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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 2013 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 Directive²,³. 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 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. The SA also draws upon previous SA work of a previous Draft deposit Plan which, while not being progressed by the Vale of Glamorgan, nevertheless forms the basis of many of the Policies in the Deposit LDP. Accordingly, this SA seeks to build upon the previous SA and provide additional analysis of changes and additional Policies, in order to demonstrate the continual development of the Plan and how it has responded at each stage to the SA.

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 10-14

<sup>3</sup> Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

#### 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 in 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 SA of the Deposit Local Development Plan (2012) – The LDP which was the subject of consultation during February 2012 was the subject of an initial SA, with 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 were amendments to the strategic policies, including changes in the wording of some policies, and accordingly, the Strategic Policies as presented in the 2012 Deposit LDP were subject to a further Sustainability Appraisal, which appraisal further informed their wording.

0.18 Current Stage: SA of the Deposit Local Development Plan (2013) – Following the decision of the Vale of Glamorgan Council not to progress with the 2012 Deposit LDP and prepare a new Deposit Plan, a new Plan has been prepared which, while largely building upon the previous Plan and SA work (detailed above), is nevertheless a new Plan.

0.19 Accordingly, this stage of the SA is the appraisal of the 2013 Deposit LDP. This results in the Deposit Plan (including all policies and allocations) being subjected to a sustainability appraisal. As was the case previously, while the Strategic Policies as presented in the Draft Preferred Strategy were subjected to the appropriate SA at that time, there have been further 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. The SA work therefore seeks to reiterate the results of the 2012 appraisal and re-assess all Policies, thus demonstrating the iterative nature of the SA process.

0.20 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 10-14. These matrices are an essential component of the appraisal, and should be read in conjunction with the relevant text.

0.21 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

0.22 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, increased waste generation, and the loss of greenfield land associated with areas of growth identified within the Deposit LDP. 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 Appendices 10-13 provides a summary of the cumulative positive and negative effects of the Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies of the Deposit LDP.

0.24 Notwithstanding these negative outcomes, the 2013 appraisal indicates an overall significant improvement in terms of sustainable outcomes compared to the 2011 appraisal undertaken of the previous Deposit LDP. The appraisal indicates that these improvements stem from the evolution of policies previously contained within the withdrawn Deposit LDP, such as the inclusion of references to health and well being and infrastructure provision. Whilst an increase in negative affects arose as a result of more definitive development proposals within the LDP, the inclusion of additional Managing Development Policies provide further clarification on how future development proposals will be managed thereby improving the certainty as to how growth will be managed.

0.25 More significantly, the assessment highlights enhanced sustainability outcomes as a result of the inclusion of defined key infrastructure requirements (transport, education, and recreation and community facilities) associated with the planned growth over the lifetime of the LDP. For example, the inclusion of new policy MG 7 Community Facilities was considered to be highly positive and would realise positive environmental outcomes. Improved outcomes were also realised for policy MG 6 Provision of Educational Facilities, MG 16 Transport Proposals and MG 25 Open Space Allocations.

0.26 The iterative appraisal of the Deposit LDP has therefore 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, the result of which is a more sustainable plan when compared to findings of the 2011 SA.

#### Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations

0.27 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 Repo	ort 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 3 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 2 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 interrelationship 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 tables at Appendices 10-14.
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 within Section 4 of the report, and appraisal matrices are provides at Appendix 10-13.
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  A pop technical summary of the information provided under	Section 6 of this Report sets out the monitoring framework of the plan.  The Non Tochnical Summary is set out at the
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)**

0.28 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'].

0.29 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.

0.30 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

- 0.31 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.
- 0.32 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. A standard response form has been provided to assist in the commenting on the SA/SEA of the Deposit Plan and is available from the Council's website at <a href="https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp">www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp</a>.
- 0.33 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.

Table 1: Environmental Repo	ort Requirements
Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	
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 issues 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 Appendix 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 3 of this Report.  More detailed baseline information is provided at Appendix 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 2 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 interrelationship 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 tables at Appendices 10-14.
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 within Section 4 of the report, and appraisal matrices are provides at Appendix 10-13.
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  A non-technical summary of the information provided under	Section 6 of this Report sets out the monitoring framework of the plan.  The Non-Technical Summary is set out at the
paragraphs 1 to 9.	beginning of this report

## 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 2013 Deposit 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 guidance<sup>4</sup>. 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Annex 10 of the Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, ODPM, November 2005

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

#### 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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).

#### SA of the Deposit Local Development Plan (2012)

1.24 The LDP which was the subject of consultation during February 2012 was the subject of an initial SA, with 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 were amendments to the strategic policies, including changes in the wording of some policies, and accordingly, the Strategic Policies as presented in the 2012 Deposit LDP were subject to a further Sustainability Appraisal, which appraisal further informed their wording.

## Current Stage: SA of the Deposit Local Development Plan

1.25 Following the decision of the Vale of Glamorgan Council not to progress with the 2012 Deposit LDP and prepare a new Deposit Plan, a new Plan has been prepared which, while largely building upon the previous Plan and SA work (detailed above), is nevertheless a new Plan. Accordingly, this stage of the SA is the appraisal of the 2013 Deposit LDP. As was the case previously, while the Strategic Policies as presented in the Draft Preferred Strategy were subjected to the appropriate SA at that time, there have been further amendments to the strategic policies, including changes in the wording of some policies. Accordingly, the Strategic Policies as presented in the 2013 Deposit LDP have been subject to a further Sustainability Appraisal, which appraisal has further informed their wording. The SA work therefore seeks to reiterate the results of the 2012 appraisal and re-assess all Policies, thus demonstrating the iterative nature of the SA process.

#### Format of the remainder of this report

1.26 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. In addition it re-assesses Policies having regard to the substance of the SA work undertaken on the Deposit Plan (2012) which is no longer being progressed, in order to demonstrate the development of the Policies having regard to such previous appraisal. This also summarises how potential impacts of the LDP on sustainable development can be mitigated, and details the recommendations incorporated into the Deposit LDP to improve its sustainability performance. This section is supported by the appraisal matrices in Appendices 10-13.

**Section 5 –** This summarises the main impacts (both positive and negative) of the Policy framework as a whole.

**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 Theme	s within Plans, Programmes and Policies Reviewed
Theme	Over arching principle
Climate Change	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.
Sustainable Development	To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development this recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.
Sustainable Resources: Energy	To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.
Sustainable Resources: Minerals	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling
Sustainable Resources: Waste	To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging
Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.
Biodiversity and habitat protection	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife habitats
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.
Flood Risk	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public well-being, the economy and the environment.
Landscape & Townscape	To protect and enhance landscape character, encourage

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

#### • Description of Baseline Conditions

- 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 2012 mid year estimates indicate that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is 126,831 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 (2011) indicate that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is set to rise from 126, 700 in 2011 to 132,500 by 2026. Whilst the gender profile will remain largely unchanged with 49% males and 51% females, the age of the population shows a projected increase of 8% in children under 18 and 37% in people of retirement age.
- 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 (2011) shows that of the 78 lower super output areas (LSOA) in the Vale of Glamorgan, 5 LSOAs in Barry fall within the top 10% of most deprived areas in Wales. Particular areas of concern relate to high indices of deprivation in respect of employment, income, education, health and community safety. As a result of these socio economic factors the Welsh Government designated the town as a Strategic Regeneration Area in 2011. The designation will help to provide a focused approach to regeneration and assist in delivering both economic and social benefits to the town
- 2.15 Conversely, many of the other towns and villages in the Vale of Glamorgan are prosperous. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2011) shows that 72 of the LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan are in the top 10% of least deprived areas in Wales. However, whilst the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies a concentration of the most deprived LSOAs in Barry, it is acknowledged that smaller pockets of deprivation also exist within the rural and south eastern corner of the Vale of Glamorgan
- 2.16 In terms of health inequalities, figures from the Public Health Wales Observatory show that life expectancy in the Vale of Glamorgan, as in Wales in general, is increasing. However, this improvement is not experienced equally across all areas with inequality gaps existing between the most and least deprived areas for life expectancy. There are also inequalities in the quality of life relating to healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy. The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) for the Vale of Glamorgan shows, for example, that the gap in life expectancy in males between the most and least deprived fifth is about 8 years. When considering healthy life expectancy the gap is even greater at around 20 years
- 2.17. The proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to Cardiff coupled with the rich and diverse nature of the towns and villages in the area have resulted in significant pressure for new residential development. An average house building rate of 426 dwellings per annum between 1998 and 2009 clearly demonstrates the strength of the housing market. The net result of this pressure is exhibited through relatively high land values and house prices. The Land Registry House Price Index (May 2013) indicated that the average house price in the Vale of Glamorgan was £153,466.
- 2.18 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.
- 2.19. The economic profile of the Vale of Glamorgan is one of diversity. The Employment Land Study (2013) indicates the range of the employment sectors currently operating in the Vale, and identifies that most of the Vale's businesses employ less than ten employees (84.5.%). Almost a third (32.4%) of people in the Vale of Glamorgan are employed in professional and associate professional and technical occupations, compared with the Welsh national average of just over a quarter (26.6%). Conversely, 5.4% of people in the Vale are employed in occupations such as process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations (Welsh national average 8.1%). Hotels and restaurants provide nearly 5.2% of the employment base. The number of persons employed in agriculture and fishing, once dominant in the Vale of Glamorgan, accounts for less than 1% (0.7) of

the employment market, compared to national average of 1.7%.3.12 The Office of National Statistics Annual Population Survey (April 2012-March 2013) indicates that unemployment in the Vale of Glamorgan is 7.9%, significantly below the Welsh average of 8.3%. The Office of National Statistics Survey of Hours and Earnings – resident analysis (2012), indicates that the average salary in the area is £31,263, significantly above the Welsh average of £27,534.

- 2.20 The Council's Employment and Premises Study (2013) indicates that the economic downturn has affected long term employment land take up, identifying an annual requirement over the Plan period of 2.65 hectares (previously 4.1 hectares in the 2007 employment land study). Despite this, the 2013 study indicates that there is a strong demand for small to medium size premises and plots of land, particularly in the Barry area, which attracts business from Cardiff seeking budget accommodation. Additionally, the study identifies that Cowbridge and Penarth support a buoyant office premises market. Consequently, the study recommends that the Council should protect existing employment land and premises, and also work with land owners to bring forward underused/vacant land in areas of demand.
- 2.21 The designation of the 'St Athan Cardiff Airport' Enterprise Zone in September 2011, is of regional importance, and will focus on the aerospace and defence sector. This represents a significant opportunity to bring aerospace related inward investment to the area. A further major employment opportunity is located at the former Bosch factory at M4 Junction 34. This was acquired by Renishaw in 2011 for the purposes of expanding their manufacturing operations along with proposals for a Warehousing and Business Park.
- 2.22 A key factor in the employment market is the proximity of the Vale of Glamorgan to Cardiff. At 2011, annual statistics on commuting published by the Welsh Government, show that at 52%, the Vale has the highest rate of out-commuting in Wales compared to the national Welsh average figure of 30%. The majority of out commuting is commuting into Cardiff (36.3%) and adjacent authorities of Bridgend (4.6%) Rhondda Cynon Taf (2.5%), and Newport (1.6%). Conversely, 17,400 people commute into the Vale to work. Just over a guarter of in-commuters come from Cardiff and 15.5% come from Bridgend.
- 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 27 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), 1 Special Protection Area, 3 Special Areas of Conservation and 1 RAMSAR site.
- 2.26 In terms of cultural heritage, the Vale of Glamorgan has approximately 740 listed buildings, over 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 39 Conservation Areas, 18 areas included in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and 2 areas on the Register of Landscapes of Historic interest in Wales. 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> <li>Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation</li> <li>Increased housing demand / need</li> <li>Increasing house prices</li> <li>Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings</li> <li>Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand</li> <li>Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc.</li> </ul>
	Lack of local facilities	<ul> <li>Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care</li> <li>Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc.</li> <li>Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites</li> <li>Lack of local employment opportunities</li> <li>Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhoose Point, Pencoedtre, Cogan Hall Farm etc.)</li> <li>High level of outward movement and expenditure especially to Cardiff, e.g. services, retail spend, employment etc.,</li> <li>Lack of burial land / crematoria within the Vale</li> <li>Over capacity in schools and falling need / demand for school places in some areas – potential to lead to school closures</li> </ul>
SOCIAL	Access for all	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues</li> </ul>
	Deprivation	<ul> <li>Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth:</li> <li>Low economic activity (e.g. unemployed)</li> <li>Low educational achievement (e.g. Gibbonsdown and Court)</li> <li>Poor health (Barry, Penarth, St. Athan and St. Brides)</li> <li>Income inequality</li> </ul>
	Lack of community spirit	<ul> <li>Missed opportunity to work together as a community</li> <li>Lack of community facilities</li> <li>Lack of community ownership / responsibility</li> <li>Lack of local identity, especially in new developments</li> <li>Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime</li> </ul>

Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan		
	Key Issue	Identifying factors
ENVIRONMENT	Climate change	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Consequences: increased risk of flooding, changes to farming practices (e.g. growing different crops), impact on biodiversity, economic impact, human lifestyle impact etc.</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Waste	<ul> <li>Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year</li> <li>Lack of waste management / recycling facilities</li> <li>Fly-tipping throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Impact of development on built and natural environment	<ul> <li>Visual impact on open countryside / landscape / coast</li> <li>Consequences for biodiversity, flora and fauna – Vale has a large number of statutory and non-statutory designated nature conservation sites</li> <li>Loss of open spaces / recreation (urban and rural)</li> <li>Impact on built environment and threat to cultural heritage</li> <li>The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on sustainable brownfield sites, but this is a dwindling resource</li> <li>Long-term demand for minerals across the South Wales Region</li> <li>Impact on water quality and water resources</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Quality of new development particularly residential	<ul> <li>Poor design – visually uninspiring without local distinctiveness (e.g. public art, finishing materials etc)</li> <li>Lack of local community facilities</li> <li>Estates designed for motorcars - poor permeability for pedestrians and lack of facilities for cyclists</li> <li>Lack of off-street car parking</li> <li>Missed potential for sustainable building design, drainage and materials</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment	<ul> <li>Large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments</li> <li>Insensitive new development damaging built environment</li> <li>Proliferation of highway signs and modern infrastructure in historic towns e.g. Cowbridge.</li> <li>Lack of funding to protect or enhance historic environment</li> <li>Some neglect of listed buildings, conservation areas, ancient monuments etc.</li> <li>Ignorance and complacency</li> <li>Lack of cultural facilities e.g. theatres, museums, art galleries, public art, etc.</li> </ul>

