with direct access via Sandy Lane, to village facilities. The need to travel further a field will have minimum impact due to the restricted nature of the site. The site is not located in an area prone to flooding and sustainable energy could be incorporated into the development.	0
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities. The impact will be minimal due to the restricted nature of the site.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	Site is greenfield. High density development is feasible but consideration needed to the character of the area and rural context. No loss of BMV agricultural land. Well related to the urban form of Ystradowen.	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>No impact on specific designations. Potential impact on wildlife, although no wildlife destinations. Very closely related to the built environment of Ystradowen and existing properties on Sandy Lane.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>The potential exists, but the value would be limited due to it not being a site that provides linkages.</p>	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>No designations/no impact.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to the village with limited facilities. Ystradowen is served by public transport. Use of the private car to access services will be mitigated in part due to the scale of the site and its proximity to the village and bus services.</p>	0
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>No employment proposed. No loss of employment land.</p>	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>No impact on Vale town centres. Will assist services in Cowbridge to some extent, although Cowbridge has a high level of viability and vitality.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>No tourism development proposed. No impact.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	+/-	--	?
0	4	8	3	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has potential to deliver limited housing, given its restricted size. This restricted size and the relationship of the site to the existing village will result in the use of local facilities and a minimal impact in terms of traffic growth to access facilities in other service centres. The relationship of the site to the existing urban form of Ystradowen will result in limited impact on the rural area.

SA Assessment: Llangan Gypsy and Traveller Allocation

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL			
Assessment Criteria			Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.			0
Development at the site would have both positive and negative impact on sustainability			+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.			-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability			--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage			?
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The provision of a Gypsy and Traveller site would support the objectives of the Council's Housing Strategy 2007 – 2012 and meet the need identified within the 2008 Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Survey and Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is not being investigated for these uses.</p> <p>The proposal to develop the site for the use proposed would not lead to the loss of existing community facilities and development of the site would not provide additional community facilities.</p>	0

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is located close to the minor rural settlement of Fferm Goch and is approximately 600 metres from the village of Llangan. The service centre settlement of Cowbridge is approximately 7.5 kilometres away from the site. Limited local bus services operate in the vicinity. While the existing village services and facilities within Fferm Goch are accessible from the site by walking/cycling there would remain a need to travel to Cowbridge (and other service centres) for the full range of services and facilities that would be required on a regular basis and it is likely given the infrequency of the available bus services that these journeys would be made by private car.	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of the site would not contribute toward reducing the causes of deprivation; however the provision of a permanent Gypsy and Traveller site could assist in enabling future residents of the site to access those services and facilities that contribute towards the measurement of multiple deprivation.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	Development of the site would not lead to coalescence and would not result in loss of recreational land or any community facilities.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	The site is located close to the minor rural settlement of Fferm Goch and is approximately 600 metres from the village of Llangan. The service centre settlement of Cowbridge is approximately 7.5 kilometres away from the site. Limited local bus services operate in the vicinity. While the existing village services and facilities within Fferm Goch are accessible from the site by walking/cycling there would remain a need to travel to Cowbridge (and other service centres) for the full range of services and facilities that would be required on a	+/-

		regular basis and it is likely given the infrequency of the available bus services that these journeys would be made by private car	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate additional domestic waste and does not promote waste management facilities.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is classified as Grade 3c not the best or most versatile agricultural land. The accommodation requirements e.g. layout, site provisions etc. for Gypsy and Travellers are set out in Welsh Government guidance.	+
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest. The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	Development as proposed would not affect a conservation area or building or garden of historic interest. The site is not affected by an ecological or landscape designation.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Existing design guidance produced by the Welsh Government for Gypsy and Traveller sites will inform site development and ensure that best practise guidelines are followed.	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	Development as proposed would not affect a national or international site of ecological, archaeological or historic importance.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is located close to the minor rural settlement of Fferm Goch and is approximately 600 metres from the village of Llangan. The service centre settlement of Cowbridge is approximately 7.5 kilometres away from the site. Limited local bus services operate in the vicinity. While the existing village services and facilities within Fferm Goch are accessible from the site by walking/cycling there would remain a need to travel to Cowbridge (and other service centres) for the full range of services	+/-

		and facilities that would be required on a regular basis and it is likely given the infrequency of the available bus services that these journeys would be made by private car	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The development of a Gypsy and Traveller site would not provide employment opportunities. A permanent site is however likely to prove beneficial for future residents allowing improved access to the local employment market and/or a permanent base from which to develop self employment initiatives and opportunities.	0
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development proposed will not impact upon the viability of the Vale's town, district or local centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
0	2	10	3	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is located within the countryside close to the minor rural settlement of Fferm Goch and some 7.5 kilometres from the main service centre of Cowbridge. The site is unaffected by any ecological, archaeological or historic designations and while there is evidence of localised surface water flooding in the area this does not directly affect the site. Although Fferm Goch benefits from

some local facilities, there would be a need for future residents of the site to travel to service centres such as Cowbridge or further afield to Bridgend to access employment opportunities and the wider range of services that would be required on a regular basis. Overall this is a largely neutral assessment against the sustainability objectives.

SA Assessment Criteria: Penarth Learning Community, Sully Road, Penarth

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for education uses therefore will not deliver housing.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is promoted for educational uses therefore would have the ability to provide significant community facilities.	++

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services; approximately 500m away from the nearest bus stop along Redlands Road. This stop is served by the 89A, 89B and 93 buses which run to Dinas Powys, Cardiff and Barry.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Due to the sites proposed educational use, development would have a significant positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The development proposed is within the existing school site therefore effects on coalescence would be neutral. The sites development as proposed would not result in a loss of recreational land or a community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is promoted for education on an existing education site therefore would not increase the need to travel. The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk and could have the potential to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	0
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities however the impact would be negligible.	0
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is promoted for the same as its current use, education. It is a brownfield site and could involve the re-development of existing buildings and the construction of additional buildings. The opportunity exists to use high density development where appropriate.	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not affected by any on the listed designations.</p> <p>It is located within the undeveloped buffer between Dinas Powys and Penarth however the site is already in use for educational purposes therefore the significance of this is minimal.</p>	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Due to the sites proposed use, the development has significant potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	++
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services; it is approximately 500m away from the nearest bus stop along Redlands Road. This stop is served by the 89A, 89B and 93 buses which run to Dinas Powys, Cardiff and Barry.</p> <p>As the sites proposed use is the same as its current use an increase in private car use would not affect this development.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for educational use. There is potential for some local employment opportunities through on site facilities, however this may be limited.</p>	+
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for education therefore not relevant.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for education therefore not relevant.</p>	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
3	4	8	0	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has been promoted for educational use on a site currently used for this purpose. It is within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services; approximately 500m away from the nearest bus stop along Redlands Road. This stop is served by the 89A, 89B and 93 buses which run to Dinas Powys, Cardiff and Barry. Due to the sites proposed educational use, development would have a significant positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation and there is some potential for local employment opportunities, although this would be limited. It is located within the undeveloped buffer between Dinas Powys and Penarth however the site is already in use for educational purposes therefore the significance of this is minimal.