	Table 3: Key Sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan		
	Key Issue	Identifying factors	
ECONOMY	Transport and accessibility	<ul> <li>Congestion at peak times on key routes to Cardiff</li> <li>Inappropriate traffic management measures</li> <li>General lack of parking (e.g. town centres, new housing developments etc)</li> <li>Insufficient public transport (especially in rural Vale)</li> <li>Lack of provision for cyclists and pedestrians</li> <li>Lack of 'park and ride' and 'park and share' sites</li> <li>Increased car ownership</li> <li>Increased reliability on cars for access to goods and services</li> <li>Increasing commuter distances to work</li> <li>Environmental impact of vehicular traffic e.g. noise, emissions etc</li> <li>Continued growth of air freight and passenger transport</li> <li>Increase in total freight movements, but sustained decrease in rail freight</li> <li>Access to MoD St Athan and Cardiff Airport</li> </ul>	
ECONOMY	Retail	<ul> <li>Higher proportion of vacant units in Barry town centre than Cowbridge</li> <li>Congestion, traffic and perceived lack of parking</li> <li>Missed potential for an evening economy – potential for local jobs</li> <li>Growth of out-of-town retail developments especially for food goods e.g. Culverhouse Cross, and in adjoining authorities - Cardiff Bay, Talbot Green.</li> <li>Lack of suitable sites for bulky goods retailers within town centres</li> <li>Infrequent public transport to Cowbridge town centre</li> </ul>	
ECONOMY	Employment	<ul> <li>Limited employment opportunities within Vale</li> <li>Pressure for development for alternative uses on employment sites e.g. retail, car parking, residential etc.</li> <li>Reliance on travel to work by car</li> <li>Existing industrial sites with insufficient infrastructure for HGVs and poor public transport links e.g. Llandow</li> <li>Reliance on Cardiff / Bridgend for employment</li> <li>Decline in traditional agricultural industry</li> <li>Potential for increased home working</li> <li>Rural diversification</li> </ul>	
ECONOMY	Tourism	<ul> <li>Predominance of residential development at Barry Waterfront, Penarth Marina and promenade - not enough mixed use development to encourage tourism</li> <li>Lack of evening economy in Barry, especially Barry Island</li> <li>Growth in tourism has potential to conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, biodiversity, landscape, coast etc.</li> <li>Growth in farm diversification</li> <li>Tourism uses generally accessed by car</li> </ul>	

## 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	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	
Environmental	Aims:	
Economic	Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	
	<ul> <li>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</li> </ul>	
	Provide affordable housing	
	Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	
2. Local Facilitie		
Origin	Objective	
Social	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	
Economic	Aims:	
	<ul> <li>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible</li> </ul>	
	Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	
3. Access for all		
Origin	Objective	
Social	To maintain and improve access for all.	
Environmental	Aims:	
	<ul> <li>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community</li> </ul>	
	<ul><li>Improve public perception of access</li></ul>	
	Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	
	Promote 'life-time' homes	
4. Deprivation		
Origin	Objective	
Social	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	
Economic	Aims:	
	Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education,	
	housing, environment and access, for all.	
	Prevent the isolation of deprived communities	
5. Community S	nirit	
Origin	Objective	
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	
Codiai	Aims:	
	Reduce the fear of crime	
	Provide community facilities	
	<ul> <li>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public</li> </ul>	
	art)	
	<ul> <li>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good</li> </ul>	
	design)	
	accigin/	

Table 4 (Contd.) Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims									
6. Climate Chang	e								
Origin	Objective								
Social	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.								
Environmental	Aims:								
Economic	<ul><li>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</li></ul>								
	<ul><li>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</li></ul>								
	Promote renewable energy generation								
	<ul> <li>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</li> </ul>								
	<ul> <li>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</li> </ul>								
	Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks.								
7. Waste									
Origin	Objective								
Environmental	To minimise waste.								
	Aims:								
	<ul> <li>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)</li> </ul>								
	Provide and promote recycling facilities.  Avaid landfill of wests.								
8. Land use	Avoid landfill of waste								
8. Land use Origin	Objective								
Environmental	To use land effectively and efficiently.								
	Aims:								
	Retain greenfield land								
	<ul> <li>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</li> </ul>								
	<ul> <li>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to</li> </ul>								
	the local context.								
	<ul> <li>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most</li> </ul>								
	versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value.								
	<ul> <li>Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.</li> </ul>								
9. Environmental	Assets								
Origin	Objective								
Environmental	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.								
	Aims:								
	<ul> <li>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats,</li> </ul>								
	landscape, soil.								
	<ul> <li>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</li> </ul>								
	<ul> <li>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation</li> </ul>								
	areas.								
	Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.								
10.0	Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets.								
10. Quality of nev									
Origin	Objective  To provide a high quality environment within all new developments								
Social	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.								
Environmental	Aims:  - Ensure development mosts the needs of current and future users								
	Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.  Promote a sense of community pride (o.g. shared spaces, public art local materials)								
	<ul> <li>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</li> <li>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions</li> </ul>								
	<ul> <li>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</li> <li>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians</li> </ul>								
	Enflance access for cyclists and peacestrains.								
	<ul><li>Provide adequate green spaces.</li><li>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</li></ul>								
	- Trovide adequate verticular parking and manueuviling space.								

	le 4 (Contd.) Vale of Glamorgan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives & Aims									
	age and historic environment									
Origin	Objective									
Social Environmental	<ul> <li>Aims:</li> <li>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</li> <li>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale</li> </ul>									
12. Transport and accessibility										
Origin	Objective									
Social Environmental Economic	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.  Aims:  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	<ul> <li>To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.</li> <li>Aims:         <ul> <li>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</li> <li>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</li> <li>Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</li> <li>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</li> <li>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</li> </ul> </li> </ul>									
14. Retail										
Origin	Objective									
Economic	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.  Aims:  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	To promote appropriate tourism.  Aims: Promote local economic growth through tourism Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).									

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.

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

<sup>\*</sup>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.

	Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal Score Matrix							
++	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 <a href="https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk">www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk</a> 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: Compatib	ility o	f Key L	DP Obj	ective	s with	the SA	A Fram	ework	. Obje	ctives						
Key ++ + 0	Major Positive Effect Positive Effect No Effect/ Neutral	 - +/- ?	Major Negative Effect Negative Effect Positive or Negative Effect Uncertain effect – more information required	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
	bjective																		
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	+	++	+	+	
	<b>6:</b> 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 initially drafted 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 Growth and Managing Development 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 2013

### 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 (2013). This builds upon previous SA work undertaken on the previous deposit LDP (2012) which is no longer being progressed by the vale of Glamorgan.
- 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 Strategic Objectives, the LDP Strategy and Strategic Policies. In addition the Managing Growth and Managing Development sections as well as the site allocations contained within the Deposit Plan have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal.
- 4.4 The Deposit Local Development Plan (2013) has retained the Strategic Objectives, Vision and Strategy set out in the previous Deposit Plan (2012), and consequently it has not been necessary to revisit and re-appraise these elements of the plan.

## SA of Revised Strategic Objectives

4.5 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.

- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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			ple	Se	for	_	a)	age		ently	and		te the	<b>D</b>	JĘ	tality ict	
++	Major Positive Effect		for pec	enhan	ccess	rivatior	nhance	ıd mar		l efficiently	e built		and promo the Vale of theritage	vel an inable	ange c	the vi n, disti	ourism
+	Positive Effect	CTIVE	tunity i	e and ties	orove a	of dep	and e	ses ar hange		ely anc	nce th	quality new	e and if the V nd heri	d to tra susta	rerse r	ihance e's tow	oriate to
+/-	Positive or Negative Effect	OBJECTIVE	oppor using r	promot al facili	ınd imp	auses	protect t	he cau mate c	waste	ffective	d enha nent	hin all	enhanc acter c Iture ar	ne need of more	or a div ınities	n and er the Vale es.	approp
0	No Effect/ Neutral	SA	1.To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	<ol><li>To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities</li></ol>	<ol> <li>To maintain and improve access for all</li> </ol>	4. Reduce the causes of deprivation	<ol><li>To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit</li></ol>	<ol> <li>To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change</li> </ol>	7. To minimise waste	8. To use land effectively and	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	<ol> <li>To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities</li> </ol>	14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.	promote appropriate tourism
-	Negative Effect		SA OBJECTI 1. To provide the opportuni to meet their housing neec 2. To maintain, promote at the range of local facilities 3. To maintain and improvall 4. Reduce the causes of d		o ma'	o min effect	o min	o use	o pro ural ei	10. To provide environment w developments	To pr llity ar morga	To read the solution of	13. To pr local job	To ma I viabili I local	T0		
_	Major Negative Effect		1.T to r	2.7 the	3. T	4. F	5. T con	6. T the	7. T	8. 1	9. T nati	dev dev dua		Glal Glal TZ. ena		and and	15.
	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 eater access to sustainable forms of transport.	and	0	+	+	++	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	0
	enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's historic, built, and natu	ıral	+/-	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	++
	nhance and promote community facilities and services in	the	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.		ales	0	0	0	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	+	+
9: To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable development and quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents		0	++	0	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/	++	+/-	++	+/-	+	++	++	
	at development within the Vale of Glamorgan uses land be ficiently; and to promote the sustainable use and natural resources.	oth	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+/ -	+/-	0

# SA of the LDP Strategy

- 4.8 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"
- 4.9 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.
- 4.10 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'.
- 4.11 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'.
- 4.12 Additionally, in September 2011, the Welsh Government (WG) announced the designation of the St Athan-Cardiff Enterprise Zone, focussing on the aerospace and defence sector, representing a significant opportunity to bring aerospace related inward investment to the area. 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"

4.13 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 Strategic Policy SP2 indicates the provision of a Strategic Site at the Airport, which is also referred to under Policy SP5 and Managing Growth Policy MG10, all of which have been subjected to SA.

## SA of Deposit Plan Strategic Policies

4.14 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 re-assessed. The findings of each re-assessment, a comparison with the previous findings and a list of recommendations arising from the assessments are set out below. An assessment of the findings by policy group is set out at the end of each policy group, and an assessment of the whole of the policy framework is set out at the end of this chapter. A full record of the appraisal is provided at Appendix 10. Changes to the policies in light of the SA are provided at Table 9.

### POLICY SP1 - DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 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.

- 4.17 The Policy has been amended by the addition of 2 new criteria relating to delivery of key infrastructure and promoting healthy living.
- 4.18 The amended policy has realised a more positive assessment than the original policy, both in terms of the number and severity of the positive results. This is, however, offset to a limited degree by a slight increase in severity of negative results. This implies that the amendments to the policy have provided more definition, which reflects the inclusion of the additional criteria. Overall the policy realises a positive overall result.
- 4.19 The assessment has raised one issue for further consideration and this has been set out in table 9 below.

### POLICY SP2 - STRATEGIC SITES

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.20 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.
- 4.21 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.
- 4.22 The SA recommended that the performance of the policy could be improved through the inclusion of measures to protect the maritime environment.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.23 The policy has only been the subject of one amendment and that is the change of reference from the former Strategic Opportunity Area to now refer to the St Athan Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone.
- 4.24 As would be expected the assessment of the amended policy realised an almost identical assessment to that received by the original policy. The only exception to this being a slight increase in severity of a negative effect. However, this minor change has not altered the overall outcome of the assessment, which concludes the policy to be positive in sustainability terms.

### POLICY SP3 - RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENT

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.25 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.
- 4.26 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.27 The policy has been subject to just one amendment, namely the addition of a statement that favours development that will deliver key infrastructure.

4.28 The assessment of the amended policy has only realised minor differences to the assessment of the original policy, notably strengthening the position in respect of provision of range and type and mix of housing. However, the assessment maintains highly polarised results and, whilst the positive result slightly outweighs the negative ones, the overall assessment concludes the policy to be neutral in effect.

### POLICY SP4 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVISION

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.29 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.
- 4.30 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.
- 4.31 On the basis of the above, the SA recommended a number of changes to enhance the sustainability performance of the policy. Namely;
  - i. 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.
  - ii. 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.
  - iii. 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.

### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.32 Only two changes to the policy have been made, namely a change in the provision of units (which reflect the change in circumstances and time) and that affordable housing outside settlement limits is covered by a specific exceptions policy.

4.33 Neither change has resulted in changes to the assessment, although the position in respect of the exceptions policy would normally have realised more positive effects, but this had already been taken into account in the original assessment. The policy remains slightly negative and will realise negative effects, although this would be expected from a policy that focuses on a very defined type of development.

### POLICY SP5 - EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.34 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.
- 4.35 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.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.36 The policy has been changed significantly so that it now only sets out the overall land requirement for employment use (with a separate policy allocating the actual sites), where previously it focussed on the 3 main sites at St Athan, the airport and Junction 34.
- 4.37 Due to the lack of spatial direction, the policy realises significant additional and significantly more severe, negative effects. The increase in negativity in the assessment relates directly to the loss of greenfield land (and associated ecological impacts) and sustainable transport issues. These reflect uncertainty over location. Whilst this assessment, in isolation, may raise cause for concern, it is likely that correspondingly positive effects will be realised in the assessments of the policies that deal with the specific allocations and these would, to some extent, ameliorate the negative findings for this assessment, which is considered in the SEA Report. Overall this policy will realise negative effects.

## POLICY SP6- RETAIL

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.38 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.
- 4.39 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.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.40 The policy has been amended to address the provision of retail land for convenience and comparison. No other changes have been made.
- 4.41 The assessment results have only changed slightly, in comparison with the original policy assessment, with a slight increase in negative effects and a corresponding increase in double positives. These changes have not altered the original conclusion that the policy is strongly positive and will realise positive effects.

## POLICY SP7 - TRANSPORTATION

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.42 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.
- 4.43 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.44 The Policy has been changed by the inclusion of cycling and bus priority allocations and the inclusion of additional detail on the allocated schemes. It should also be noted that the proposed rail link to the airport is no longer allocated.
- 4.45 The inclusion of the cycling and bus allocations will derive positive impacts on the assessment, whilst the omission of the airport rail link will have correspondingly negative impacts. The assessment results show a marginal increase in negative numbers, but the overall conclusion from the assessment, given the high level of positive results, is that the policy will realise positive effects.

# POLICY SP8 - SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.46 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.
- 4.47 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

- 4.48 The policy has been subject of a slight rewording, which changes the emphasis of the policy from allocating sites for waste management facilities to identifying areas that are considered suitable.
- 4.49 Whilst the emphasis of the policy has changed, the effect of the policy remains the same and this is borne out by the fact that the assessment realises the same results as that realised in the original assessment. As such the policy remains neutral in overall effect.

### POLICY SP9 - MINERALS

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.50 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy generally scored neutrally against the SA objectives, with positives outcomes realised in respect of the protection of land and promoting the sustainable use of minerals and secondary aggregates.
- 4.51 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.52 The policy has been amended by the reorganisation of the policy rather than a specific wording or textual change. As a result the policy content remains unaffected and the assessment realised the same results as those realised by the original policy. Consequently the policy maintains the outcome of the original assessment that concluded that the policy would be neutral in effect.

### POLICY SP10 - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.53 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy scored positively in respect of environmental factors directly associated 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.
- 4.54 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.55 The policy has been amended by seeking to preserve rather than protect and by introducing architectural quality into the policy. Whilst the assessment realises a slight increase in positivity, this remains insignificant in terms of the overall assessment. Given the high level of positive results realised by this assessment it can only be concluded that the policy retains is positive nature identified in the assessment of the original policy.

### POLICY SP11 - TOURISM AND LEISURE

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.56 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy scored positively in respect of social and economic factors, realising a number of negative 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.
- 4.57 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.58 The policy has been changed to include the protection of existing tourist facilities, as well as promoting new opportunities. This change, which was an issue that was raised in the first assessment, has realised the

increased positive effects reported by the assessment. Whilst the assessment still realises a high level of negative results, these are outweighed by the increasing numbers of positive results, which means that the assessment is positive and will realise slight positive effects when implemented.

#### STRATEGIC POLICY OVERVIEW 2013

Summary Of Results – Strategic Policies							
Decults for Delicy Crown Dy Assessment Indicator		+	+/-	0	-	-	?
Results for Policy Group By Assessment Indicator	4	27	2	39	5	2	0
Individual Assessment Results By Type (Objectives)		+	+/-	0	-	-	?
		44	17	61	17	6	2
Individual Assessment Results By Type (All Indicators)		+	+/-	0	-	-	?
		524	131	1341	284	45	40
Policy Outcomes By Policy		Positive Neu		ıtral	Negative		
		6		3		2	
Comparison of Results Between Assessments By		+	+/-	0	-	-	?
Indicator Type (All Indicators)	3	-12	3	-11	23	15	-21

4.59 There are 11 policies within the Strategic Policies section. These policies set the structure for the policy framework to deliver the LDP strategy. As such it is important that these policies set the right balance between promoting development and preserving and protecting important elements in the environment. In order to strike such a balance it has to be accepted that some policies will have negative effects, particularly those that allocate land for specific uses. It should be noted, however, that just because a single policy may have negative effects, it does not mean that the LDP or its strategy are flawed or unsustainable. Allocation policies often realise negative results because their impact on land (particularly greenfield) gives rise to negatives and these are not always outweighed by positives for their provision. However, other policies will realise positive results (and some very high positives) and these will counterbalance or even outweigh the negatives when considered together. Consequently the sustainability of the policies and the plan can only be considered when the policies are considered together. A summary of all policies is provided at Section 5 of the SA to consider the overall results for the plan as a whole.

4.60 The overall outcome for the strategic policies is very positive, with the policies receiving a high level of positive results, both from a policy and an assessment indicator point of view. In terms of the assessment indicators the policies realise nearly 40% of the indicators are positive, whilst less than 10% are negative. It is a similar picture when looking at the individual assessment results, which again show similar levels of positive and negative results. So it can safely be concluded that the Strategic Policies are positively contributing to meeting the SEA Objectives.

4.61 It is also a similar situation when the result of each policy is considered. Over half of the policies have realised a positive overall result, compared to negative results, which amount to less than 20%. Again the positive results heavily outweigh the negative ones. The two negative policies relate to affordable housing and employment provision, both of which allocate land for development and have an element of unrestricted development (affordable housing in rural areas and rural diversification) that would inevitably result in negative assessment results. It should be noted, however, that the negative policies are heavily outweighed by the positive policies and, as such, it can be concluded that the policies are contributing towards delivering more sustainable development.

4.62 This is the second time that the policies have been assessed, with the policies being amended as a result of recommendations made by the first assessment in conjunction with other issues that have been raised. A comparison between the two assessments would enable a conclusion to be drawn on whether the policies are more sustainable as a result of the changes that have been made (which would be the assumption) and to this extent Appendix 15 includes a table identifying such a comparison. The Strategic Policies have actually realised an increase in the number of negative results, at the expense of neutral and slightly positive results. However, this is due to the fact that the amendments to the policies have made them more definitive, which means that direct effects can more easily be identified. It is the case that the more vague a policy is, the more positive the assessment, purely because adverse impacts are harder to define. Whilst receiving more negatives of the policies does raise concern, the changes that have been made have realised high levels of positive results and as such are not having a negative effect. This issue will need to be considered in the plan overview to determine whether this has had an overall negative effect.

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

4.63 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. Recommendations marked in italics are those that have emerged from the 2013 appraisal.

	Table 0.S.A. Decommended Changes to	o Stratogic Policies
Policy	Table 9 SA Recommended Changes to	
Policy SP1	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.	Responses and Changes to LDP  1. Noted. Delete "to reduce congestion" from criteria 4.  2. Noted. This issue is covered in Policy MD 1(6) – "makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings." No change.  3. Noted. Delete "Providing positive management of" from criteria 5 and replace with "Protecting and enhancing"
	3. Policy only seeks the positive management of built and natural assets. Addressing their protection and enhancement would realise significant positive effects.	
Amended Policy Assessment SP1	The policy does not include any references to either brownfield development or restoring contaminated land to beneficial use, which would be associated with the regeneration of Barry Waterfront and would have implications for other sites and developments as well. Express reference would realise further positive effects.	Noted, but as above this issue is covered in Policy MD 1(6) – "makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings." No change.

	Table 9 SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies						
Policy SP2	SEA/SA Recommendations  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.	Responses and Changes to LDP  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."					
SP4	<ol> <li>The policy only addresses the required level of provision of affordable housing. The policy should address the spatial delivery of affordable housing as well.</li> <li>The Reasoned Justification does not qualify the issue of RSLs being able to develop anywhere (outside settlement boundaries).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Noted. Paragraph 5.43 amended to reflect concerns. Reference to policies MG1, MG2, MG5 and MG6 added.</li> <li>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."</li> <li>Add the following sentence to the end of paragraph 5.43: "The council will expect the provision of new affordable housing to be constructed to Welsh Quality Housing Standards and include measures for managing the reduction of energy use through construction and occupation."</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>					

	Table 9 SA Recommended Changes to Strategic Policies						
Amended Policy Assessment SP4	SEA/SA Recommendations  One issue that remains from the original assessment is that the policy does not address spatial distribution, which realises a number of unclear or negative effects, which could be reverted to positives is more clearly expressed	Responses and Changes to LDP  Noted. However, the spatial distribution of affordable housing is intrinsically linked to the spatial distribution of housing allocations within the Deposit LDP, as these allocations are the key mechanism for the delivery of affordable housing. Further consideration of the spatial distribution of housing allocations as well as future windfall development is, however, considered in more detail in the background papers.					
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.	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	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.	<ol> <li>Noted. This issue is addressed in national planning guidance. Sustainable development is addressed through a number of policies in the Plan.</li> <li>Policy MD 1 criteria 6 amended to read "Promotes sustainable construction and makes beneficial use of previously developed land and buildings."</li> <li>Noted but this is contained in national planning guidance.</li> </ol>					

## Sustainability Appraisal - Managing Growth Policies

4.64 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

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.65 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 to 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.
- 4.66 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.
- 4.67 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.68 There are two main changes that have been made to this policy, which both derive from the same issue, namely the reduction of the flexibility allowance from 10% to 5%. Given that the policy is an allocation policy for total housing land release, the reduction of the flexibility figure is a minor change that would be unlikely to realise any significant change from the original assessment. Indeed the results are the same as the original assessment and, as such, the conclusion of the original assessment is reaffirmed. The positive and negative effects of the policy cancel each other out and as such the policy is considered to be neutral in effect.

### POLICY MG2 - HOUSING ALLOCATIONS

#### 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.69 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.
- 4.70 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 release of brownfield sites in the early stages of the plan was also seen as a significant factor.

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

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.72 Whilst the arrangement and specific site allocations have been changed, the basic tenet of the policy remains unaltered, i.e. the allocation of land for residential use in all types of settlement and on both brownfield and greenfield land. As such this assessment realises virtually identical results as the original assessment. The only difference in results is a slight increase in unclear effects, due to locational issues, and a corresponding decrease in positive/negative effects.
- 4.73 Given the above the policy remains neutral in effect, with the positive and negative results largely cancelling each other out.

### POLICY MG3: STRATEGIC SITE AT BARRY WATERFRONT

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.74 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.
- 4.75 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.76 This policy has changed little since the original assessment, with the only changes relating to updating of the position of available land for the various uses, i.e. some of the proposed development has been developed and so should no longer be allocated. However the Reasoned Justification is more thorough in its explanation and this has lead to a number of changes in assessed effects, due to an increase in information.
- 4.77 Firstly a number of single negative effects have changed to double positives, reflecting a more negative effect upon climate change issues. However these are more than offset by the increase in both single and double positive results relating to increased accessibility. Overall the policy remains quite strongly positive, realising positive effects if implemented.

### POLICY MG4 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.78 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
- 4.79 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.80 There are only minor changes to this policy, which set the affordable housing requirement as minimum standards rather than set targets. The main changes in respect of this policy relate to the Reasoned justification, which provide factual information in respect of the Housing Viability Study and on how the requirement will work. However the overall policy content of the policy has not changed too significantly.
- 4.81 Given that the policy applies to all residential development, a number of results have changed to uncertain effects as a result of locational differences, with corresponding changes to single positive and positive/negative results. However the overall assessment maintains a balance between positive and negative results, with a slight positive slant, and, as a result the policy is considered to have neutral effects.

### POLICY MG5 - GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.82 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 be relatively low thereby realising an overall neutral effect.
- 4.83 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.84 Whilst there are no real changes to the policy, the Reasoned Justification has been amended to include background justification for the allocation and details of the site itself. The detail provided in the Reasoned Justification raises two issues that have had a marked influence on the assessment results. Firstly part of the site comprised of a former civic amenity site that offers positives for being brownfield, but has scored badly on climate change issues as it removes a recycling/waste reduction site (although such facility has been replaced by a Modern Household Waste Recycling Centre). Secondly the largest part of the site is greenfield and this has scored badly in terms of ecology and loss of greenspace.
- 4.85 Overall the results have seen a significant reduction in positive results, but only a moderate increase in severity of negative effects. The largest change is the move from neutral to positive/negative effects, which directly relates to the conflicting issues associated with a site comprised of part brownfield and part greenfield development.
- 4.86 The overall result for the policy can only be concluded to be negative. However, when considered in the plan context the proposed development is for 18 permanent pitches, which is a very small-scale development. Consequently the policy is likely to have little if any real effect on the environment as other policies are likely to have much large and widespread effects that will outweigh the effects of this site. As a result the policy is likely to be neutral in its effect.

### POLICY MG 6 - PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

### 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

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

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.89 The policy has been amended by the inclusion of additional school allocations and the inclusion of provision on existing sites to accommodate growth related to development allocated in the plan. The amendments to the policy have changed both the nature and content of the policy and the assessment results have changed almost across the board, albeit not significantly.
- 4.90 The original policy allocated a small number of sites for new schools that were primarily required to meet the needs for 21st century schools. These allocations were seeking to address existing issues. The amended policy incorporates allocations for new schools and the provision for extension to existing sites to accommodate requirements resulting from planned growth. The amendments to the policy have introduced an element of uncertainty (greenfield or brownfield development) and this has manifested the slight change in positive/negative results and realised a negative result for the loss of greenfield land. By contrast the same changes have softened the double negative result related to sustainable transport and reducing need to travel.
- 4.91 The small-scale nature of the changes in results have not altered the overall effect of the policy, which remains in balance between positive and negative results and is likely to be neutral overall.

#### POLICY MG7 - PROVISION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- 4.92 This is a new policy that has not been previously assessed.
- 4.93 This policy sets out the allocations for known community facilities and makes provision for facilities in settlements where a need arises. The policy makes four specific allocations for community facilities as part of mixed-use developments.
- 4.94 The assessment has realised a high level of positive results with 15 double positive results, for meeting existing and future needs and providing local and community facilities, and 42 single positive results relating to a broad range of social and environmental factors. By contrast no negative results have been realised, with only 9 positive/negative results identifying any negative elements in the policy. 9 Unclear results have also been realised, but these relate to site-specific matters and would normally be expected from a policy that has little specific allocation.
- 4.95 With a high level of positive results and no negative results, this policy can only be considered to be highly positive and will realise positive effects on the environment when implemented.

## POLICY MG8 - PROVISION OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.98 The policy has been amended significantly. Originally the policy only sought to identify improvements at one site, namely Llandough Hospital. The amended policy extends the provision to include provision of facilities

at other locations and also addresses the desire for integration with other services and facilities. Due to the need to close other sites, the allocation at Llandough Hospital has a significant negative element. The amended policy broadens the policy's scope and, as a result, realises significantly higher levels of positive results related to social and environmental factors, which have all come from original neutral results.

4.99 The increased levels of positive results are not sufficient to change the original conclusion that, overall, the policy is neutral, but it does indicate that, when implemented, the policy could realise some positive effects, albeit small ones.

## POLICY MG9 - EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 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.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.102 This policy has been re-arranged and has some additional Reasoned Justification setting out a little more detail, but the main tenet of the policy, i.e. the allocation of a mixture of greenfield and brownfield land for employment development, remains unchanged. Consequently the assessment realises the same results as those realised by the assessment of the original assessment. Overall the positive and negative results balance each other so the overall effect of the policy is neutral.

POLICY MG10 - STRATEGIC SITE ADJACENT TO CARDIFF AIRPORT AND PORT ROAD RHOOSE (Formerly Policy MG4: Strategic Site at St Athan and MG13: Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose)

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.103 The SA of the policy (St Athan) 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.
- 4.104 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.
- 4.105 The SA of the policy (Airport/Port Road) 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.
- 4.106 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.107 This policy is an amalgamation of 2 policies formerly assessed as MG4 (Strategic Site at St Athan Opportunity Area) and Additional Policy MG13 (Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road). For comparison purposes this assessment has been compared with the assessment for MG4.
- 4.108 This policy is an amalgamation of two original policies that allocated employment land for specialised industries (aerospace, research & development) at the two sites. Whilst the Reasoned Justifications for the sites has been added to, providing additional detail for the sites, the policy element remains generally intact. The original assessments identified that the proposals for both sites suffered from issues related to sustainable transport, which is exacerbated by the fact that one of the specialised industries is the aerospace industry, and development on greenfield land. These issues realised significant double negative results in original assessments.
- 4.109 This assessment has realised the same high level of negative effects as realised in the original assessment, reflecting that the policy content of the policy has not changed. This is further supported by the fact that this assessment has realised the same results as the original assessment for policy MG4. As a result this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is negative in effect.

## POLICY MG11 - LAND SOUTH OF JUNCTION 34 M4 (HENSOL)

- 4.110 This is a new policy that has not previously been assessed.
- 4.111 The policy allocates land south of Junction 34 of the M4 for employment use. The site comprises the former Bosch plant and a large amount of greenfield land. In SEA terms, employment policies often tend to fair badly when considered against climate change factors. This site is in a location that would encourage car travel, and utilises a significant amount of greenfield land. As a result the assessment of the policy has revealed 21 double negative effects in relation to sustainable transport, loss of greenfield land and climate change factors. In addition to this, the assessment also realises 21 single negative results, primarily based upon impacts on environmental/ecological/cultural factors.
- 4.112 By contrast the assessment realises only 9 double positive results (for providing employment) and 12 single positive results relating to secondary issues associated with employment provision. The fact that only 6 positive/negative results and no uncertain results were realised imply that the policy will have direct effects.
- 4.113 Even though there are a significant number of neutral results, the number and severity of the negative results can only lead to the conclusion that the policy is negative and will result in negative effects

## POLICY MG12 - RETAIL HIERARCHY

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.116 This policy has been amended by the inclusion of edge f centre and out of town locations into the retail hierarchy. However the policy remains an administrative action and as such has no policy content. As a result

this assessment realises the same 237 neutral effects as the original assessment. As a result there is no material change to the policy and this assessment reaches the same conclusion as the original assessment, that the policy is not assessable and can only realise neutral effects:

### POLICY MG13 - EDGE AND OUT OF TOWN RETAILING AREAS

- 4.117 This is a new policy that has not previously been assessed.
- 4.118 The policy sets out the policy restrictions that apply to the areas identified under the retail hierarchy policy as being edge of centre or out of town. The policy is restrictive, seeking to focus retail development in existing centres, but allowing retail development where a need has been justified and suitable provision cannot be found in more appropriate locations. The policy is, therefore, both restrictive and permissive and as such there is likely to be a certain tension between the two elements when assessed.
- 4.119 The assessment has realised a significant number of positive/negative results reflecting the inherent conflict within the policy. However the assessment realised strong positive results, based upon user needs, local centres and employment opportunities. By contrast the assessment realised just 9 negative results, all single negatives. These were focussed on effects on biodiversity and air pollution.
- 4.120 Overall the policy realises significantly more positive than negative results and, despite the fact that a large number of neutral results were realised, the policy is considered to be positive and will have positive effects when implemented.