SA Assessment Criteria: Llantwit Major Comprehensive School, Ham Lane

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for education uses therefore will not deliver housing.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is promoted for educational uses therefore would have the ability to provide significant community facilities.	++

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services. The nearest bus stops are located along Ham Lane East and Boverton Road approximately 150m away from the site. Llantwit Major is well served by a number of buses (X5, X45, X91, 95, 145, 146, V1, V2, M1) which provide services to Cardiff, Barry, Bridgend and Cowbridge. Llantwit Major train station is located around 750m away.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Due to the sites proposed educational use, development would have a significant positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The development proposed is within the existing school site therefore effects on coalescence would be neutral. The sites development as proposed would not result in a loss of recreational land or a community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is promoted for education on an existing education site therefore would not increase the need to travel. A small part along the southern boundary of the site lies within a C2 flood risk zone which may affect the sites developable areas. The site could have the potential to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management facilities however the impact would be negligible.	0

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is promoted for the same use as its current use, education. It is a brownfield site and could involve the re-development of existing buildings and the construction of additional buildings.</p> <p>The opportunity exists to use high density development where appropriate.</p>	+
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site would not have an effect on any of the named designations.</p>	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Due to the sites proposed use, the development has significant potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	++
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance.</p>	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services. The nearest bus stops are located along Ham Lane East and Boverton Road approximately 150m away from the site. Llantwit Major is well served by a number of buses (X5, X45, X91, 95, 145, 146, V1, V2, M1) which provide services to Cardiff, Barry, Bridgend and Cowbridge. Llantwit Major train station is located around 750m away.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land</p>	<p>The site is promoted for educational use. There is potential for some local employment opportunities through on site facilities, however this may be limited.</p>	+

	that has been identified as having a continued economic role.		
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is promoted for education therefore not relevant.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is promoted for education therefore not relevant.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
4	3	7	1	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

This site has been promoted for educational use on a site currently used for this purpose, Llantwit Major Comprehensive School. It is within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services; approximately 150m away from the nearest bus stops along Boverton Road and Ham Lane East. Llantwit Major is well served by a number of buses (X5, X45, X91, 95, 145, 146, V1, V2, M1) which provide services to Cardiff, Barry, Bridgend and Cowbridge. Llantwit Major train station is located around 750m away. Due to the sites proposed educational use, development would have a significant positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation and there could be potential for local employment opportunities, although this would be limited.

SA Assessment: Criteria: Land to the South of Junction 34, M4 Hensol

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and therefore would not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area.</p> <p>The site is located south of junction 34 of the M4 at Miskin and adjoins the former Bosch factory; the proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>Due to the proposed use the potential to</p>	0

		provide community facilities is limited.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located south of junction 34 of the M4 at Miskin and adjoins the former Bosch factory. The sites location in relation to the M4 motorway allows it to be easily accessed on a regional scale.</p> <p>The site is somewhat isolated from surrounding settlements with limited access to sustainable transport. The 320 bus service to Cardiff and Talbot Green currently serves the Hensol area, albeit a restricted service, however a bus stop serving this bus is not within walking/cycling distance of the site. This is somewhat limited however if the site is allocated for development there may be scope to increase the frequency of these services if funding were available.</p> <p>The site is located in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers would therefore largely be reliant upon private transport or the limited bus services to access these services however it is considered that commuting distances for employment sites are not significant.</p>	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Development of this site would have a significantly positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development. Due to the sites large size the effects of its development would be felt regionally due to the level of employment that would be created.	++

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements or result in a loss of recreational land or a community facility.</p>	+
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Given the scale of the proposal the primary impact on climate change would be the trip generations resulting from the employment use (journey to work/servicing). The site is somewhat isolated with relatively limited sustainable transport therefore future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport to access the services and facilities that might be required.</p> <p>Parts of the site are within C2 flood zones and B flood zones. A FCA has been undertaken by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) which acknowledges that the type of development proposed for this site can be suitable and permissible within Flood Zones A, B and C, due to its classification as 'Less Vulnerable' under TAN15.</p> <p>The site could be capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	-
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The development would generate significant additional waste due to its proposed use and large size.</p>	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is greenfield land adjoining the former Bosch Factory Site. It does not involve the re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area and its proposed employment use.</p>	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site lies within the Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes SLA; development would therefore have negative landscape impacts.</p> <p>The site has a number of significant Tree Preservation Order (TPO) clusters covering it and a small area of the southern edge lies within a SSSI designation; Ely Valley. If the proposed development is allocated, significant mitigation would be required through on site or off site compensation.</p>	--
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.</p>	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>GGAT have advised that an archaeological evaluation will be required in determining any planning application and that this may lead to development being avoided in certain areas.</p>	?
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located within an area characterised by employment uses. It is isolated from existing settlements with limited access to sustainable transport however site access via the M4 provides sufficient regional links.</p> <p>There is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers of the site would therefore be largely reliant upon private transport to access any services and facilities that might be required however commuting distances are not considered to be significant for employment uses.</p>	-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p>	<p>The proposal is for new employment development and would not result in a loss of employment land. Due to the sites large size a</p>	++

opportunities	The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	significant number of jobs will be created providing employment opportunities on a regional scale.	
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
2	1	5	3	2	1	1

SA Summary Comments

This Greenfield site promoted for employment is located south of junction 34 of the M4 at Miskin and adjoins the former Bosch factory. The site is located in an area characterised by employment uses and there is limited sustainable transport therefore future occupiers would largely be reliant upon private transport.

Development of this site would have a significant positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development. Due to the sites large size the effects of its development would be felt regionally due to the level of employment that would be created. Parts of the site are within C2 flood zones and B flood zones. An FCA has been undertaken by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) which acknowledges that the type of development proposed for this site can be suitable and permissible within Flood Zones A, B and C, due to its classification as 'Less Vulnerable' under TAN15. A number of nature designations are located within the proposed site. It lies within the Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes SLA, there are a number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) clusters covering the site, and a small area of the southern edge lies within a SSSI designation; Ely Valley. If the proposed development is allocated, significant mitigation is required through on site or off site compensation.

SA Assessment: Land Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>This strategic site has been promoted for a number of commercial, transport and leisure uses including:</p> <p>(i) Aerospace related employment in the form of B1, B2 (appropriate manufacturing, research and development) and B8 uses (delivered in two phases).</p> <p>(iii) New rail link to Cardiff Airport with a bus - rail interchange.</p> <p>(iii) 42 hectare extension to Porthkerry County Park</p>	0

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has the potential to provide additional facilities such as a conference centre and leisure facilities although these would be detached from existing communities.</p> <p>Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p>	<p>+</p>
3. To maintain and improve access for all	<p>Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.</p>	<p>The site adjoins Cardiff Airport, Port Road and lies to the east of Porthkerry Road.</p> <p>Initial highway observations consider that safe and suitable access can be provided.</p> <p>Furthermore, the employment scheme proposed is in conjunction with a new rail link to Cardiff Airport. The proposal includes the provision of a new railway line connecting Cardiff Central to Cardiff Airport. A target of 4 trains per hour has been proposed with a journey time of 18-35 minutes.</p> <p>Although slightly detached from existing built up areas the site has the potential to provide walk or cycle facilities and commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p> <p>Rhoose is currently relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. A number of bus stops are accessible from the site along Porthkerry and Port Road. Furthermore, the Transport Hub proposal will only serve to improve public transport access.</p>	<p>++</p>

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	The immediate area has relatively low multiple deprivation, however there are a number of more deprived wards are within short commuting distance in Barry. Given the scale of the proposal and the sites promotion for commercial / employment uses development of the site is likely to realise a positive effect on multiple deprivation. Furthermore, as a strategic employment site the proposals could realise positive effects on deprivation across the region.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Part of the site forms part of the established Cardiff Airport business park and roughly half lies to the east of Porthkerry Road. Although development of the land adjoining Port Road [phase II] will encroach into the countryside between Rhoose / Cardiff Airport and west Barry the site boundaries limit the potential unacceptable impacts upon the open countryside as they retain an undeveloped buffer of 1.3km with Barry. Furthermore, the 42 hectare extension to Porthkerry Country Park will limit the potential impact upon the areas sensitive coastal and countryside setting. Development of the site would not lead to loss of a community facility.	+ / -
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources	Initial highway observations consider that safe and suitable access can be provided. Furthermore, the employment scheme proposed is in conjunction with a new rail link to Cardiff Airport. The proposal includes the provision of a new railway line connecting	+

	<p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Cardiff Central to Cardiff Airport. A target of 4 trains per hour has been proposed with a journey time of 18-35 minutes.</p> <p>Although slightly detached from existing built up areas the site has the potential to provide walk or cycle facilities and commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p> <p>Rhoose is currently relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. A number of bus stops are accessible from the site along Porthkerry and Port Road. Furthermore, the Transport Hub proposal will only serve to improve public transport access.</p> <p>The site does not lie within an area of main river or coastal flooding.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site and potential detailed proposals there is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.</p>	
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The proposed development will generate additional commercial waste.</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>8. To use land effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The proposal involves the development of greenfield land which comprises a proportion of the undeveloped green buffer between Rhoose and Barry.</p> <p>Furthermore, the site includes a small part of Grade 3a agricultural land which is protected by national planning policy unless there is an overriding need for development.</p>	<p>--</p>