### POLICY MG14 - NON A1 RETAIL USES WITHIN TOWN AND DISTRICT RETAIL CENTRES

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.121 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy realised positive effects across a broad range of SA objectives these include: 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.
- 4.122 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.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.123 This policy has only been amended by the inclusion of a statement in the Reasoned Justification that addresses primary, secondary and tertiary retail areas. As such the policy has not been amended and this assessment realises the same results as those realised in the original assessment. As a result this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

### POLICY MG15 - NON A1 RETAIL USES WITHIN LOCAL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SHOPPING CENTRES

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.124 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.
- 4.125 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 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.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.126 The policy has been slightly amended to provide greater protection for A1 uses in the centres. As a result the assessment has realised more positive effects, changing the only single negative result to neutral and realising an additional 9 single positive results. All of these positive moves are based upon protection of existing uses and the built fabric, reflecting the improved protection of A1 uses.
- 4.127 The original assessment concluded that even though the assessment realised more positive results than negative results, the policy remained neutral overall. However this assessment has removed the negative results and all result changes have been more positive than their original assessment. As a result the policy is now considered to be slightly positive overall.

### POLICY MG16 - TRANSPORT PROPOSALS

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.128 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.
- 4.129 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.130 The policy has been amended by the addition of a number of new bus, rail and cycling based allocations, as well as a number of highway improvements and a park and ride facility. Transport policies often receive Jekyll and Hyde style assessments, as they receive positives for the sustainable transport elements (bus, cycle, walking, rail) and negatives for highway improvements. Whilst this is true of this policy, the policy clearly links the highway improvements to planned developments and, as a result, the negatives for the highway improvements have been minimised. By contrast the increased number and scope of sustainable transport measures has resulted in the increased severity of the positive effects.

4.131 Whilst these assessment results have shown a positive slant, the policy remains neutral overall, although the possibility of realising positive effects when the policy is implemented has been enhanced

### POLICY MG17 - SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.132 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.
- 4.133 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"

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.134 The policy has only been subject of minor changes but the overall tenet of the policy has changed subtly from resisting anything that detracts from the character of the SLA to resisting anything that causes unacceptable harm. This slight loosening of the protection has realised a few changes in results from the original assessment. A small number of more positive results were realised, based on climate change and countryside protection factors, whilst a small number of negative results were also realised for restrictions on rural diversification.
- 4.135 However, despite the changes the policy remains neutral due to the overwhelming number of neutral results that the assessments realised. The positive and negative results are not significant enough to influence the position and will, due to their low numbers, cancel each other out.

# POLICY MG18 - GREEN WEDGES

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.136 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.
- 4.137 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.138 Only minor wording amendments have been made to the Reasoned Justification, with no changes being made to the policy itself. Given this the assessment would normally have been expected to realise the same results as the original assessment. However, in a couple of instances it was felt that the results for a factor had been understated and should be revised to reflect more positively on the policy. As a result one set of negative results were amended to neutral and one set of positive results were amended to double positive. As a result this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

### POLICY MG19 - SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.139 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.
- 4.140 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.141 The policy has been reworded to address unacceptable impact and to provide specific policy content that was originally included in the Reasoned Justification. Amendments to the Reasoned Justification have also been made to include factual information. Overall the general tenet of the policy remains unchanged. However, in re-assessing the policy a fundamental change in perception was agreed by the assessors in relation to the issue of whether SINCs should be classed as facilities. The original assessment assumed that SINCs were facilities and, as a result, the assessment realised a significant number of positive results based on that assumption. In the view of the assessment team for the re-assessments this gave the policy an overly positive assessment result, which distorted the factors addressing the provision of community and local facilities. Consequently, for the purposes of re-assessment, it has been assumed that the SINC designations are not facilities.
- 4.142 The change in position has realised as significant number of changes, most directly relating to the change of 54 positive results to neutral results. The majority of these are a direct result of the change of position and do not indicate that the policy is less sustainable. The only other changes are a small number of single negative results relating to restrictions on renewable energy and rural diversification.
- 4.143 Overall the policy remains neutral.

### POLICY MG20 - DEVELOPMENT IN MINERALS SAFEGUARDING AREAS

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.144 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.
- 4.145 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.

### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.146 The policy has been completely amended by the removal of the allocations and the rewording of the policy to provide a criteria-based policy. The Reasoned Justification has been similarly reworded to reflect the amended policy.

4.147 Given the significant change to establish a criteria-based policy, it would be expected that the assessment results would be more negative, which is normally the case for restrictive, criteria-based policies. To some extent this is true, with a slight increase in double negative effects. However this is the only real change in the assessment scores, which undoubtedly reflects the fact that the tenet of the policy remains the protection of mineral reserves for their ultimate extraction. Even with this change this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

### POLICY MG21 - BUFFER ZONES

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.148 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.
- 4.149 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.150 The policy has been amended slightly to require that development has demonstrated that it would not be unacceptably affected by the mining operation and the Reasoned justification has been amended to confirm that a standard buffer zone distance of 200 metres has been applied.
- 4.151 The slight change in the policy introduces an element of additional protection that is reflected by the assessment results. There is a reduction in the number of single positive effects realised and a corresponding increase in neutral results, which indicates that he policy is not as positive as the original. However the changes are small in scale and this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

### POLICY MG22 - DORMANT MINERAL SITES

### 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

- 4.154 The policy has been revised to remove the designations and provide a policy statement for dormant mineral sites. The Reasoned Justification has also been reworded significantly, taking account of the removal of the designations from the policy and including additional factual information regarding some of the sites. The result of the changes is that the policy is not as protectionist as it was originally, due primarily to the removal of the designations from the policy itself, and the assessment results reflect this.
- 4.155 As can be seen an equal amount of single positives and single negatives have been changed to neutral results, reflecting less definition in the policy. However, it should also be noted that the assessment has not identified any negative effects of the policy, again reflecting the reduced definition in the policy, as it is generally the case that the more specific and defined a policy is the easier it is to identify potential effects, hence they receive higher numbers of positive and negative results. However, despite the changes and the different

assessment results, this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

## POLICY MG23: MINERAL WORKING

- 4.156 This is a new policy that has not been previously assessed.
- 4.157 This policy sets out the policy relating to non-allocated mineral related developments. The policy is a criteria-based policy that sets the framework for considering mineral developments. Normally criteria-based policies realise a high level of positive and negative results, reflecting the definitive nature of the policies. However, this policy has realised a small number of positive results and only three single negative results. This is due to the policy seeking to protect important factors, whilst not preventing mineral developments from taking place.
- 4.158 The policy realises 15 double positive results related to recycling, biodiversity protection and meeting user needs. The assessment also realised 33 single positive results across a broad range of factors, particular those aimed at protecting important elements in the built and natural environment. Conversely the assessment only realised 3 single negative results related to locating development in sustainable locations. The only other results identified were 186 neutral results.
- 4.159 Despite the fact that the positive results significantly outweigh the negative results, they are not sufficient to outweigh the huge number of neutral results that the policy realised. As a result the policy can only be considered to be neutral overall

### POLICY MG24 - GLAMORGAN HERITAGE COAST

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.160 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.
- 4.161 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 within the Heritage Coast

- 4.162 The policy has been amended by slight wording changes and the addition of a statement relating to restrictions on development that would adversely affect the character of the Heritage Coast. The Reasoned Justification has also been amended slightly to include a definition of low impact tourism. The principal change to the policy content is the restriction of development that, as a protectionist policy, would be expected to realise a greater disparity between positive and negative effects. The assessment results bear this out with an increase in double positive results (albeit with a slight reduction in single positive results) and an increase in single negative results as well.
- 4.163 Despite the changes in results, the policy still realises over a third of the results as positive and, as such, overall the policy is considered to be positive in outcome

### POLICY MG25 - PUBLIC OPEN SPACE ALLOCATIONS

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.166 The policy has been reworded and amended quite significantly, with the incorporation of provision for recreational facilities, an increase in the number of identified sites and the addition of a statement making provision for open space in areas of need as a result of development. In support of these changes the Reasoned Justification has also been amended to provide factual information relating to the policy changes. These changes have broadened the scope of the policy, which would be likely to realise more defined effects.
- 4.167 The assessment has realised a significant number of additional positive effects, which relate to meeting users needs and promoting better developments and environments. These accurately reflect the changes made to the policy. By contrast no further negative results were identified.
- 4.168 Overall the changes made to the policy have resulted in a more positive assessment result than previously, which reinforces the original assessment conclusion that the policy is positive overall, and will realise positive effects when implemented.

### POLICY MG26 - TOURISM AND LEISURE FACILITIES

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.169 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.
- 4.170 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.

- 4.171 This policy has been significantly amended in terms of its content and intent even though the policy has only had limited wording changes. The original policy sought tourism and leisure developments in Barry. The amended policy seeks year round tourism and leisure development throughout the county borough and specifically at 3 sites. As a result the policy is much more widespread and generic than the original. The Reasoned Justification has also been amended to reflect the policy changes and provide some detail on the allocated sites.
- 4.172 The assessment has realised a more negative result with an additional 6 double negative results, compounded by the loss of 9 single positives and 3 double positives. In addition to this the more definitive policy has resulted in the assessment changing 21 uncertain responses, with an increase in both neutral and positive/negative responses.

4.173 Despite the assessment result differences, the positive results still significantly outweigh the negatives and whilst the number of neutral results has increased the policy remains strongly positive overall.

## MANAGING GROWTH POLICY OVERVIEW (2013)

Summary Of Results – Managing Growth Policies							
Decults for Delieu Croup Dy Assessment Indicator		+	+/-	0	-		?
Results for Policy Group By Assessment Indicator	3	20	3	46	4	2	1
Individual Assessment Results By Type (Objectives)		+	+/-	0	-	-	?
		90	33	199	29	15	0
Individual Assessment Results By Type (All Indicators)		+	+/-	0	-		?
		940	248	4115	399	130	66
Policy Outcomes By Policy		Positive		Neutral		Negative	
		7		17		2	
Comparison of Results Between Assessments By Indicator Type (All Indicators)		+	+/-	0	-		?
		-81	36	15	0	21	-21

- 4.174 There are 26 Policies that comprise the Managing Growth set of policies. The purpose of these policies is to make provision for development to ensure that the plan meets the needs of the area for the end of the plan period. To do this, the policies perform one of three functions; they either allocate land for specific types of development, or they identify land for protection from development, or they set out restrictions that apply to development to ensure it locates in appropriate places. As such the policies have the effect of promoting and engendering development.
- 4.175 The overall outcome for the Managing Growth Policies is quite positive, both in terms of the indicators and the policies. From a policy group perspective the assessments have realised nearly 30% of results as positive. By contrast the assessments have realised less than 10% of the results as negative. From an individual indicator perspective the position is much the same, with the Objectives realising 30% of the results as positive compared to just over 10% of negative results. This is reflected in the results for all indicators where 20% are positive and just 8% are negative. The lower overall levels of positive and negative results can be explained by the fact that the policies are focussed on specific land uses or types of development and will only realise effects where that use is relevant. Consequently the assessments will realise a higher level of neutral results where the objectives are not applicable to the policy matter. Overall, however, it can be concluded that the policies will contribute toward meeting the SEA Objectives.
- 4.176 From a policy perspective a similar picture emerges again, with a higher level of neutral policies but the positive policies still heavily outweighing the negative policies. The two policies that have realised negative results relate to allocating the St Athan Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone and the Land South of J34 M4 (Hensol) for employment purposes. The negative results are realised as a result of the location of the sites and the fact that it encompasses large-scale greenfield land release. However, despite the two negative results the overall picture is positive and it can be concluded that the policies will contribute toward the delivery of more sustainable development.
- 4.177 The Managing Growth Policies specifically allocate sites and provide definitive guidance on locations for development. As such the comparison of the assessments shows a polarisation of results towards the more severe positives and negatives. This reflects the more defined and certain policy element in these policies and does not indicate any inherent weaknesses or issues with the policies. On balance the re-assessment has

realised more double positive results, but these have been at the expense of the single positive results. The increased level of double negative results has largely been at the expense of uncertain results. Consequently the re-assessment can be considered to be slightly more negative than the original assessments, and to this extent Appendix 15 includes a table identifying such a comparison. However, the changes do confirm that the policies have been made more definitive in nature.

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

Table 10 summarises the key SA recommendations in respect of the Managing Growth Policies and where recommended changes have been incorporated into the Deposit LDP. Recommendations marked in italics are those that have emerged from the 2013 appraisal.

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies						
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP				
MG2 – Housing Allocations	1. The assessment process uses the precautionary approach and takes a worst-case scenario of effect where they are unclear. Increased certainty for this policy, through identifying whether the allocations are greenfield or brownfield, would be likely to realise more positive effects. Further consideration should be given to providing annotation on whether the site is Greenfield or brownfield.	Noted, However, information on Greenfield / brownfield status is provided in the Delivery and Implementation section of the Plan. No change required.				
Amended Policy Assessment MG2	1 Consideration should be given to include a short explanation of the reasons for using the assumed densities in the Reasoned Justification for clarification	The assumed densities used are considered to reflect local circumstances, both in respect of deliverability on recent developments and especially matters of local distinctiveness. Nevertheless as minimum targets they are considered to represent an efficient use of land, nor if explicit additional explanation considered necessary. No change required.				
MG4 – Strategic Site at St. Athan Strategic Opportunity Area	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	1. Noted. However, it is considered that this issue is addressed in criteria (iii).				

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies							
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP					
Primary Settlements	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						
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.	1. 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.	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."					
Amended Policy Assessment MG10	<ol> <li>The Reasoned Justification requires that a line be safeguarded for a rail ink to Cardiff Airport. However, the proposed rail ink is not allocated in the Transportation policy. As such the two elements would appear to be contradictory. The plan would benefit from amendment to make the position consistent throughout the document.</li> <li>The Reasoned Justification sets out a requirement for an energy centre to serve the Cardiff Airport allocations. No reference has been made, however, to the potential for this energy centre to provide renewable energy (heat and power) through using biomass or other renewable methods. This would realise significant positives in terms of climate change.</li> </ol>	1. Although a rail link route is no longer included in the LDP for reasons of deliverability, it is nevertheless considered necessary to consider 'future-proofing' in order that any development doesn't prejudice such delivery in the next Plan period or beyond, should circumstances change.  2. Agreed that more explicit reference of need for a sustainable energy centre, such as a combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant, would be appropriate to emphasise the importance of renewable energy as part of the Strategic Enterprise Zone development. Reasoned justification amended accordingly.					

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies							
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP					
	3. Whilst the relationship between the employment land and the additional land for Porthkerry Park is accepted it seems at odds with the principle of this employment policy for it to be included as a requirement, even though it is only referenced in the Reasoned Justification. It is allocated specifically in policy MG25, so setting the requirement out in this policy is unnecessary	3. The Porthkerry Park extension is an integral element of this strategic allocation, since it offers the significant level of protection between the EZ site and Barry required justifying such an extensive greenfield allocation.					
MG13 – Strategic Site Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose	<ol> <li>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.</li> <li>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 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Disagree. This is a strategic allocation and this policy brings together all the essential components of the allocation.</li> <li>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, 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>					
MG17 – Retail Hierarchy	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.	1. Whilst it is accepted that the policy as written sets a context for the retail policies that follow, it is important that this context is set through a managing growth policy to provide certainty and clarity.					