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The proposal would not have an effect on a conservation area, or building or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The site forms part of the undeveloped green buffer between Rhoose/Cardiff Airport and West Barry. Development of this site would have a landscape impact however its impact on the coastal areas will be limited given the 42 hectare extension to Porthkerry Country Park.</p>	+ / -
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>This prominent site has potential to develop a high quality public realm.</p> <p>The proposed rail link from Cardiff to the Airport may have significant positive effects on the quality of the public realm by providing a sustainable method of transportation as well as supporting and encouraging the use of existing services and future development in the area.</p>	+/-
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The employment site boundary does not lie within any of these historic environment designations. However, to the south west lies in close proximity to a listed building at Lower Porthkerry Farmhouse. It is considered that development close to the listed building may have an adverse impact upon its surroundings.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Initial highway observations consider that safe and suitable access can be provided.</p> <p>Furthermore, the employment scheme proposed is in conjunction with a new rail link to Cardiff Airport. The proposal includes the provision of a new railway line connecting Cardiff Central to Cardiff Airport. A target of 4 trains per hour has been proposed with a journey time of 18-35 minutes.</p>	++

		<p>Although slightly detached from existing built up areas the site has the potential to provide walk or cycle facilities and commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p> <p>Rhoose is currently relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. The village is served by the X5, X45, X91, 95, V5 and M1 bus services. A number of bus stops are accessible from the site along Porthkerry and Port Road. Furthermore, the Transport Hub proposal will only serve to improve public transport access.</p>	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The proposal is predominantly for commercial and business uses and the provision of a new rail service that connects Cardiff Central with Cardiff Airport. Its development has the potential to provide a significant amount of accessible employment opportunities.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land.</p>	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	<p>The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.</p>	<p>The site is not located within or directly adjacent to an existing town or district retail centre.</p>	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	<p>The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.</p>	<p>The proposal is predominantly for commercial and business uses but also includes potential for a hotel, conference and leisure facilities indirectly related to the Cardiff Airport. Therefore development of the site may have a minor positive impact on tourism in the wider area given its location to the airport.</p>	+

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
4	3	2	1	2	3	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has been promoted for a number of business and commercial uses to be directly and indirectly related to the airport including a range of business units and a hotel including leisure and conference facilities and the provision of a new railway line with station, connecting Cardiff Central to Cardiff Airport.

The site scores a mixture of results against the sustainability objectives with more positives than negatives. The positive effects arise from the provision of additional employment land, the potential positive effects upon tourism and the developments impact upon multiple deprivation. It is considered that the site is accessible by sustainable transport modes and that commuting distances at this location would not be significant. The provisions of a new rail way link connecting Cardiff Central to Cardiff airport will potentially extend the airports catchment area and significantly increase the use of public transport both to and from the airport.

The negative effects primarily relate to impacts of developing a large, visible Greenfield site within an area that forms part of the undeveloped green buffer between Rhoose and Barry.

SA Assessment: Aerospace Business Park St Athan

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability.	+/-
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	<p>The site has not been promoted solely for Affordable Housing.</p> <p>Residential development forms part of candidate site submission for service family accommodation associated with MoD activities at St Athan. Planning conditions have been placed on granted planning permission which ensure that the SFA becomes surplus to the needs of the MoD an element of this housing would become affordable housing. This housing would contribute to meeting affordable housing needs within the coastal housing market area.</p>	+

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The enhancement of ST Athan MoD provides the opportunity for enhanced community, leisure and recreation facilities, as identified within the approved outline planning permission.</p>	++
3. To maintain and improve access for all	<p>Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.</p>	<p>The proposal would offer a range of services and facilities for military staff. Additional opportunities for enhanced public transport services and walking and cycling facilities have been identified. (Defence Technical College and Aerospace Business Park - St Athan Transport Assessment, May 2009)</p>	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	<p>The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.</p>	<p>Enhanced operations at RAF St Athan will provide the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities. It is envisaged that employment opportunities would also extend to residents living elsewhere within the Vale.</p> <p>The scale of investment within the local area will have positive economic and social impacts for the Vale and also regionally.</p> <p>Information on the potential economic impact is contained with the Defence Training College and Aerospace Business Park St Athan Final Economic Impact Assessment Report (May 2009)</p>	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>The site would not lead to settlement coalescence or would result in a loss of recreational land.</p>	+

<p>6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</p>	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Enhanced operations at RAF St Athan will provide the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities. It is envisaged that employment opportunities would also extend to residents living elsewhere within the Vale. Whilst this would see an increase in travel demand to St Athan, it may mean that for residents in the Vale travel distances are shorter.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has confirmed that the site partially lies within a C2 flood zone. A detailed Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment has been undertaken which identifies appropriate flood mitigation measures. (Defence Technical College and Aerospace Business Park - St Athan, Flood Consequence Assessment May 2009)</p> <p>Residential development will be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards. Opportunities for on site renewables have been identified. (Defence Technical College St Athan, Sustainability & Energy Statement, May 2009)</p>	<p>+/-</p>
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>Whilst the proposal would realise significant waste arisings, detailed waste management measures have been identified to handle this in a sustainable manner. (Defence Training College St Athan, Waste Management Strategy). Accordingly a single negative is realised.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>8. To use land effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The candidate site area consists of a large proportion of brownfield land currently in use by the MoD.</p> <p>The agricultural land classification survey covering the proposal has identified sub-Grades 3a and 3b and Grade 4 and Grade 5 land over. Some areas associated with the</p>	<p>+/-</p>

		<p>activities of the MoD will not entail any built development and therefore would limit the loss of agricultural land. (See Agricultural Land Classification Report, Defence Training College, August 2009)</p> <p>It is likely that built development would be high density.</p>	
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>Within the candidate site boundary are a number of built and natural environmental designations.</p> <p>Present proposals would involve the enhancement of St Brise Church- grade II listed building.</p> <p>Detailed mitigation measures have been identified in association with any proposals affecting these designations, including enhancement of nature conservation interests.</p> <p>(See Defence Technical College and Aerospace Business Park - St Athan, Ecology Strategy May 2009)</p>	+
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Proposals within the development itself would provide the opportunity to support high quality public realm. There is also additional scope to enhance the public realm associated with any areas publicly accessible.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	<p>Within the candidate site boundary are a number of built and natural environmental designations.</p> <p>Present proposals would involve the enhancement of St Brise Church- grade II listed building.</p> <p>Detailed mitigation measures have been identified in association with any proposals affecting these designations, including</p>	+

		enhancement of nature conservation interests.(Defence Technical College and Aerospace Business Park - St Athan, Ecology Strategy May 2009)	
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	The proposal would offer a range of services and facilities for military staff. Additional opportunities for enhanced public transport services and walking and cycling facilities have been identified. (Defence Technical College and Aerospace Business Park - St Athan Transport Assessment, May 2009)	+/-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>Enhanced operations at RAF St Athan will provide the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities. It is envisaged that employment opportunities would also extend to residents living elsewhere within the Vale.</p> <p>The scale of investment within the local area will have positive economic and social impacts for the Vale and also regionally.</p> <p>Information on the potential economic impact is contained with the Defence Training College and Aerospace Business Park St Athan Final Economic Impact Assessment Report (May 2009)</p>	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	It is likely that development would support existing services and facilities with Llantwit Major which is a district retail centre. Additional support may also be given to services within St Athan and more localised services to be found within West Camp.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	Present proposals include tourism accommodation and museum.	+

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	+/-	-	--	?
3	8	0	3	1	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The SA of the proposals as submitted for MoD St Athan scores positively across a range of SA objectives associated with social and economic factors which is expected for a development of the scale and type as proposed. These positive factors related to likely benefits accrued for those living within close proximity that would benefit to likely enhanced community facilities and services, and to the wider Vale resulting from potential new sources of employment.

As a result of the detailed case background information undertaken as part of the outline permission for the area associated with candidate site it has been possible to identify mitigation measures associated with negative impacts of development. Consequently this has significantly reduced number of negative impacts that would otherwise be expected for a development of this scale. Of those identified these relate to the generation of waste- common with all developments, however this has been limited to a single negative due to the potential for the sustainable management of waste identified within the Waste Strategy study. Additional negative is the potential for increased number of journeys to St Athan as a result of increased employment opportunities. However this may also realise shorter travel distances for Vale residents.

Further detailed information is referenced within the SA assessment, and is available via the Council's website:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning_applications/defence_technical_college/transport_assessment.aspx

A separate SA of the proposals has been undertaken as a part of the initial outline planning permission. This Environmental Report highlights any significant environment affects of the development and appropriate mitigation:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning_applications/defence_technical_college/environmental_statement.aspx

SA Assessment Criteria: Atlantic Trading Estate (Employment Allocation)

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area of Barry. However development of the site could possibly enable enhancements to bus services that could benefit the local community.</p> <p>The site was formerly part of a Ministry of Defence Depot located to the south of the No.2 Dock in Barry. Development as proposed</p>	0

		would not result in the loss of a community facility. If developed as proposed, there is potential for the provision of enhanced or new community facilities e.g. contributions towards sustainable transport, improved pedestrian footways, etc.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Access to sustainable transport from this site is somewhat limited. The nearest bus stops are approximately 500 metres away from the site and these are served by three local bus services (86, 88 & 94). However these operate what could at best be termed an intermittent service (one service is weekly) to Barry and Penarth although there may be scope to increase the frequency of these services if funding were available. The site is located in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers would therefore largely be reliant upon private transport or the limited bus services however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development close to areas of relatively high multiple deprivations.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	This site is a previously developed brownfield site to the south west of Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical complex. It is detached from Sully village and the residential areas of Barry. Given the site has previously been developed and the industrial nature of the area it is unlikely that development of this site will lead to coalescence. Development of the site would not result in the	+

		loss of a community facility and has the potential to provide new facilities.	
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Given the scale of the proposal the primary impact on climate change would be the trip generations resulting from the employment use (journey to work/servicing). In this regard, although located on the outskirts of Barry, this is an isolated site with limited access to sustainable transport. The three local bus services (86, 88 & 94) that operate in this area provide an intermittent service to Barry and Penarth and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport to access the services and facilities that might be required.</p> <p>Around half the site lies within a C2 flood risk zone and it is recommended that further development of this site is subject to consultation with the Environment Agency and a detailed FCA.</p> <p>There is potential for the site to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is a previously developed brownfield site to the south west of the Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical complex.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.</p>	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site has been identified to contain a significant archaeological resource, including Bronze Age settlement and Early Medieval burials. An archaeological evaluation of the site will be required and it may be determined that some parts of the site cannot be developed.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.</p>	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site has been identified to contain a significant archaeological resource, including Bronze Age settlement and Early Medieval burials. An archaeological evaluation of the site will be required and it may be determined that some parts of the site cannot be developed. It is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area or listed building.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>While located on the outskirts of Barry this location has limited access to sustainable transport. The three local bus services (86,88 & 94) that operate in this area provide what could be at best termed an intermittent service to Barry and Penarth that would not facilitate the level of service required for an employment site.</p> <p>The site is located to the south west of the Dow Corning Chemical Complex in an area characterised by employment uses. Although slightly detached from existing built up areas the site has the potential to provide improved public transport however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p>	+/-

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is allocated as an employment site and relates to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ /-	?
2	2	5	4	0	2	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has been promoted for employment use and is located to the south east of Barry, south west of the Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical Complex. Frequency of public transport to this site is limited and it is likely that the majority of trips of future employees will be by private transport. However as the proposed use is employment, commuting distances are not considered significant. The site has been identified to contain a significant archaeological resource, including Bronze Age settlement and Early Medieval burials. An archaeological evaluation of the site will be required and it may be determined that some parts of the site cannot be developed.

Around half the site is covered by a C2 flood risk zone; therefore it is recommended that further development of this site is subject to consultation with the Environment Agency and a detailed FCA.

SA Assessment: Land at Ffordd Mileniwm, Barry

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and therefore would not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area of Barry.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p>	0

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	This 7.8 hectare brownfield site lies adjacent to the Ffordd y Mileniwm Way the main access point to the strategically important Barry Waterfront Redevelopment, and Wimbourne Road lies to the north east which provides access to No.2 Docks. The site is within walking/cycling distance of the Barry Docks rail station and approximately 1km away from the nearest bus stop. Barry waterfront is served by bus service 90 to Culverhouse cross on an hourly basis everyday and a number of other services (X45, 88, 90, 94, 95, 96, 322, B3, M1) run from nearby Morrison's supermarket to various destinations. The site is located in an area characterised by employment uses and has the potential to provide walk or cycle facilities however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.	+
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development close to areas of relatively high multiple deprivation.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	This site is a previously developed brownfield site adjacent to Ffordd y Mileniwm and is detached from the residential areas of Barry. Given the site has previously been developed and the industrial nature of the area, development of this site will not lead to coalescence. The site would not result in a loss of recreational land or a community facility.	+

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>The site is within walking/cycling distance of the Barry Docks rail station and approximately 1km away from the nearest bus stop. Barry waterfront is served by bus service 90 to Culverhouse cross on an hourly basis everyday and a number of other services (X45, 88, 90, 94, 95, 96, 322, B3, M1) run from nearby Morrison's supermarket to various destinations. Due to the proposed use the need to travel will be increased and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport.</p> <p>The site lies within a B flood risk zone and adjacent to an area of C2 flood risk. If development is to take place it is recommended to consult with the Environment Agency as part of the site lies within 250m of a former landfill site and that flood defence levels are raised to a minimum of 8.6 AOD.</p> <p>The site has the potential to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	+/-
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>The proposed development will generate significant additional waste.</p>	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is brownfield and lies adjacent to the Ffordd y Mileniwm Way.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.</p>	+
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The GGAT advises that archaeological resources are contained within the area and that an archaeological evaluation of the site will be required, which may result in some parts of the site not being developed.</p>	-

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The GGAT advises that archaeological resources are contained within the area and that an archaeological evaluation of the site will be required, which may result in some parts of the site not being developed.	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is within walking/cycling distance of the Barry Docks rail station and approximately 1km away from the nearest bus stop. Barry waterfront is served by bus service 90 to Culverhouse cross on an hourly basis everyday and a number of other services (X45, 88, 90, 94, 95, 96, 322, B3, M1) run from nearby Morrison's supermarket to various destinations. Due to the proposed use the need to travel will be increased and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport, however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.	+/-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is allocated as an employment site and relates to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ /-	?
2	3	5	2	1	2	0

SA Summary Comments

This 7.8 hectare brownfield site promoted for employment lies adjacent to the Ffordd y Mileniwm Way, the main access point to the strategically important Barry Waterfront Redevelopment. The site is within walking/cycling distance of the Barry Docks rail station and approximately 1km away from the nearest bus stop. Barry waterfront is served by bus service 90 to Culverhouse cross on an hourly basis everyday and a number of other services (X45, 88, 90, 94, 95, 96, 322, B3, M1) run from nearby Morrison's supermarket to various destinations. Due to the proposed use the need to travel will be increased and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport. The GGAT advises that archaeological resources are contained within the area and that an archaeological evaluation of the site will be required, which may result in some parts of the site unable to be developed. The site lies within a B flood risk zone and adjacent to an area of C2 flood risk. If development is to take place it is recommended to consult with the Environment Agency as part of the site lies within 250m of a former landfill site and that flood defence levels are raised to a minimum of 8.6 AOD.