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies						
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP				
	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.	Noted. However, the Council wishes the Policy to remain as drafted.				
		2. Accepted and amended accordingly				
MG19 - Retail Uses Within Local and Neighbourhood Shopping Centres	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. Agreed and amended accordingly				
	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 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 26 – Dormant Mineral Sites	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.	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.				
MG27 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast	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.	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).				

Table 10 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Growth Policies						
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP				
MG23 – Tourism and Leisure Facilities in Barry	1. The reasoned justification to the policy alludes to enabling development being required to realise the tourism allocations, and it also advises that overly residential biased development will not be permitted. This lacks clarity and certainty. The reasoned justification would benefit from the inclusion of more detail on what is likely to comprise appropriate enabling development, which in turn could realise significantly more positive effects.	1. Noted. Paragraph 7.113 amended to read "In allocating the site for tourism and leisure uses the Council is aware that a level of enabling development in the form of residential or other commercial development is likely to be required to make a scheme commercially viable."				

# Sustainability Appraisal - Managing Development Policies

4.178 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 11.

### POLICY MD1 - LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.179 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.
- 4.180 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.

- 4.181 The policy has only been amended by the addition of a criterion seeking to protect the countryside from inappropriate development. This change has significantly changed the scope and tenet of the policy and this has been reflected in the assessment. The addition of the criterion provides more detail and certainty to the policy position, which would normally manifest more direct effects, realising greater numbers of positive and negative results. This is the case with this assessment. The assessment realised 3 more single negative results than the original. But the biggest changes in the assessment results are the increases in single and double positives, 15 each respectively, all based upon environment and countryside factors.
- 4.182 The overall conclusion for the original policy was that the policy was strongly positive. The amendments to the policy have strengthened this position considerably and it can only be concluded that the policy is extremely positive and will realise significant positive effects if implemented.

### POLICY MD2 - PLACE MAKING

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.183 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.
- 4.184 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.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.185 The policy has been subject of two small, but significant changes, namely the addition of access to facilities and the protection of community facilities. The assessment has, as a result, realised significantly more positive results than was the case with the original assessment. Indeed an additional 39 double positive results have been identified, with corresponding decreases in single positives (3), neutrals (30) and single negatives (6). No Negative results have been recorded for this policy.
- 4.186 The fact that no negative results have been recorded could be interpreted to mean that the policy will not have any negative effects, and to some extent this is true. However the reality is that the policy is a criteria-based policy that directs development to appropriate places, but does not, in itself, promote development, which is the source of most of the negative effects for any assessment. Therefore the policy benefits from the positives that the protections and considerations that the policy provides, but does not suffer the negative from promoting development itself.
- 4.187 Even so the assessment of the policy can only conclude that, in overall terms, the policy is highly positive and will realise positive effects if implemented.

### POLICY MD3 - DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.188 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"

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.189 The policy has only been subject of minimal changes, which increase the policy protection and widen its scope. Similarly to policy MD2, this policy sets out the policy aspects relating to the design and layout of developments but, in itself, does not actually deliver development and, as such, benefits from the positives associated with protection and enabling users, but doesn't suffer the negatives associated with specifically delivering development.

- 4.190 The assessment has realised more positive results that those realised in the original assessment. This assessment realises increases in double positive (15) and single positive (15) results with corresponding decreases in neutral (27) and single negative (3) results. The assessment realised no negative results.
- 4.191 With nearly half of the results being positive, and the remainder being neutral, it can only be concluded from the assessment that overall the policy is highly positive.

### POLICY MD4 - COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.192 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.
- 4.193 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.194 The policy has been slightly modified, with additions of health facilities, utilities, flood prevention and waste reduction. The assessment has realised an increase of 12 single positive results that relate to flood risk, waste management and culture, reflecting the changes that have been made to the policy.
- 4.195 The policy does not realise any negative results, which was the same for the original assessment. Overall, with well over one third of the results being positive, and no counterbalancing negative results, it can only be concluded that the policy is highly positive.

## POLICY MD5 - DEVELOPMENT IN KEY, SERVICE AND PRIMARY SETTLEMENTS

# 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.196 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 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.
- 4.197 On the basis of the appraisal it was considered that the policy was overall positive, but it was recommended that the policy make reference for new development to accord with the role and function of the settlement within which it is located.

- 4.198 The policy has been amended in two ways, Firstly a criterion relating to the provision of community infrastructure to meet user need has been added. Secondly the policy, which originally only applied to residential development, now applies to all development and includes a policy statement relating to "rounding-off" development.
- 4.199 These amendments have changed the nature of the policy quite considerably and it would not be unrealistic for the assessment to realise significantly different results. However the assessment has actually realised fairly similar results, with an increase in single positives, primarily related to meeting users needs and

provision of facilities, and a corresponding decrease in single positives, neutrals and double positives. Despite the overall positive changes compared to the previous assessment, it should be noted that the strength and severity of positive change has been muted by negative changes related to the uncertainty over land protection associated with possible rounding-off.

4.200 Despite the negative effects of rounding-off, the overall assessment for the policy is considered to be positive.

### POLICY MD6 - RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN MINOR RURAL SETTLEMENTS

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.201 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.

4.202 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.

# 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.203 The policy has been amended by the addition of a criterion relating to the provision of community infrastructure to meet user needs, and the removal of the residential focus for the policy. The Reasoned Justification has been amended slightly to provide relevant information and some definition for certain parts of the policy. The amended policy, much the same as the original policy, considered development in settlements that do not have a defined settlement boundary. As such the policy has to be considered to be a "build anything, anywhere" policy, which will realise highly negative results for the lack of protection of land. However the removal of the residential focus of the policy, to a more general development focus, means that the severity of the result is lessened, as there are development types that would realise benefits instead of disbenefits.

4.204 The assessment of the amended policy reflects this position, with a slight reduction in both double and single negative results. There is also a lessening of the severity of positive results, with a small reduction in double positive results. The reductions are counterbalanced by the increase in neutral results, which reinforces the fact that the policy changes have lessened the overall effects of development.

4.205 However, despite the changes, the policy remains a negative one overall, with the assessment realising over a quarter of the results being negative, a significant number of which are double negatives. Given this it can only be concluded that the policy is negative.

#### POLICY MG7 - HOUSING DENSITIES

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.208 The policy has been amended by the introduction of a statement that sets the housing densities as a minimum standard rather than a specific target as was the case with the original policy. The Reasoned Justification has been amended by the addition of a paragraph that sets out the definitions of net and gross developable areas.
- 4.209 The assessment realises similar results as the original assessment, with the only difference being that, with increased definition and certainty in the policy, the positive/negative effects can be more accurately considered with 9 of the 12 positive/negatives lost being turned to single negative effects and 3 being turned to single positives.
- 4.210 However, these changes do not significantly or materially change the overall conclusion. With nearly 90% of all results being neutral, the assessment can only conclude that the policy will, overall, be neutral

#### POLICY MD8 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.211 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.
- 4.212 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.213 The policy has been subject of minor change, through the insertion of odd words for clarification, but these have not materially altered the nature of the policy. The Reasoned Justification has been amended to address the 2 Shoreline Management Plans that exist in the authority area.
- 4.214 The changes made to the policy have resulted in this assessment realising almost identical results to those realised by the original assessment, except that 3 neutral results have been lost and a corresponding increase has been realised for single positive results.
- 4.215 However, these changes do not significantly or materially change the overall conclusion. With nearly 90% of all results being neutral, the assessment can only conclude that the policy will, overall, be neutral.

### POLICY MG9 - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 4.216 This policy is a new policy that has not been assessed previously.
- 4.217 The policy sets out the basis for the protection of the historic environment including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas and Historic Landscapes and battlefields. As such the policy is protectionist and will realise positives for the elements that it protects and negatives from restrictions on land use. This has been borne out by the assessment, which has realised 24 double positive effects relating to the built and natural environment, local distinctiveness and culture, whilst realising 21 single negatives relating to climate change, sustainable design and bringing land back to beneficial use. In addition to the 24 double positives, the assessment also realises 42 single positives relating to protection of heritage and associated effects.

4.218 Despite the fact that the assessment has realised more positive effects than negative ones, the fact that over half of the results are neutral and that the positives are, to some degree, offset by negative results, it has to be concluded that the policy is overall neutral in effect

#### POLICY MD10 - PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY

### 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.219 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.

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

### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.221 The policy has been amended by the inclusion of a criterion relating to protection of wildlife corridors and stepping stones. The Reasoned Justification has been amended by the inclusion of additional text relating to priority habitats and protected species. Overall the amendments have widened the scope of the policy.

4.222 From initial inspection it would appear that the changes in policy have resulted in a number of negative effects reverting to positive effects. However this is not the case. In fact the policy changes have had a much subtler effect than that. The negative effects have actually reverted to positive/negative effects and a corresponding number of positive/negative effects have reverted to just positive effects. In reality the changes to the policy have had a slight positive effect on the overall assessment, but this is a small change and this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

#### POLICY MD11 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS

#### 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.223 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.

4.224 Conversely, the policy also realised a number of positive effects associated with the SA objectives for affordable housing provision, rural diversification, community spirit and to address deprivation; highlighting that the policy is geared specifically towards addressing social factors.

4.225 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.

#### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.226 The policy has been amended by the addition and amendment of the policy text, which has the effect of changing the focus of the policy slightly (from outside settlement limits to locations that have distinct visual and

physical relationships to settlements) and relating the scale and nature of development to the settlement it is linked to. The Reasoned Justification has also been amended to reflect these changes.

4.227 The assessment of the amended policy has realised a small increase in single positive effects. However these positive effects are a result of neutral results that have scored more positively. There has been a reduction in the number of negative effects as well, but these have largely reverted to neutral or single negative results rather than converting to positive results. Despite this, the overall assessment realises slightly more positive results than the original assessment.

4.228 Despite the more positive results from the assessment the policy remains balanced between a neutral and negative slant. This original assessment concluded that the policy was negative. Overall the conclusion for this assessment is that the policy is slightly negative, meaning that the changes to the policy have had a positive effect. However the policy remains negative overall.

#### POLICY MD12 - CONVERSION AND RENOVATION OF RURAL BUILDINGS

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.229 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.

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

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.231 The policy has been split into two separate policy entities under the same policy heading, namely: conversion/renovation for residential use and conversion/renovation generally.
- 4.232 The assessment has realised a slight increase in single positive results and whilst there has been a light reduction in single negative results, this reduction has been cancelled out by a slight increase in the double positive results. Overall the changes to the policy do not seem to have had much impact upon the assessment and, in conclusion, the policy remains slightly positive overall.

#### POLICY MD13 - DWELLINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

#### 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.233 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.
- 4.234 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

### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.235 The subject of the policy has been significantly changed due to amendments that have been made to the policy. The original policy addressed the issue of replacement dwellings. The amended policy addresses all dwellings in the countryside, both existing and proposed replacements. As such the policy has been amended to include policy statements in respect of extensions. The Reasoned Justification has also been amended accordingly.
- 4.236 The assessment has realised very small changes in single positive and single negative results, but the main response to the assessment is the overwhelming numbers of neutral results that have been recorded. The large number of neutral results is undoubtedly down to the fact that the policy addresses a very limited and restricted level of development whose significance would be unlikely to raise serious effects.
- 4.237 Overall, the policy is considered to be neutral.

#### POLICY MD14 - TOURISM AND LEISURE

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.238 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 is 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.
- 4.239 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.240 The policy has been amended by including leisure uses within the scope of the policy along with the original tourism uses. The other significant change to the policy is the inclusion of a reference to permitting low impact tourism. The Reasoned Justification to the policy has been amended to add text in support of the changes to the policy.
- 4.241 The assessment has realised slight increases in positive and negative results, reflecting the increased level of certainty and detail in the policy. However, the differences in results from the original assessment are not significant and are insufficient to change the conclusion from the original assessment, namely:

The policy has strong positives that more than outweigh the limited negative effects. Overall the policy is considered to be a positive one.

#### POLICY MD15 - NEW EMPLOYMENT PROPOSALS

- 4.243 This policy is a new policy that has not been assessed previously
- 4.244 The policy sets out the framework against which new employment proposals are to be considered. The policy, in the first instance, seeks to locate such development on existing and allocated sites and only consider other locations where this is not possible. As such the policy seeks to protect existing settlements, and the assessment has realised single positive results relating to protection of existing centres and associated factors.

However the policy does make allowance for employment land to be built almost anywhere and, as a result, the assessment has realised single negatives in respect of loss of greenfield land and environmental factors.

- 4.245 The main strengths and weaknesses of employment policies, i.e. economic growth job opportunities positively and climate change negatively have all received double scores respectively. The policy has also realised a high number of neutral results, reflecting the targeted nature of the policy.
- 4.246 Overall the positive and negative results cancel each other out and with the high level of neutral results, it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in nature.

#### POLICY MD16 - PROTECTION OF EMPOYMENT LAND AND PREMISES

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

- 4.247 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.
- 4.248 No changes to the policy were recommended as a consequence of the appraisal.

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.249 The policy has been amended through an element of rewording, but this has not specifically altered the intent or nature of the policy, with the slight adjustment that employment development has been omitted. This change has realised minimal changes in the assessment when compared to the original assessment, realising a small increase in neutral results from corresponding small decreases in positive and negative results, although it should be noted that the decrease on the negative side removed the only double negative results for the assessment.
- 4.250 Despite this, the overall conclusion is, given the relative balance between positive and negative results and the high number of neutral results realised, that the policy is neutral in effect.

#### POLICY MD17 - RURAL ENTERPRISE

#### 2011 Assessment of Policy

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

#### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

4.253 The Policy has not been significantly amended from the original assessment. However, in re-assessing the policy it was decided that the potential negative effects for loss of greenfield land and climate change factors had been under-weighted and warranted more negative response to provide a more reflective assessment. As a result there is a small increase in the number and severity of negative results at the expense of single positive and neutral responses.

4.254 Whilst this assessment has reversed the results position by realising slightly more negative results than positive ones, this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

#### POLICY MD18 - GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.255 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

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

## 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.257 For the purposes of the assessment it has been assumed that the policy applies equally to transit and permanent facilities.
- 4.258 The policy has not been amended significantly, but the Reasoned Justification has been amended to include justification for the facility on the basis of need.
- 4.259 The assessment has realised a general change of results toward more neutral results, although the policy still realises positive and negative results. The changes in the assessment results reflect the different consideration required for transit and permanent facilities, which is the basic assumption used in the assessment. If the assumption is incorrect then it is likely that the re-assessment would have realised almost identical results to those realised in the original assessment.
- 4.260 Irrespective of the correctness of the assumption, this assessment reaches the same conclusion that the assessment of the original policy reached, namely that it can only be concluded that the policy is neutral in effect.

#### POLICY MD19 - LOW CARBON AND RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

## 2011 Assessment of Policy

4.261 The SA of the policy highlighted that the policy would overall realise major positive effects as a result of the inclusion of "no 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.

#### 2013 Re-Assessment of the Policy

- 4.262 The policy has been changed fairly significantly. Firstly the policy has been restructured to provide a criteria list and secondly a presumption for developments incorporating renewable low carbon energy generation has been included.
- 4.263 The amendments to the policy have not realised additional negative results for the policy. The assessment has realised slightly more double positive results, but these are at the expense of the same number

of single negative results. The results are almost identical to the original assessment results and, therefore this assessment reaches the same conclusion that it can only be concluded that the policy is positive in effect.