SA Assessment: Hayes Lane, Sully

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and therefore would not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area of Barry. However development of the site could possibly enable enhancements to bus services that could benefit the local community.</p> <p>The site is a former scrap yard with and development as proposed would not result in</p>	0

		<p>the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>If developed as proposed, there is potential for the provision of enhanced or new community facilities e.g. contributions towards sustainable transport, improved pedestrian footways, etc. However given the scale of the proposed development any provision is likely to be limited.</p>	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>Access to sustainable transport from this site is somewhat limited. The nearest bus stops are approximately 500 metres away from the site and these are served by three local bus services (86, 88 & 94). However these operate what could at best be termed an intermittent service (one service is weekly) to Barry and Penarth although there may be scope to increase the frequency of these services if funding were available.</p> <p>The site is located south west of the Dow Corning Chemical Complex in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers would therefore largely be reliant upon private transport or the limited bus services to access for journey to work trips. Although slightly detached from existing built up areas the site has the potential to provide walk or cycle facilities and commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p>	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted for employment and would provide local jobs within an area ranked low in terms of the indices of multiple deprivations.	+

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development would not lead to coalescence given that the site is located on the outskirts of Barry in an area characterised by employment uses.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.</p>	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Given the scale of the proposal the primary impact on climate change would be the trip generations resulting from the employment use (journey to work/servicing) and the site has limited access to sustainable transport. The three local bus services (86, 88 & 94) that operate in this area provide an intermittent service to Barry and Penarth and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport to access the services and facilities that might be required. Although this is the case, commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk and there could be scope for the incorporation of renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	+
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>Development as proposed would generate additional commercial/industrial waste however the scale of this generation would depend upon the nature of the employment use.</p>	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>This is a brownfield site. Medium density development would be in keeping with the character of surroundings.</p>	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>There is a significant block of ancient woodland located adjacent to the site to the east that affords significant local amenity and habitat potential.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.</p>	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is not located within or adjacent to a listed building or conservation area. A large block of ancient woodland is located adjacent to the site to the west.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>While located on the outskirts of Barry this location has limited access to sustainable transport. The three local bus services (86,88 & 94) that operate in this area provide what could be at best termed an intermittent service to Barry and Penarth that would not facilitate the level of service required for an employment site.</p> <p>The site is located to the south west of the Dow Corning Chemical Complex in an area characterised by employment uses. Although slightly detached from existing built up areas the site has the potential to provide improved public transport, however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p>	+/-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The site is allocated as an employment site and relates well to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.</p>	++

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	3	6	3	0	2	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has been promoted for employment uses that have yet to be defined and is located to the south east of Barry. There is a limited/infrequent bus service close to the site. It is likely that the majority of trips of future employees will be by private transport however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.

There are a number of local designations nearby however given the scale of the site and the nature of the designations it is questionable whether there would be any adverse impact upon the designated sites or buildings however an intensification of uses close to the woodland designation could have an adverse impact. The development of the site would contribute to local employment opportunities however the scale would again depend upon the nature of the employment use.

Overall the assessment realises a balanced assessment against the sustainability objectives with strong positive scores being derived from the existing use of a brownfield site for employment and negative scores resulting from the location of the site. Given that this is a UDP allocated employment site it is considered that its future use will be determined by the employment need with the Vale as evidenced by the employment land study.

SA Assessment: Hayes Road, Sully

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area of Barry. However development of the site could possibly enable enhancements to bus services that could benefit the local community.</p> <p>The site was formerly part of a Ministry of Defence storage depot but has since been</p>	0

		<p>cleared. Development as proposed would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>If developed as proposed, there is potential for the provision of enhanced or new community facilities e.g. contributions towards sustainable transport, improved pedestrian footways, etc.</p>	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located to the west of Sully in a coastal location between the village and the Dow Corning industrial / chemical complex in Barry.</p> <p>Initial highway observations consider that the site could achieve safe and suitable access via Hayes Road; it is currently served by the 88 and 86 bus services, to Culverhouse Cross, Barry and Penarth.</p> <p>Although it would be possible to walk and cycle to existing services and facilities the site is detached from Sully village and located roughly 1km away from the village centre however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p>	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development close to areas of relatively high multiple deprivation.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	This site is previously developed brownfield land on the edge of the Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical complex. It is detached from Sully village and the residential areas of Barry. Given the site has previously been developed and the industrial nature of the area it is unlikely that development of this site will lead to coalescence.	+

		Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.	
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>The site is located to the west of Sully in a coastal location between the village and the Dow Corning industrial / chemical complex in Barry.</p> <p>Initial highway observations consider that the site could achieve safe and suitable access. Hayes Road is currently served by the 88 and 86 bus services, to Culverhouse Cross, Barry and Penarth. Although it would be possible to walk and cycle to existing services and facilities the site is detached from Sully village and located roughly 1km away from the village centre however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.</p> <p>A small part of the site along the northern boundary lies within a C2 flood zone and the entire southern boundary lies adjacent to a C2 flood zone.</p> <p>The site has the potential to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate significant additional waste due to its proposed use and size.	--
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>The site is a previously developed brownfield site on the edge of the Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical complex.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.</p>	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is located adjacent to the Bendricks Rock SSSI. Initial comments from CCW have not raised any major objections in relation to this SSSI and it is considered that its development is unlikely to impact upon this designation.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has advised that the site lies on historic landfill which previously housed underground storage tanks (UST) and there is the potential for land contamination.</p> <p>It should also be noted an undeveloped coastal buffer of 2ha is required which would bring the developable area to around 5.3 hectares.</p>	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.</p>	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is located adjacent to the Bendricks Rock SSSI. Initial comments from CCW have not raised any major objections in relation to this SSSI and it is considered that its development is unlikely to impact upon this designation.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has advised that the site lies on historic landfill which previously housed underground storage tanks (UST) and there is the potential for land contamination.</p>	-
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Initial highway observations consider that the site could achieve safe and suitable access. Hayes Road is currently served by the 88 and 86 bus services, to Culverhouse Cross, Barry and Penarth and these bus stops are approximately 500m from the site. Although it would be possible to walk and cycle to existing services and facilities the site is detached from Sully village and located roughly</p>	+/-

		1km away from the village centre however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses.	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is allocated as an employment site and relates to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
2	2	5	2	1	3	0

SA Summary Comments

This site is located to the west of Sully in a coastal location between the village and the Dow Corning industrial / chemical complex in Barry. The candidate site has been promoted for employment use and is a previous employment allocation for B1 uses. It would be possible to walk and cycle to existing services and facilities the site is detached from Sully village and located roughly 1km away from the village centre however commuting distances are not considered significant for employment uses. Notwithstanding this, the area is relatively well served by the 88 and 86 bus services; bus stops which serve these routes are located roughly 500 metres away from the site on South Road and Hayes Road.

The site is located adjacent to the Bendricks Rock Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) however it is considered that its development is unlikely to impact upon this designation. The Environment Agency has advised that the site lies on historic landfill which previously house underground storage tanks (UST) and there is the potential for land contamination. A small part of the site along the northern boundary lies within a C2 flood zone and the entire southern boundary lies adjacent to a C2 flood zone. It should also be noted an undeveloped coastal buffer of 2ha is required which would bring the developable area to around 5.3 hectares.

SA Assessment Criteria: Hayes Wood, Sully

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area of Barry. However development of the site could possibly enable enhancements to bus services that could benefit the local community.</p> <p>The site is currently vacant with and development as proposed would not result in</p>	+

		<p>the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>If developed as proposed, there is potential for the provision of enhanced or new community facilities e.g. contributions towards sustainable transport, improved pedestrian footways, etc. However given the scale of the proposed development any provision is likely to be limited.</p>	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>While located on the outskirts of Barry the site is in an isolated location with access to limited levels of sustainable transport.</p> <p>The nearest bus stops are some 200 metres away from the site and these are served by three local bus services (86, 88 & 94). However these operate what could at best be termed an intermittent service (one service is weekly) to Barry and Penarth although there may be scope to increase the frequency of these services if funding were available.</p> <p>The site is located on the southern edge of the Dow Corning Chemical Complex in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers would therefore largely be reliant upon private transport or the limited bus services to access for journey to work trips.</p> <p>Dependent upon the nature of the employment use potential for significant delivery trips.</p>	--
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Minor positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site has been promoted for employment and would provide local jobs within an area ranked low in terms of the indices of multiple deprivation.	+

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development would not lead to coalescence given that the site is located on the outskirts of Barry in an area characterised by employment uses.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.</p>	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Given the scale of the proposal the primary impact on climate change would be the trip generations resulting from the employment use (journey to work/servicing). In this regard, although located on the outskirts of Barry, this is an isolated site with limited access to sustainable transport. The three local bus services (86, 88 & 94) that operate in this area provide an intermittent service to Barry and Penarth and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport to access the services and facilities that might be required.</p> <p>A small band of surface water flooding crosses site.</p> <p>Site design could incorporate small scale renewable initiatives to serve the site infrastructure e.g. micro power generation. Commercial properties would be required to comply with current energy efficiency standards.</p>	-
7. To minimise waste	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>Development as proposed would generate additional commercial/industrial waste however the scale of this generation would depend upon the nature of the employment use.</p>	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>This is a vacant brownfield employment site that has become overgrown. High density development would not be in keeping with the character of surroundings.</p>	++

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to the Grade 2* listed building of Sully Hospital although it is not considered that development as proposed would adversely impact upon this designation.</p> <p>The site is overgrown and offers potential for local habitats on unimproved ground. In addition there is a significant block of ancient woodland located adjacent to the site to the south/east that affords significant local amenity and habitat potential.</p>	<p>?</p>
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.</p>	<p>0</p>
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>The site is located close to the Bendricks Rock Site of Special Scientific Interest however as a geological SSSI the development of the site is unlikely to have a major impact upon this designation.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to the Grade 2* listed Sully Hospital Building and grounds although it is not considered that the proposed use would adversely impact upon this designation.</p> <p>A large block of ancient woodland is located adjacent to the site to the south/east.</p>	<p>?</p>
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>While located on the outskirts of Barry this is an isolated location with limited access to sustainable transport. The three local bus services (86,88 & 94) that operate in this area provide what could be at best termed an intermittent service to Barry and Penarth that would not facilitate the level of service required for an employment site.</p> <p>The site is located on the southern edge of the</p>	<p>--</p>

		Dow Corning Chemical Complex in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers of the site would therefore be largely reliant upon private transport to access any services and facilities that might be required.	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is allocated as an employment site (EMP 1(5) Hayes Lane, B1 & B8) and relates well to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
3	2	5	2	1	0	2

SA Summary Comments

The site has been promoted for employment uses that have yet to be defined however the previous UDP allocation was for B1 and B8 uses and it is considered that a similar use will occur. The site is isolated to the south east of Barry with a limited/infrequent bus service close to the site. It is likely that the majority of trips of future employees will be by private transport. Service deliveries will also have an impact. There are a number of local designations nearby however given the scale of the site and the nature of the designations it is questionable whether there would be any adverse impact upon the designated sites or buildings however an

intensification of uses close to the woodland designation could have an adverse impact. The development of the site would contribute to local employment opportunities however the scale would again depend upon the nature of the employment use.

Overall the assessment is a realises a balanced assessment against the sustainability objectives with strong positive scores being derived from the existing use of a brownfield site for employment and negative scores resulting from the location of the site and the potential for future development to adversely impact upon local ecology. Given that this is an allocated employment site it is considered that its future use will be determined by the employment need with the vale as evidenced by the employment land study.

SA Assessment: Llandow Trading Estate

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area.</p> <p>The site is located at the southern end of former Llandow Airfield, between Llantwit Major and Cowbridge in the existing Llandow Trading Estate. Development as proposed would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p>	0

		If developed as proposed, there is potential for the provision of enhanced or new community facilities e.g. contributions towards sustainable transport, improved pedestrian footways, etc.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located between the centres of Llantwit Major and Cowbridge, to the west of Sigingstone and to the east of Llandow. The site includes a significant amount of low-grade density industry.</p> <p>The site is in a somewhat isolated location with limited access to sustainable transport. The closest bus stop is over 1km away from the site, which is served by the V1 service to Cowbridge and LLantwit Major. This operates Monday to Saturday with 5 buses per day. If the site is allocated for development there may be scope to improve sustainable transport facilities to this site.</p> <p>The site is located in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers would therefore largely be reliant upon private transport or the limited bus services however commuting distances are considered not significant for employment sites.</p>	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>This site is previously developed brownfield land between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major. Given the site has previously been developed and the industrial nature of the area it is unlikely that development of this site will lead to coalescence.</p> <p>Development of the site would not result in the</p>	+

		loss of a community facility.	
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Given the scale of the proposal the primary impact on climate change would be the trip generations resulting from the employment use (journey to work/servicing). The site is somewhat isolated with relatively limited sustainable transport, the bus service V1 serves the site Mondays to Saturdays at restricted times. Therefore future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport to access the services and facilities that might be required however for employment uses commuting distances are not considered significant.</p> <p>The site is not within an area prone to flooding and could be capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>This brownfield site, formerly Llandow Airfield, is located between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating low density development given the nature of the surrounding area.</p>	+

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>A large part of this site is known to affect the carboniferous limestone aquifer from which ground-water is abstracted. Environmental safeguards will be required by the Environment Agency in respect of pollution control and storage of materials.</p> <p>GGAT have advised that the area contains archaeological resources and that an archaeological evaluation may also be required</p> <p>CCW have advised that a maternity roost of lesser horseshoe bats is located within 400m of the site, therefore if allocated for development an ecological study must be conducted.</p> <p>The site lies within 250 metres of a former landfill site.</p>	<p>--</p>
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.</p>	<p>0</p>
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>GGAT have advised that an Archaeological Evaluation will be required in determining any planning application for development.</p>	<p>-</p>
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is located within an area characterised by employment uses however is somewhat isolated from existing settlements and sustainable transport services. The closest bus stop is over 1km away from the site and is served by the (V1) bus which provides services Monday to Saturday, with 5 buses per day at restricted times.</p> <p>There is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers of the site would therefore be largely reliant upon private transport to access any services and facilities that might be required.</p>	<p>-</p>

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is allocated as an employment site and relates to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ /-	?
1	3	5	3	1	2	0

SA Summary Comments

This brownfield site located at the southern end of the former Llandow Airfield site between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major. It is proposed for employment in an area characterised by this use and includes a significant amount of low-grade density industry. It is located between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major and access is available via the B4270. Its location is somewhat isolated from existing settlements with limited access to sustainable transport; the closest bus stop is at least 1km away and provides the (V1) service which runs Monday to Saturday 5 times per day.

A number of ecological and environmental factors affect the site and if allocated must be considered further. GGAT have advised that an Archaeological Evaluation will be required in determining any planning application for development. A large part of this site is known to affect the carboniferous limestone aquifer from which ground-water is abstracted. Environmental safeguards will be required by the Environment Agency in respect of pollution control and storage of materials. CCW have advised that a maternity

roost of lesser horseshow bats is located within 400m of the site therefore an ecological study must be conducted before any development.

SA Assessment: Vale Business Park, Llandow

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for employment uses and therefore would not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this area.</p> <p>The site was formerly Llandow Airfield between Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. Development as proposed would not result in the loss of a community facility.</p> <p>If developed as proposed, there is potential for</p>	0

		the provision of enhanced or new community facilities e.g. contributions towards sustainable transport, improved pedestrian footways, etc.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is located between the centres of Llantwit Major and Cowbridge, to the west of Sigingstone and to the east of Llandow. The site is accessed from the B4270 and supports a wide range of industrial and business activities. The site is in a somewhat isolated location with access to limited levels of sustainable transport. The nearest bus stops are some 200m to 1km away from the site, (dependant from which area of the development). The stops are served by the V1 service to Cowbridge and LLantwit Major. This operates Monday to Saturday with 5 buses per day. The site is located in an area characterised by employment uses and there is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers would therefore largely be reliant upon private transport or the limited bus services to access for journey to work trips. It is however considered that commuting distances for employment uses are not significant.	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given the scale of the site and its promotion for employment development.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	This site is a previously developed brownfield site between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major. Given the site has previously been developed and the industrial nature of the area, it is unlikely that development of this site will lead to coalescence. Development of the site would not result in the	+

		loss of a community facility and has the potential to provide new facilities.	
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>Given the scale of the proposal the primary impact on climate change would be the trip generations resulting from the employment use (journey to work/servicing).</p> <p>The bus service V1 serves the site Mondays to Saturdays at restricted times. Therefore future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport to access the services and facilities that might be required.</p> <p>The site is not within an area prone to flooding and could be capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.</p>	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposed development will generate additional waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>This brownfield site, formerly Llandow Airfield, is located between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.</p>	+
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not located within a biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation. GGAT have advised that an Archaeological Evaluation will be required in determining any planning application for development.</p> <p>A large part of this site is known to affect the carboniferous limestone aquifer from which ground-water is abstracted. Environmental safeguards will be required by the Environment Agency in respect of pollution control and storage of materials.</p>	-

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Given that the site has been promoted for employment uses it is unlikely that a high quality environment will result.	0
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	GGAT have advised that an Archaeological Evaluation will be required in determining any planning application for development.	?
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is accessed from the B4270 and supports a wide range of industrial and business activities.</p> <p>It is within an area characterised by employment uses however its location is somewhat isolated from existing settlements. The local bus service (V1) provides services Monday to Saturday, 5 times per day to Cowbridge and Llantwit Major.</p> <p>There is little by way of local facilities that would initiate shorter trips by walking or cycling. Future occupiers of the site would therefore be largely reliant upon private transport to access any services and facilities that might be required, however commuting distances for employment uses are not considered significant.</p>	-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The site is allocated as an employment site and relates to other employment allocations within the vicinity. Development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The development would not impact upon the viability of the Vales town centres.	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	3	5	3	0	2	1

SA Summary Comments

This brownfield site, formerly Llandow Airfield, is proposed for employment in an area characterised by this use; it supports a wide range of industrial and business activities. It is located between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major and access is available via the B4270 within the Vale Business Park. Its location is somewhat isolated from existing settlements. The local bus (V1) provides services Monday to Saturday 5 times per day to Cowbridge and Llantwit Major.