### MANAGING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OVERVIEW (2013)

Summary Of Results – Managing Developme	ent Po	olicies					
Doculto for Dolloy Croup By Accommon Indicator	++	+	+/-	0	-	-	?
Results for Policy Group By Assessment Indicator	1	28	6	40	4	0	0
Individual Assessment Desults Dy Type (Objectives)	++	+	+/-	0	-		?
Individual Assessment Results By Type (Objectives)	15	80	17	140	27	6	0
Individual Assessment Results By Type (All	++	+	+/-	0	-		?
Indicators)	237	813	123	2910	300	81	3
Dollay Outcomes Dy Dollay	Positi	ive	Neutra	al	Negat	tive	
Policy Outcomes By Policy	8		9		2		
Comparison of Results Between Assessments By	++	+	+/-	0	-		?
Indicator Type (All Indicators)	48	78	-45	-36	-30	-6	-6

4.264 The Managing Development Policy set is comprised of 19 policies that seek to control the type and nature of development, dependent upon the respective landuse. The policies do not seek to allocate or promote development but to establish a framework against which the appropriateness of development proposals can be considered. In SEA terms control policies score positively for ensuring development is appropriate and meets needs, but scores more negatively on development opportunities type factors, such as meeting housing needs, due to their restrictive nature.

4.265 The overall outcome for the Managing Development Policies is quite positive, both in terms of the indicators and the policies. From a policy group perspective the assessments have realised over 35% of the results as positive, compared to just 5% negative results. It is the same picture when the indicators are considered. The Objectives realise one-third of the results as positive, with only 11% realising negatives, while the indicators as a whole realised nearly a quarter of results as positive whilst only 8% of the results were negative. As a result it is concluded that the policies will contribute towards achieving the SEA Objectives.

4.266 The re-assessment of the policies has realised a significant change in the results when compared to those from the original policies, and to this extent Appendix 15 includes a table identifying such a comparison. This assessment has realised a very significant increase in positive results, realising an additional 78 single positives and 48 double positives over the original assessment. These increases have come at the expense of both the negative and neutral results. A significant proportion of the increases have been delivered through Policies MD1 to MD4, which deal with the detail of development proposals, including design and location and securing necessary infrastructure. These are the policies that will be applied to most developments and significant increases in positive results for these policies should see benefits in sustainability terms for new developments. Further increases are also realised across the range of policies and it can only be concluded that the amendments made to the policies have significantly increased the sustainability of the positive to the point that they should realise real benefits when implemented as part of the policy framework.

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

4.267 Table 11 summarises the key SA recommendations in respect of the Managing Development Policies and where recommended changes have been incorporated into the Deposit LDP. . Recommendations marked in italics are those that have emerged from the 2013 appraisal.

Ta	able 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Deve	elopment Policies
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MD1 - Location of	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.	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"
New Development	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.	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
	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.	policy.  3. Agree – add reference to impact on existing Infrastructure in paragraph 6.2.
MD2 - Place Making	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.	1. Noted. Policy relates to existing towns and villages - change 'urban environment' to 'local environment' in paragraph 6.5.
	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	2. Noted. The word 'and' has been added between criteria 8 and 9. The Council

Ta	able 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Deve	elopment Policies
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	conflict between criteria is to be considered.	acknowledges that not all criteria will be relevant e.g. criteria 4 & 6. Conflicts between criteria will need to be considered on a case by case basis.
MD3 – Design of New Development	1. Criterion 8 requires development to make a positive contribution toward tackling climate change, whilst most new development (housing, employment retail etc.) would only increase the causes of climate change. It may be more appropriate for the criterion to address the issue of a development minimising the causes of climate change related to that development, rather than seeking an overall reduction. The second part of the Criterion could also play a significant part in that, wherever possible, provision to facilitate the adaptation to climate change could also be secured. It is recommended that the criterion be reviewed in light of this.	1. Agree – Amend criterion 8 to read 'They minimise the causes of climate change and incorporate renewable and low carbon energy use features'.
MD5 – Environmental Protection	1. The Policy is contradictory. The Policy, in the first paragraph, seeks to ensure that the development can demonstrate that it will not result in unacceptable impacts. However, the second paragraph of the policy sets out what may be requires where proposals do have unacceptable impacts. As such it would be difficult to implement the policy. It is recommended that the Policy be amended to provide consistency.	1. Noted. Second part of policy amended to read: "Where impacts are identified the Council will require applicants to demonstrate that appropriate measures can be taken to minimise the impact identified to an acceptable level. Planning conditions may be imposed or legal obligation entered into, to secure any necessary mitigation and monitoring processes."
	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.	1. Applies in all cases. The Council disagrees that the reasoned justification is only relevant to the urban environment.
MD6 – Promoting Biodiversity	2. The policy is a list of criteria, but the policy does not set out whether one, some, or all, criteria need to be satisfied. In addition there is no guidance on how conflict between criteria is to be considered.	2. 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.

	able 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Deve	elopment Policies
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
MD7 – Affordable Housing in Rural Areas	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.	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.
	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.	1. Disagree
MD9 – Replacement Dwellings in the	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.	<ol> <li>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.</li> <li>New criteria added on residential curtilage</li> </ol>
	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.	
MD13 – Low Carbon & Renewable Energy Generation	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.	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

Ta	able 11 SA Recommended Changes to Managing Deve	elopment Policies
Policy	SEA/SA Recommendations	Responses and Changes to LDP
	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"	2. Agree. Amend "unacceptable impact" to "no adverse impact".
	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.	3. Agree. Amend paragraph 6.55 accordingly.
Amended Policy Assessment MD14	The policy cross-references to Policies MD2 and MD3, whilst the Reasoned Justification cross references Policies MD1 and MD3. One or other of the references should be amended for consistency.	RJ amended to correct error.
Amended Policy Assessment MD15	Criterion 3 addresses uses that would be required to be located away from other uses for amenity reasons. However, the policy is worded so that permission would be given if the proposals satisfied any one of the 3 criteria relating to the policy. As a result the presumption is that a "bad neighbour" use could be located anywhere, purely because it satisfies the requirement that it should be located away from other uses, i.e. such uses can be justified anywhere purely because they are bad neighbour uses. Consideration should be given to the inclusion of other qualifications within the scope of the third criterion.	Agreed. Reference added to require development to accord with Policies MD1, MD2 and MD3, plus addition of text "where it is clearly demonstrated that" to criterion (iii) to emphasise onus is on developer to provide sufficient justification
Amended Policy Assessment MD16	The last criterion of the policy addresses redevelopment of existing employment sites. However, the criterion makes no distinction between the potential redevelopment use and, as such, actually requires a redevelopment for another employment use to require additional compensatory employment provision equal to that which was formerly present on the site. Consideration should be given to amending the policy to differentiate between redevelopment uses to not preclude employment redevelopment.	Agreed that policy wording can be tightened to realise better environmental effects Policy text amended to relate to "redevelopment for other uses".

## Sustainability Appraisal of Candidate Sites

4.268 The Council developed a 3-stage assessment process for appraising sites submitted to the Council for consideration within the Deposit LDP. The site assessment methodology was developed by the Council and details of the findings of the candidate assessment process are provided in the Council's Findings of the Site Assessment Process Background Paper. Stage 3 of the candidate site methodology involved a Sustainability Appraisal of individual sites submitted to the Council for consideration within the Deposit Plan for development. In addition sites identified by the Council , and those which were previously allocated for development in the Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan and carried forward into the Deposit LDP have also been subject to a sustainability appraisal.

### Sustainability Appraisal of Deposit Plan Allocations (2013)

4.269 A sustainability appraisal of sites identified within the Deposit Plan has been undertaken in order to assess how each site performs against the Sustainability Objectives of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

4.270 A further outcome of the site appraisals is to identify any site specific issues associated with development of the site, and identify appropriate mitigation measures to address any issues identified. Site specific development requirements are set out in Appendix 5 of the Deposit LDP. 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 14.

4.271 It should be noted that, site boundaries for allocated development sites within the LDP may not correspond with those originally submitted to the Council for consideration. This may be because some allocated sites consist of several individual candidate sites, or boundaries have been drawn to take into account of physical features, for example buffer zones between development areas and sites of biodiversity interest.

Table 12 - Sustainability	Appraisal Scores for	r allocated Candidate Sites

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

	ustainability 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 re use c	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.12	Ysgol Maes Dyfan	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.13	Barry Magistrates Court	++	+	++	+	0	++	-	++	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.14	Court Road Depot, Barry	+	+	++	+	0	++	-	++	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.15	Holm View	+	+/-	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.16	Hayes Wood, The Bendricks	+	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	-	0	0
MG2.17	Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School, Cowbridge	++	+	++	+	0	+	-	++	+/-	++	+/-	++	0	+	0
MG2.18	Cowbridge Comprehensive 6 <sup>th</sup> Form Block, Aberthin Road	++	0	++	+	0	+	-	++	0	++	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.19	Land adjoining St Athan Road, Cowbridge	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.20	Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge	++	++	++	+	0	++			-	+	-	++	+/-	+	0
MG2.21	Plasnewydd Farm, Llantwit Major	++	++	-	+	0	+/-	-	-	0	+	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.22	Land adjacent to Llantwit Major Bypass	+	+	-	+	0	-		-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.23	Land at Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

Su	ıstainability 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 qualify environment within all new developments	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
LDP Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG2.24	Land adjoining St Josephs School, Sully Road	++	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	+/-	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.25	Headlands School, St Augustine's Road	++	+	++	0	+/-	++	-	+/-	+/-	+	0	++	0	+	0
MG2.26	Land at and adjoining St Cyres School Murch Road	++	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.27	Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys	++	+/-	+	0	+	++		+/-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG.2 28	Land at and adjoining Ardwyn Pen-y-Turnpike Road	+	+	+/-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.29	Land at Cross Common Road, Dinas Powys	++	+	+	0	0	+		0	0	0	-	+	0	0	0
MG2.30	Land south of Llandough Hill/Penarth Road	++	+	++	+/-	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.31	Land north and of Leckwith Road.	+	+	+	0	+/-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.32	Llandough Landings	+	0	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	+	-	+	-	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.33	Land north of the Railway Line Rhoose	++	+	++	+	++	+		-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.34	Land south of the Railway Line Rhoose	++	+	+	0	0	+/-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0

	stainability 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 more sustainal	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
MG2.35	Land to the West of Port Road, Wenvoe	++	+	+	+	0	+/-		-		+	-	+/-	0	+	0
MG2.36	Land adjoining Court Close, Aberthin	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
MG2.37	Land to the east of Bonvilston	++	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	-		0		+/-	0	0	0
MG2.38	Land to the rear of St David's Church in Wales, Primary School, Colwinston	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	0
MG2.39	ITV Wales Culverhouse Cross	++	0	+	+	-	+		+	-	0	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.40	The Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch	++	+	-	0	0	-	-	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
MG2.41	Ogmore Residential Centre Ogmore by Sea	++	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.42	Ogmore Caravan park Ogmore by Sea	++	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
MG2.43	Land to the east of St Nicholas	++	0	0	0	0	+		-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
MG2.44	Land off St.Brides Road, Wick	++	++	++	0	0	0		-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
MG2.45	Land north of Sandy Lane, Ystradowen	++	++	+/-	+	0	+/-	-	-	+	+	+	+/-	0	0	0
MG2.46	Land west of Swanbridge, Sully	++	+	++	+	0	++		0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0

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

Sus	stainability 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	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of	To provide for a diverse and wide range of local job opportunities	To maintain and enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres	To promote appropriate tourism
Policy Ref.	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MG9.4	Atlantic Trading Estate	0	0	+/-	++	+	-	-	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.5	Land at Fford Mileniwm, Barry	0	0	+	++	+	+/-		+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.6	Hayes Lane, Sully	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	-	+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.7	Hayes Road Sully	0	0	+/-	++	+	+/-		+	-	0	-	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.8	Hayes Wood Sully	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	-	++	?	0	?	+/-	++	0	0
MG9.9	Llandow Trading Estate	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+		0	-	-	++	0	0
MG9.10	Vale Business Park, Llandow	0	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	-	0	?	-	++	0	0
MG26.2	Land at Nell's Point, Whitmore Bay	0	+	++	0	0	++	-	+	+/-	+	0	++	+	+	++
MG26.3	Land at Cottrell Park Golf Course	0	+	+/-	+	0	0		+		0	-	-	+	0	++

## 5. Conclusions- Overview of Overall Policy Framework and Cumulative Outcomes

- 5.1 The Local Development Plan is comprised of 56 policies, which seek to address the requirements for development for the plan period (up to 2026). The policy framework allocates land for specific uses, protects land and elements of the environment from loss and adverse impacts from development and provides a policy basis for delivering high quality development in appropriate locations. Given this the LDP will realise the whole gamut of SEA Results because of the complex and differing nature of the policies within the framework.
- 5.2 It should be noted, however, that the purpose of the SEA is not to produce a sustainable plan. To make a plan truly sustainable will require controls well outside the remit of any development plan. Consequently the purpose of the SEA assessment is to ensure that Environmental, Social and Economic considerations have been taken into account in making decisions and that the plan, as amended by the SEA assessment is more sustainable than it would otherwise have been. It is this point that is considered in this section.

Summary Of Results – Cumalitive Outcome of All Policies							
Decults for Delieu Croup By Assessment Indicator	++	+	+/-	0	-	-	?
Results for Policy Group By Assessment Indicator	7	27	3	39	5	2	0
Individual Assessment Results By Type	++	+	+/-	0	-	1	?
(Objectives)	58	214	67	400	73	27	2
Individual Assessment Results By Type (All	++	+	+/-	0	-		?
Indicators)	743	2277	502	8366	983	256	109
Policy Outcomes By Policy	Pos	itive	Neutral		Negative		
Policy Outcomes By Policy		21	2	9	Ć	ó	
Comparison of Results Between Assessments By	++	+	+/-	0	-	-	?
Indicator Type (All Indicators)	81	-15	-6	-32	-7	30	-48

- 5.3 The overall outcome for the Policy Framework is significantly positive. From a policy group perspective the assessments have realised high levels of positive results with over 40% being positive whilst less than 10% of the results were negative (notably the same number as realised double positive results). It is again a similar picture when the indicators are considered. Over 30 % of the Objective results are positive, with 7% being double positive, whilst only 11% of result shave realised negative results. For all indicators the position is the same, with just under a quarter realising positive effects and just 9% realising negative results. As a result it can only be concluded that the policy framework will realise positive environmental benefits that will contribute towards meeting the SEA Objectives.
- 5.4 From a policy point of view the assessments have also returned highly positive results. Of the 56 policies in the framework, 21 (37.5%) have realised positive outcomes, whilst only 6 (10%) have realised negative outcomes. Whilst the policy framework has realised negative outcomes for some of its policies, this is not an issue for concern. The requirement for development plans is to cater for population and economic growth (in most cases) and as such there will always be significant adverse impacts related to the release of land for development when considered in absolute sustainability terms. However, meeting these needs is the purpose of the plan and, as such; a plan can never be truly sustainable. As a result the SEA should seek to make a plan more sustainable, and this means trying to maximise positive effects and minimising negative ones. Given the scope of the development plan and its potential to realise negative results, realising less than 10% of policies with negative results meets the aim of minimising negative results. In addition to this the high level of positive policies will significantly outweigh the potential effects from the negative policies. As such, it is concluded that the plan will contribute positively towards the delivery of more sustainable development.