GGAT have advised that an Archaeological Evaluation will be required in determining any planning application for development. A large part of this site is known to affect the carboniferous limestone aquifer from which ground-water is abstracted. Environmental safeguards will be required by the Environment Agency in respect of pollution control and storage of materials.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land to the west of Ruthin Road St Mary Hill

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site is promoted for employment use, therefore will not deliver a mix of housing or affordable housing.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for employment use and therefore does not promote community, leisure or recreational facilities. It would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site does not have the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	0

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is divorced from Fferm Goch which is the nearest village. Although accessible by foot/cycle from the village it is most likely that car journeys would be generated.	-
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	The proposal wishes to retain its use as an employment site. Employment would assist in addressing deprivation in the area.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	The development of this site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements or result in a loss of recreational land or community facility.	+
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site would increase the need to travel as it is divorced from the existing village and its services. The site is not affected by flooding. There is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures into the sites development	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The development would generate waste and does not promote waste management	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is greenfield	-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	The proposal does not lie within a special landscape area or conservation area and includes no listed buildings.	+
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has the potential to support high quality public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site therefore there is no impact	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	The site is divorced from Fferm Goch which is the nearest village. Although accessible by foot/cycle from the village it is most likely that car journeys would be generated.	-
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The development is proposed for new employment use.	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	Not located within a town centre, therefore no impact	0
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	There is no tourism development proposed therefore no impact	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
1	5	5	2	0	2	0

SA Summary Comments

The site has scored a number of negative effects. Its location is divorced from the existing village of Fferm Goch affecting the distance to facilities and public transport and this would increase the need to travel. The creation of employment would also generate car use. However as the proposal would replace the existing cattle market car use would not be additional to existing traffic attracted to the existing cattle market. This would also support rural diversification and increase rural employment opportunities.

SA Assessment: Land to the north of Waycock Cross, Barry

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site is being considered for a mixed use development of housing and employment. 10ha is to be allocated for employment use within a wider and larger housing allocation. As a large residential development there would be the potential to deliver a significant number of affordable housing units in an area where a significant need has been identified.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	The site is under consideration for a mix of employment (B1 office use) and housing and does not promote community, leisure and recreational facilities, nor would it lead to a loss of a community facility. However given the scale of the proposed development there is likely to be potential for the provision of enhanced and/or new community facilities e.g. sustainable transport measures, play areas.	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend; however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away. However the site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities exist.</p> <p>Future development could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities to address the issues identified above.</p>	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation given its promotion for employment and housing within an area ranked low against the indices of multiple deprivation.	++
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	<p>The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.</p>	<p>Development of this site would not lead to coalescence.</p> <p>The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities however a PROW crosses the site and the openness of the area affords considerable visual amenity.</p>	0

<p>6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</p>	<p>The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances</p> <p>The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources</p> <p>The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures</p>	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access to local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend; however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away. The site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities exist.</p> <p>Future development could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements e.g. walking and cycling facilities to address the issues identified above.</p> <p>Zone B flood risk and surface water flooding areas have been identified within the site and the EA have advised that consideration should be given to surface water disposal and management.</p> <p>Given the scale of the site under consideration, there is scope for the incorporation of renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures. In addition, future development of the site could incorporate sustainable development measures to address issues such as surface water run off.</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>7. To minimise waste</p>	<p>The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).</p>	<p>Future development for employment and housing would generate additional commercial and domestic waste.</p>	<p>--</p>

8. To use land effectively and efficiently	<p>The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating high density development</p>	<p>Development of the site would involve the loss of greenfield land that has been identified as Grade 3 on the 1966 Agricultural Land Classification map.</p> <p>The site is capable of accommodating medium/low density development to reflect the character of development within the immediate vicinity.</p>	<p>--</p>
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	<p>The site is not located within a conservation area and development as proposed would not impact upon a historic garden or building of historic interest.</p> <p>Development of the site is likely to have a detrimental impact upon a number of local and national ecological and landscape designations, including Ancient Woodland, SSSI and SLA. The CCW have raised concerns over the development of the site and the impact that urbanisation of this site would have on the Barry Woodlands SSSI.</p>	<p>--</p>
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	<p>The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.</p>	<p>As an employment site within a wider housing development the site has the potential to develop a high quality public realm. The benefits of which would be felt by the residents and workers, with the potential to extend beyond the site given its prominence/location near the primary road network.</p>	<p>+</p>
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	<p>The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).</p>	<p>Development of the site is likely to have a detrimental impact upon a national ecological designation namely the Barry Woodland SSSI and CCW have raised concerns over the development of the site and the impact that this would have on the designation.</p>	<p>--</p>
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range</p>	<p>The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park</p>	<p>++</p>

	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	<p>Crescent local centre. The site also lies within close proximity to services and facilities at Highlight Park and along Port Road e.g. supermarket, doctors and secondary schools.</p> <p>The site is well located to access local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend; however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away.</p> <p>The site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities currently exist. However, development as proposed could contribute to local sustainable transport improvements.</p> <p>Furthermore, the co-location of employment and residential uses on this site provides the opportunity for employees to live locally thereby reducing significant commuting.</p>	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	<p>The proposal is for 10ha of employment land as part of a wider housing development.</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land and development as proposed would further enhance the employment opportunities within the local area.</p> <p>This employment use is B1 office use to provide an edge of town Business Park location for Barry.</p>	++
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is in close proximity to local, district and town retail centres. However given the relative scale	0

and local centres		of the proposed development to Barry, it is considered unlikely that any future development would have a noticeable affect upon the viability of any of these centres.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The proposal would not contribute to the promotion or development of tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+ /-	?
5	3	3	0	4	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The site is under consideration for a mixed use housing and employment (specifically B1 office use) development. 10ha is to be allocated for employment use within a wider housing allocation. The site is located on the outskirts of Barry and is approximately 3 kilometres from the town's main retail centre and less than 2 kilometres from High Street district centre and Park Crescent local centre. The site is well located to access local bus routes which operate regular services along Pontypridd Road and the A4050 to numerous locations within the Vale. Rail services are accessible from within the town and provide regular and easy access to Cardiff and Bridgend however the nearest station is approximately 2.5 kilometres away. The site is separated from the main built up area of the town by the A4050 and while access via walking and cycling is possible, no crossing facilities exist.

The proposal would involve development of greenfield land that has been identified as Grade 3 on the 1966 Agricultural Land Classification map. Development of the site is likely to have a detrimental impact upon a number of local and national ecological and landscape designations, including Ancient Woodlands, SSSI and SLA. The CCW have raised concerns over the development of the site and the impact that urbanisation of this site would have on the Barry Woodlands SSSI. Zone B flood risk and surface

water flooding have been identified within the site and the EA have advised that consideration should be given to surface water disposal and management.

SA Assessment Criteria: The Triangle Site, Barry Waterfront

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for tourism use therefore would not deliver a mix of housing tenures.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for leisure and tourism development, specifically a hotel, public house and restaurant.</p> <p>It would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km walk away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations. The site is part of the Barry Innovation Quarter which provides services and facilities and is also located approximately 700m away from Barry Waterfront Park which includes a Morrison's superstore.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Given that the site has been promoted for tourism/recreation uses it is likely that there would be a minor positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation resulting from the creation of local employment.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of this site would not lead to coalescence. The site is currently vacant and therefore would not result in the loss of a community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations, therefore sustainable transport is within walking/cycling distance of the site. Around two thirds of the site lies within a B flood risk zone. It is considered that there may be scope to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures into the site.	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site would produce additional waste and no waste management facility is proposed.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is brownfield and given the nature of the surrounding developments would be capable of accommodating high density development.	++

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	The proposal would not affect any of these designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site. Close to the site is the North Hydraulic Pumping House listed building; development of this site could potentially have negative effects on this listed building.	?
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations; sustainable transport is therefore within walking/cycling distance of the site.</p> <p>The site is part of the Barry Innovation Quarter which provides services and facilities and is also located approximately 700m away from Barry Waterfront Park which includes a Morrison's superstore.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The site has been promoted for tourism/recreational uses; hotel, public house and restaurant. Development for these uses would provide local employment albeit at a limited level.	+
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site has been promoted for tourism/recreation uses; a hotel, public house and restaurant. It is unlikely that the proposal would have a significant impact upon the viability of the Vale's town and district centres.	+

		As the site is proposed to be developed to accommodate visitors it could be assumed that a limited benefit would result however this is likely to be highly localised.	
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site has been promoted for tourism (hotel, public house and restaurant) on a currently vacant and prominent site. Development of the site would help to enhance tourism in Barry.	+

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
2	7	3	1	0	1	1

SA Summary Comments

This site is promoted for tourism use, specifically a hotel, public house and restaurant, extent planning permission has previously been granted for a hotel on this site (2011/0745/FUL). The site is located at Barry waterfront and has good access to sustainable transport and existing services and facilities; it is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations. The site is part of the Barry Innovation Quarter which provides services and facilities and is also located approximately 700m away from Barry Waterfront Park which includes a Morrison's superstore.

The site is brownfield and given the nature of the surrounding developments would be capable of accommodating high density development. Around two thirds of the site lies within a B flood risk zone.

SA Assessment Criteria: Land at Nell's Point, Whitmore Bay

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site is not under consideration for housing and will not contribute to additional housing including affordable housing.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is under consideration for tourist related uses that will assist in the ongoing viability of Whitmore Bay. While no definitive final use has been identified, the site is seen as important to the future role of Whitmore Bay and it is likely that any additional facilities would be available and benefit the general population.</p> <p>The site is currently vacant and future development would not result in a loss of a</p>	+

		local facility.	
3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is located within the tourist centre of Whitmore Bay and is easily accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes including walking and cycling, regular rail and bus services. It is likely that future development on this and other sites within the area would contribute to additional or improved sustainable transport provision.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	It is unlikely that development of the site for tourist related uses would contribute significantly to reducing the causes of multiple deprivation, However dependent upon the final use of the site, a level of local employment may be generated.	0
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of the site would not lead to the coalescence of settlements.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is located within the tourist centre of Whitmore Bay and is easily accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes including walking and cycling, regular rail and bus services. It is likely that future development on this and other sites within the area would contribute to additional or improved sustainable transport provision. The site is unaffected by flooding and would not impact upon the quality of water resources. Dependent upon the final uses of the site there may the potential for the incorporation of limited sustainable energy conservation/generation measures. Future development would be required to comply with current energy	++

		conservation requirements.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Any future development would generate additional commercial waste.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	This is a brownfield site within a built up area however it is in a coastal location and future development would be highly visible.	+
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest. The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site lies within the Barry Marine Conservation Area and any future development would need to be sensitive to the requirements of the conservation area as detailed within the conservation area appraisal.	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Being considered for a local tourist related use, the development has the potential to contribute to high quality public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is unaffected by any nationally or internationally designated ecological site or area of archaeological or historical importance.	0
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling. Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	The site is located within the tourist centre of Whitmore Bay and is easily accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes including walking and cycling, regular rail and bus services. It is likely that future development on this and other sites within the area would contribute to additional or improved sustainable transport provision.	++
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	The proposal is for new employment development The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	The site is under consideration for a tourist related use and would therefore generate some additional local employment however this is likely to be limited. The future development of the site would not result in the loss of an	+

		employment site.	
14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site is not located close to a local or district retail centre however dependent upon the future use of the site it could contribute to additional support for the tourist related business at Whitmore Bay.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site is under consideration for tourist related development which would contribute to the enhancement of facilities available within Barry Island.	++

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
4	5	4	2	0	0	0

SA Summary Comments

The assessment of this site generates a strong positive outcome against the sustainability indicators. This results from the location of the site within a tourist area and its consideration for future tourist uses and the fact that the site is readily accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes. No major designations impact upon the site however the site is located within the Barry Marine Conservation Area. Notwithstanding this, the current status of the site does little to enhance this designation and future development is likely to improve rather than detract from the conservation area designation. Any future tourist related uses would assist in supporting the viability of the Barry island tourist centre.

SA Assessment Criteria: The Triangle Site, Barry Waterfront

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Assessment Criteria	Effect
Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability	++
Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability	+
Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
Development at the site will have a slight negative impact on the sustainability.	-
Development at the site will have a very negative impact on sustainability	--
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?
Development at the site would have positive and negative impacts on sustainability	+/-

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<p>The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).</p> <p>Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.</p> <p>The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study</p>	The site has been promoted for tourism use therefore would not deliver a mix of housing tenures.	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	<p>The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p> <p>The site has the potential to provide community facilities.</p>	<p>The site is promoted for leisure and tourism development, specifically a hotel, public house and restaurant.</p> <p>It would not lead to a loss of a community facility.</p>	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	The site is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km walk away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations. The site is part of the Barry Innovation Quarter which provides services and facilities and is also located approximately 700m away from Barry Waterfront Park which includes a Morrison's superstore.	++
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	The development would lead to improved access to employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Given that the site has been promoted for tourism/recreation uses it is likely that there would be a minor positive impact on reducing causes of deprivation resulting from the creation of local employment.	+
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	Development of this site would not lead to coalescence. The site is currently vacant and therefore would not result in the loss of a community facility.	0
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change	The site would not increase the need to travel and or increase travel distances The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	The site is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations, therefore sustainable transport is within walking/cycling distance of the site. Around two thirds of the site lies within a B flood risk zone. It is considered that there may be scope to incorporate renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures into the site.	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The site would produce additional waste and no waste management facility is proposed.	-
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating high density development	The site is brownfield and given the nature of the surrounding developments would be capable of accommodating high density development.	++

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	<p>The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.</p> <p>The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.</p>	The proposal would not affect any of these designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site has potential to develop a high quality public realm.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site. Close to the site is the North Hydraulic Pumping House listed building; development of this site could potentially have negative effects on this listed building.	?
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>The site is well served by public transport and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The site is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations; sustainable transport is therefore within walking/cycling distance of the site.</p> <p>The site is part of the Barry Innovation Quarter which provides services and facilities and is also located approximately 700m away from Barry Waterfront Park which includes a Morrison's superstore.</p>	+
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	<p>The proposal is for new employment development</p> <p>The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.</p>	The site has been promoted for tourism/recreational uses; hotel, public house and restaurant. Development for these uses would provide local employment albeit at a limited level.	+

14. To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	The site has been promoted for tourism/recreation uses; a hotel, public house and restaurant. It is unlikely that the proposal would have a significant impact upon the viability of the Vale's town and district centres. As the site is proposed to be developed to accommodate visitors it could be assumed that a limited benefit would result however this is likely to be highly localised.	+
15. To promote appropriate tourism	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	The site has been promoted for tourism (hotel, public house and restaurant) on a currently vacant and prominent site. Development of the site would help to enhance tourism in Barry.	+

Effect Summary Table

++	+	0	-	--	+/-	?
2	7	3	1	0	1	1

SA Summary Comments

This site is promoted for tourism use, specifically a hotel, public house and restaurant, extent planning permission has previously been granted for a hotel on this site (2011/0745/FUL). The site is located at Barry waterfront and has good access to sustainable transport and existing services and facilities; it is within 100m of a bus stop and under 1km away from Barry and Barry Docks train stations. The site is part of the Barry Innovation Quarter which provides services and facilities and is also located approximately 700m away from Barry Waterfront Park which includes a Morrison's superstore.

The site is brownfield and given the nature of the surrounding developments would be capable of accommodating high density development. Around two thirds of the site lies within a B flood risk zone.



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