- 5.5 When comparing the assessments to consider the effects to the changes to the policy, it is clear that the polarizing of the results towards the more severe positives and negative has happened throughout the policy framework. As outlined previously this relates to the fact that the changes to the policies have provided more certainty and definition to the policies, which in turn provides a better policy basis. It is good to note, however, that the changes have realised nearly 3 times the number of double positive results as double negative ones. This addresses the issue raised under the Strategic Policies group, where more negative results were realised as a result of the changes. Whilst there has been a reduction in single positive results, without a corresponding reduction in single negatives, it is not sufficient to undermine the significant increase in positivity realised by the policy changes. Consequently it is concluded that the changes that have been made to the policies have realised increased positive results that should, when implemented, realise benefits to the environment.
- 5.6 Appendices 10-13 provides a summary of the cumulative positive and negative effects of the Strategic, Managing Development and Managing Growth Policies of the Deposit LDP.
- 5.7 Overall, the 2013 appraisal indicates an overall significant improvement in terms of sustainable outcomes compared to the 2011 appraisal undertaken of the previous Deposit LDP, and show in Appendix 15 which summarises the comparison. The appraisal indicates that these improvements stem from the evolution of policies previously contained within the withdrawn Deposit LDP, such as the inclusion of references to health and well being and infrastructure provision. Whilst an increase in negative affects arose as a result of more definitive development proposals within the LDP, the inclusion of additional Managing Development Policies provide further clarification on how future development proposals will be managed thereby improving the certainty as to how growth will be managed.
- 5.8 More significantly, the assessment highlights enhanced sustainability outcomes as a result of the inclusion of defined key infrastructure requirements (transport, education, and recreation and community facilities) associated with the planned growth over the lifetime of the LDP. For example, the inclusion of new policy MG 7 Community Facilities was considered to be highly positive and would realise positive environmental outcomes. Improved outcomes were also realised for policy MG6 Provision of Educational Facilities, MG16 Transport Proposals and MG25 Open Space Allocations.
- 5.9 The iterative appraisal of the Deposit LDP has therefore 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, the result of which is a more sustainable plan when compared to findings of the 2011 SA.

#### 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. Ho	1. Housing					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
Economic	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds	JHLA Studies	Increase the level of affordable housing to meet the identified need.		
	Aims:  Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	Proportion of households unable to purchase a property	VOG Housing Strategy	Decrease the proportion of households unable to purchase a property		
mel	<ul> <li>Build in sustainable locations, with</li> </ul>	Population / household structure	Census	Match dwelling type to population needs		
nviron	good access to local facilities <ul><li>Provide affordable housing</li></ul>	Dwelling type / tenure	VOG Housing Strategy	Increase the range and choice of dwelling types and tenures to meet demand		
Social I Environmental	<ul> <li>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable</li> </ul>	% of new housing built on previously developed land	JHLA Studies	Increase the % of new housing built on previously developed land		
So	locations	House build rates	JHLA Studies	Match house build rates with population needs.		
2. Lc	ocal Facilities					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
Economic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.  Aims:  Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of	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		
Social Econ	<ul> <li>Glamorgan</li> <li>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users</li> </ul>	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.		
	<ul> <li>Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible</li> <li>Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities</li> </ul>	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. A	ccess for all			
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
<del>-</del>	To maintain and improve access for all.	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
nment	Aims:  Ensure the built and natural			
ial Environmental	environment is easily accessible to all the Vale's community  Improve public perception of	Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons	Planning application database	Increase special provision for disabled persons within new developments
Social	<ul> <li>access</li> <li>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</li> <li>Promote 'life-time' homes</li> </ul>	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. De	eprivation			
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:	WIMD	Reduce overall deprivation
<u>ပ</u>		Educational achievement (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve educational achievement
OM	Aims:	Health and well-being (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve health and well being
l Economic	<ul> <li>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and</li> </ul>	Housing (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing
Social I	wellbeing, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	Environment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve the environment in deprived areas
	<ul> <li>Prevent the isolation of deprived</li> </ul>	Access (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access for deprived areas
	communities.	Employment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Increase employment opportunities

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime	Crime statistics	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.
Social	Aims: Reduce the fear of crime	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. Cli	mate Change			
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	Emissions of greenhouse gases	WAG Statistics	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
	Aims:	Number of trips made by car.	Census/ Sewta Surveys	Reduction in the number of trips made by car.
=conomic	<ul> <li>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</li> <li>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</li> </ul>	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.
ronmental	<ul><li>Promote renewable energy generation</li><li>Reduce flood risk to people,</li></ul>	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
Social Environmental Economic	<ul> <li>property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</li> <li>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</li> </ul>	Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Planning / building control database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	<ul> <li>Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks.</li> </ul>	Development within flood plains	Planning/Building Control database	No inappropriate development within flood plains
		Energy consumption per head	DTI Energy Statistics	Reduce energy consumption per head

7. W	7. Waste						
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target			
tal	To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste			
	Aims:	% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled			
	<ul> <li>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)</li> <li>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</li> <li>Avoid landfill of waste</li> </ul>	% of waste land-filled	Waste Strategy	Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill			

8. La	3. Land use						
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target			
	To use land effectively and efficiently.  Aims: Retain greenfield land	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land			
Environmental	<ul> <li>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</li> <li>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context.</li> <li>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value.</li> <li>Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.</li> </ul>	Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	JHLA and planning application database	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed			
Enviro		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
	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.  Aims: Protect or enhance natural assets such as	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
	biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species	LBAP and CCW	Improve priority habitats and species
	<ul> <li>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</li> <li>Protect or enhance the built environment</li> </ul>	Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration
	<ul><li>including historic buildings and conservation areas.</li><li>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</li></ul>	Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems
Environmental	<ul> <li>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets.</li> </ul>	Water quality	Environment Agency and VOG data	Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan
nviron		Water use per household	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Reduction in water use
Ш		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. Q	10. Quality of new development					
	Objective To provide a high quality environment	Indicator Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the	Source Planning	Target Increase proportion of new		
	within all new developments.	public realm	application database	developments delivering benefits for the public realm		
Environmental	Aims:  Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	Number of new developments recognised by national design awards	Design Awards (various)	Increase number of new developments recognised by national design awards		
Social Enviro	<ul> <li>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</li> <li>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</li> </ul>	Proportion of new developments providing community facilities	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities		
SC	<ul> <li>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</li> <li>Provide adequate green spaces.</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</li> </ul>					

11. 0	11. Cultural heritage and historic environment					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
mental	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan		
Social Environmental	Aims: Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments)	Conservation Area Appraisals, CADW data	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan		

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
l Economic	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of	Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership
	<ul> <li>Aims:         <ul> <li>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</li> <li>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working)</li> <li>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</li> <li>Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Modal shift	Census Sewta Surveys	Increased use of alternative transport modes.
		Levels of congestion	VOG Surveys	Reduce levels of congestion
nmenta		Length of cycle ways in the Vale	VOG data	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale
Social Environmental		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

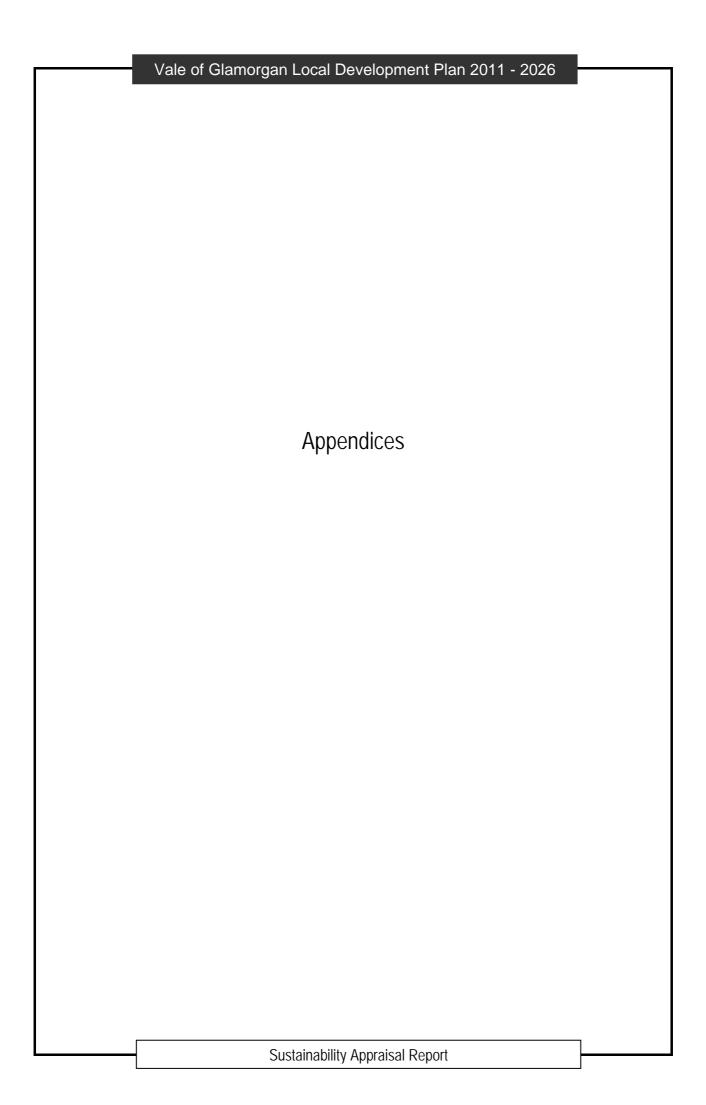
13. Employment				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
	To provide for a diverse range of local job	Percentage of working age population in employment	Census	Increase total number in employment
	portunities. Aims:	Percentage of population receiving benefits	WIMD	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits
mic	<ul> <li>Protect existing and potential</li> </ul>	Distribution of employment across sectors	Census, ONS.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors
Social Economic	<ul> <li>employment sites for employment uses</li> <li>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</li> <li>Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</li> <li>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</li> <li>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</li> </ul>	Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	VOG Surveys	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes

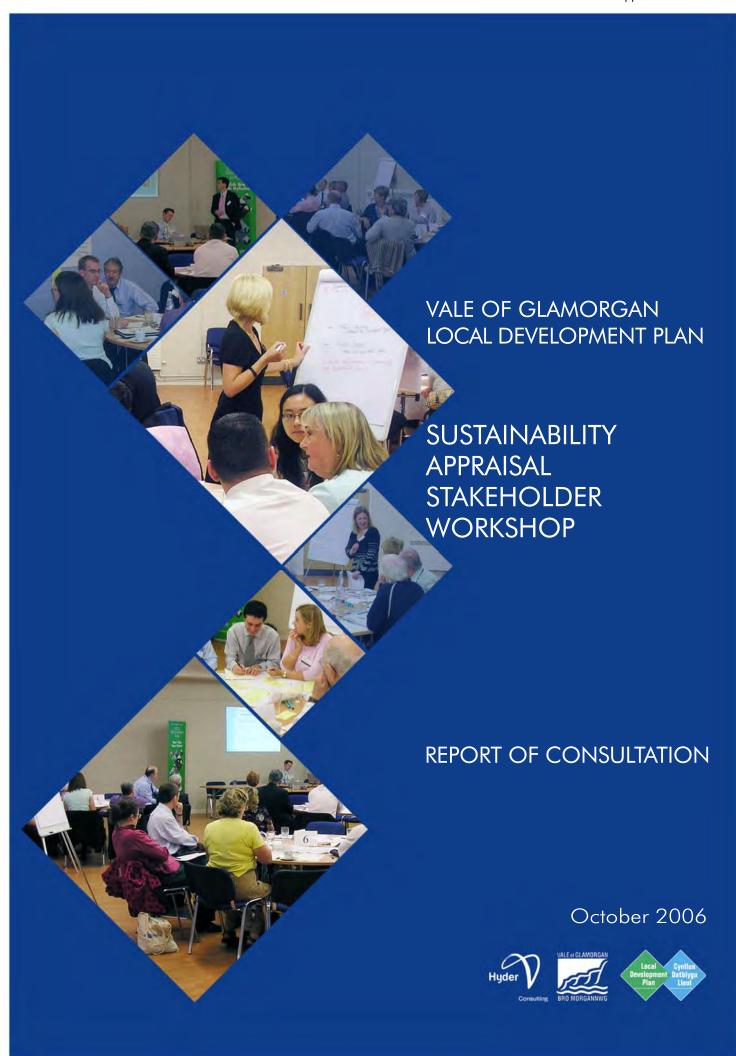
14. Retail							
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target			
	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local	Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres			
	centres.	Proportion of A1, A2 and A3 uses in the town centre	VOG Retail	Ensure a mix of uses within the town			
	Aims:		Surveys	centre with sufficient A1 to maintain the retail function.			
Economic	<ul> <li>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</li> <li>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres</li> <li>Avoid out-of-town retail development</li> <li>Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes</li> <li>Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres</li> </ul>	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.	Number of new tourist related developments	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan			
	Aims:  Promote local economic growth through	Visitor numbers	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan			
	<ul> <li>tourism</li> <li>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes</li> <li>Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural</li> </ul>	Visitor spend	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the value of tourism spend per head			
	<ul> <li>and built assets</li> <li>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</li> <li>Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</li> </ul>	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. A standard response for has been provided to assist in the commenting on the SA/SEA of the Deposit Plan and are available from the Council's website at <a href="https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp">www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp</a>.
- 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.





## **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 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

155UE 1:		ICCLIE 1.		
	ISSUE 1:  Transport and Accessibility  Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact  Economy Environment Society			
Where?	<ul> <li>Traffic congestion         <ul> <li>on routes to and from Cardiff</li> <li>on all routes to and from schools (e.g. Cardiff Road during school terr</li> <li>Culverhouse Cross, Barons Court roundabout, Penarth (worsened by works), Dinas Powys, town centres</li> <li>Barry: outgoing traffic congestion in the mornings and incoming traffic</li> </ul> </li> <li>Parking in town centres (Penarth, Barry etc.)</li> <li>Rural areas – poor public transport provision leading to isolation and a lange of the provision of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision of the provision and a lange of the provision of the provision</li></ul>	current traffic		
When?	<ul> <li>Peak periods at Culverhouse Cross and Barons Court roundabouts</li> <li>Anticipated to get worse when International Sports Village and other dev Cardiff are completed</li> <li>Worse at peak periods for school run / commuting. Noticeably better dur holidays</li> </ul>	•		
Who?	<ul> <li>Non car owners (elderly, young, low income groups)</li> <li>Students, commuters and the school run</li> <li>Rural communities</li> </ul>			
Why?	<ul> <li>General development of Cardiff. An excessive economic focus on Cardipressure on the transport network within and around the city</li> <li>A perceived lack of traffic planning for new developments</li> <li>Low frequency and unreliability of public transport services particularly in weekend. It was considered that the public is less likely to use public trawhere the frequency is less than 15 minutes (particularly to existing emp Increasing levels of employment increases pressure on transport infrastralso an increase in commuting distances to work and school, resulting in villages"</li> <li>Increase of car ownership as cars have become more affordable, and the dependence on the private car for access to core services such as school facilities, shopping, leisure and places of employment.</li> <li>Cycle routes throughout the Vale are thought to be unsafe and have inactinate adjoining areas</li> <li>Conflict was highlighted between the provision of public transport and the facilities in the rural parts of the Vale. There is also a lack of parking, Pafacilities, and 'park and share' sites. Parking facilities have not increased increase in traffic volume. Car park charges at service stations discourant The barriers to improvements in transport infrastructure (including development) were identified as being: noise, land take and emissions.</li> </ul>	the evening and insport services loyment sites) ucture. There is "commuter ere is a pls, health dequate linkages e car parking ink and Ride to reflect the ge car sharing.		
Objective	<ul> <li>Reducing Congestion:         <ul> <li>Improve road network.</li> <li>By pass congestion hot spots.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Reducing the need to travel:         <ul> <li>Reduce the need to travel to jobs/services etc.</li> <li>Improve access to services including health.</li> <li>Provide localised services to discourage longer distance private trans</li> <li>Concentrate development around public transport nodes.</li> <li>Encourage working from home through provision of IT and telecommiservices.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Promoting sustainable travel alternatives:         <ul> <li>Provision of bus lanes/car share lanes.</li> <li>Promote green travel plans</li> <li>Address school transport congestion by promoting alternatives to car cycling – safe routes to schools initiatives.</li> <li>Prioritise alternative modes of transport other than the car</li> <li>Increase provision of Park and Ride schemes.</li> <li>Make use of Barry Docks for bringing in raw materials.</li> <li>Increase use of rail for transportation of industrial freight.</li> <li>Provide safe walking and cycle routes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Improving existing infrastructure:         <ul> <li>Provide flexible transport facilities both locally and on a regional basis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	unications e.g. walking and		

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.
Improving safety:

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.

ISSUE 2:		
		Economy
Housing		Environment
Increasing	Housing demand, increasing house prices and lack of	Society
affordable	housina	200.019
	Throughout the Vale there has been an increase in house prices	
Where?	Communities (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth) were described a	s beina
	commuter settlements and this is deemed as being undesirable.	
	<ul> <li>Throughout the Vale there is an under occupancy of some properties from</li> </ul>	m a poor range
	of property types.	
When?	Last decade	
WITEH	Since 1980s (right to buy policy)	
	<ul> <li>Cost of housing currently 36% higher than previous years (the comparate ansaisted)</li> </ul>	or was not
	specified)  Young people, particularly 20 to 40 year olds	
Who?	Low income households that cannot afford to buy property	
	<ul> <li>Those on a medium income who cannot afford to move up the property</li> </ul>	ladder
	<ul> <li>Persons relocating to the Vale, especially from elsewhere in Wales</li> </ul>	
	Single person households	
	Elderly and disabled people	
	<ul> <li>Homes are not currently provided for all sectors of society.</li> </ul>	
	The strength of Cardiff's economy has had an impact on house prices/h	
Why?	There is a lack of supply to meet the demand / need and lack of more af	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	housing throughout the Vale (including Council housing). There is not e	
	housing land available, particularly in rural areas, and there is a change structure with more single households than before. The 'Right to buy' als	
	impact on the availability of affordable housing and has also led to a view	
	encourages owner occupancy. A lack of affordable housing also leads to	
	homelessness.	p. 0.00.00.00
	<ul> <li>The Vale is being affected by people moving out along main corridors as</li> </ul>	s a result of high
	costs in Cardiff.	
	<ul> <li>There is a need to balance housing supply against environmental issues</li> </ul>	
	countryside and landscape, as protection of the countryside prevents de	evelopment or
	<ul> <li>change of use particularly around nature/development borders</li> <li>Where land is required for commercial development or has tourism pote</li> </ul>	ntial (o. a
	Penarth and Barry) there is a conflict with the demand for housing devel	
	housing/flats etc. on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast)	opiniona (o.g.
	<ul> <li>There is a loss of the younger population due to high property prices, where the property prices is a loss of the younger population due to high property prices.</li> </ul>	nich is resulting
	in an ageing population although higher prices in Cardiff are forcing som	
	move to the Vale	
	<ul> <li>There is a general lack of temporary housing (e.g. bed and breakfast) as</li> </ul>	
	housing for the less able. The existing housing stock is not currently sui	table for the
	ageing population and those that are disabled.	ho nood
Objective	<ul> <li>Increase housing supply and the mix of house type and tenure to meet t</li> <li>This is a cross boundary issue that needs to be addressed through coop</li> </ul>	
•	Cardiff City Council.	ociadon with
	<ul> <li>A clear definition is needed for affordable housing and then specific alloc</li> </ul>	cations for
	affordable housing, including Council housing should be provided so that	
	percentage of all housing is affordable	
	<ul> <li>Adopt a flexible approach to new rural housing</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Convert and renovate existing buildings (in rural areas employment facil</li> </ul>	ities should
	come first).	

<ul> <li>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</li> <li>Regulate provision of suitable types of housing for elderly and disabled groups</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Provide or encourage employment housing (e.g. farmers employ staff and provide accommodation)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Increase consultation with the public throughout the planning process</li> </ul>

ISSUE 3:			
Role of the	Role of the Vale of Glamorgan		
Issue of be	ing just a Commuter Belt for Cardiff		
Where?	Throughout the Vale		
wilele:	Coastal strip (employment)		
	Towns and Village centres – a lack of local services (i.e. shops, pubs,	employment and	
	community facilities)		
When?	Now and set to worsen as Cardiff expands		
Who?	Everyone		
14/10	National policy/influences		
Why?	<ul> <li>Demise of local facilities and growth of out of town developments</li> </ul>		
	Decline in rural economy		
	<ul> <li>The Vale's economy is dominated by that of Cardiff's and other near b</li> </ul>		
	Vale faces competition for investment and expenditure (especially reta	il expenditure)	
	from these centres		
Objective	To develop a more self-reliant economy that does not merely act as co	mmuter belt.	
Objective	Regenerate town centres to provide both services and employment.		
	Create sustainable communities (have facilities for people to live and v      Describe south facilities as a self-a facilities for people to live and v		
	Provide youth facilities e.g. cafés for young people to socialise in the Vale.		
	Maintain and improve employment stock.		
	<ul> <li>Discourage out of town development sites (e.g. shopping and office de</li> <li>Promote economic diversity through tourism related land uses, farm di</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Promote economic diversity through tourism related land uses, farm di allowing changes of use of existing buildings (i.e. barns to residential/c uses).</li> </ul>		

•	nt and Location Accessibility, Availability of jobs, training and skills	Economy Society
Where?	<ul> <li>Existing employment sites where there is a lack of road infrastructure/act transport to sites e.g. Llandow Industrial Estate, and poor vehicular accellabypass alternative).</li> <li>Rural areas, villages, farms, tourist areas, town centres, retail areas</li> <li>Communities located further away to employment hubs (e.g. Cowbridge Penarth etc.)</li> <li>There are inadequate employment opportunities in the Vale as a whole villages and for young persons who are therefore being forced to find er elsewhere e.g. Cardiff</li> </ul>	ess for HGVs (no , Llantwit Major, but particularly in
When?	Now and future implications	
Who?	<ul><li>Current population and future generations</li><li>Small businesses</li></ul>	
Why?	<ul> <li>Aging population</li> <li>There is a lack of skills and training provision to ensure that the local co</li> </ul>	mmunity has the

	right skills for local jobs. Transport problems also affect access to training
	Family commitments
	Commuting
	<ul> <li>Decline in historic industries (e.g. Barry's coal export industry)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>A lack of facilities in new developments is a cause for settlements becoming "commuter villages" which has a significant impact on transport requirements</li> </ul>
	Farm diversification and agglomeration is an issue for the rural parts of the Vale.
	<ul> <li>The protection of the countryside in the Vale as a whole prevents development or change</li> </ul>
	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
	<ul> <li>Decline of town centres has led to a lack of employment in service sector for less qualified</li> </ul>
	persons
01: 1	Provide and increase local employment opportunities especially in existing town centres
Objective	and close to rural villages so that the labour force is employed locally
	<ul> <li>Match employment to skills of the Vale population and skills education to employment</li> </ul>
	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.
	- Develop a culture of fileforing learning.

Unpredictable Economic Change  Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change		
	Throughout the Vale but particularly closer to Cardiff where pressure for economic growth is	
Where?	stronger and more influenced by regional economy	
When?	Currently and in future.	
Who?	Current and future residents	
******	<ul> <li>Adjoining authorities</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Policy (e.g. Wales Spatial Plan)</li> </ul>	
Why?	Convergence funding	
	Economic growth	
	Changes in markets	
	The Vale is experiencing fast economic growth	
	<ul> <li>The expansion of existing employment sites e.g. airport, chemical plants, St Athan (MOD)</li> </ul>	
Objective	<ul> <li>Recognise the shift from a focus on manufacturing to services industries.</li> </ul>	
Objective	<ul> <li>Acknowledge and respond to economic and market changes.</li> </ul>	
	Adopt a flexible approach to addressing economic changes.	
	Skills need to match changes in the economy.  Accommodate wiferesses absorbes in the LDB.	
	Accommodate unforeseen changes in the LDP     New disastion and vision are needed to an appropriate development of new industries to	
	<ul> <li>New direction and vision are needed to encourage the development of new industries to replace Barry's historic coal export industry.</li> </ul>	

ISSUE 6: Tourism A missed o	pportunity	Economy Environment
Where?	<ul> <li>Throughout the Vale, particularly historic towns (Llantwit Major and Cov Glamorgan Heritage Coast, particularly Barry Island and Penarth seafror Barry, where long stay has declined significantly and there are seasonal Cowbridge, as it is a specialist area</li> </ul>	ont
When?	Seasonal Influence	
Who?	Everyone in the Vale	

Why?	<ul> <li>Barry not viewed as a long stay location - Multiple trips from Cardiff sub region, primarily for 'days out'.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Current retail viability of town centres and congestion problems act as a deterrent to potential visitors.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Transport issues including congestion, reliability and currently poor airport linkages e.g. Airport Access Road</li> </ul>
	Lack of a tourism strategy
	<ul> <li>There is excessive economic focus on Cardiff with consequent issues for transport and local employment and vitality.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Issues with maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs.</li> </ul>
	Public transport affects the development of the tourism industry.
	Not capitalising on the proximity of Cardiff.
Objective	<ul> <li>Develop a high profile marketing strategy for the Vale to raise its profile and highlight Vale attractions separately from neighbouring areas.</li> </ul>
	Protect current attractions with investment and invest in new attractions.
	<ul> <li>Integrate variety in tourism attractions throughout the entire Vale.</li> </ul>
	Focus on Barry's industrial heritage as a tourism attraction.
	<ul> <li>Link various services through strong public transport links.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Create new transport links to encourage tourism, but be sympathetic to local residents needs</li> </ul>
	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 Lack of cal	re and health facilities	Society
Where?	<ul> <li>There is a lack of care and health facilities throughout the Vale. Most perform travel outside the Vale for healthcare facilities.</li> </ul>	eople currently need to
When?	Currently	
Who?	<ul> <li>The elderly</li> <li>Those that have long term health problems</li> <li>The less abled requiring special care</li> </ul>	
Why?	<ul> <li>People tend to live longer</li> <li>People are not actively encouraged to have healthy lifestyles leading to general lack of fitness</li> <li>Unhealthy lifestyles are exacerbated by insufficient provision of sports for Colcot Sports Centre)</li> <li>Insufficient investment for local clinics and GP surgeries</li> <li>Although we now have EU working time regulation, people living in the long hours.</li> </ul>	acilities (e.g. outdated
Objective	<ul> <li>Encourage people to develop healthy life-styles.</li> <li>Improve access to health facilities, green spaces, footpaths and cycle w</li> <li>Monitor and maintain the quality of open space.</li> <li>Encourage communities to take ownership of open space and communidevelopment.</li> <li>Carry out local surveys and registers of GP surgeries and dental practice.</li> </ul>	ty facilities after

ISSUE 8: Loss of loca provision	al facilities e.g. schools, shops, pubs etc. and lack of new	Society Economy
Where?	<ul> <li>A lack of facilities in new developments (e.g. Rhoose Point) was also idecause for settlements becoming "commuter villages".</li> <li>Church School on Placey Street granted permission for housing developments.</li> </ul>	

	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> <li>Focus has been on housing development without the associated services and facilities e.g. schools</li> <li>Under-use of local facilities affecting economic viability</li> <li>There has been a change in the patterns of land use in urban areas (e.g. out town retail/employment).</li> <li>Access to training/jobs is affected by transport problems.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Housing development throughout the Vale has increased but no related increase in retail provision.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Congestion and parking problems affect the use of local facilities.</li> <li>Lack of crematoria and shortage of burial land (especially green burial sites) in the Vale</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul> <li>Actively and positively encourage the UWIC development proposal.</li> <li>Encourage the use of community centres in villages as training facilities.</li> <li>Increase provision of broadband.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Encourage centres of excellence.</li> <li>Basic services e.g. shopping, leisure, need to be a walking distance from places of residence.</li> <li>Provide an all weather leisure facility for Barry and surrounding areas.</li> </ul>

ISSUE 9: Disability / groups	Accessibility Issues – Not enough provision for special needs  Society Environment	
Where?	<ul> <li>Public buildings / facilities e.g. some railway station platforms and town centres</li> <li>Throughout the Vale</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
When?	At all times	
Who?	<ul> <li>Lack of access for disadvantaged e.g. disabled, non-car owners, the elderly, other infirm, single parents and families with pushchairs.</li> </ul>	
Why?	<ul> <li>System 'loaded' toward car use and individual mobility.</li> <li>Prejudice against those disadvantaged, mentioned above.</li> <li>Historic lack of facilities for less mobile and lack of investment to improve situation Insufficient disabled parking</li> <li>Housing not suitably adapted</li> <li>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</li> <li>There is generally limited consultation with the elderly and less abled</li> </ul>	
Objective	<ul> <li>Improve access to services within each community.</li> <li>Provide facilities within housing development and enhance existing facilities in local areas</li> <li>Improve local access for public transport through effective design.</li> <li>Provide improved land use patterns to improve accessibility.</li> <li>Ensure convenient location of housing sites in relation to employment sites.</li> <li>Improve the design of the local environment to sustain walking/cycling/local access.</li> <li>Improve the design and layout of facilities such as pedestrian access: (e.g. improved lighting and surveillance).</li> </ul>	

Lack of Sustainable Rural Communities  Society Economy		_
Where?	Rural Vale	
When?	Ongoing, particularly since the growth of Cardiff	
Who?	<ul> <li>Local farmers and low income workers</li> <li>New residents / existing residents</li> <li>Younger people</li> </ul>	
Why?	<ul> <li>Changing patterns of employment (decline of agricultural industry)</li> <li>The success/influence of the Cardiff sub region creates community demand, high land values</li> <li>Home working throughout the Vale was recognised as becoming more popular in the future.</li> </ul>	
Objective	<ul> <li>In promoting rural development, ensure flexible use of surplus buildings for local employment needs.</li> <li>Promote affordable housing in villages as a priority.</li> <li>Encourage the development of 'brownfield' sites (e.g. disused barns).</li> <li>Target special villages for wider development need (employment / housi</li> <li>Need to address price issues of 'local need' e.g. housing in villages for local need' e.g. commuter villages' (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Pen adequate housing provision in the vicinity of employment sites.</li> <li>Continue to use planning gain to secure benefits for communities affected provision of new recreation and education facilities.</li> </ul>	ng). ocal people arth) ensuring there is

ISSUE 11:	Society	
Pockets of	Deprivation Economy	
Where?	Barry and some areas of Penarth	
Wilelet	<ul> <li>Isolated areas in the Vale</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Barry needs to be the focus of efforts to reduce deprivation and crime.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Drug abuse / disruption / crime are of concern in some areas.</li> </ul>	
When?	At present	
M/In a O	Local residents of Barry	
Who?	<ul><li>Elderly, young people, ethnic groups, families, single parents.</li></ul>	
\A/IO	<ul> <li>Lack of local opportunities possibly due to lack of education / training, transport / access.</li> </ul>	
Why?	<ul> <li>Lack of local employment is a cause of deprivation and crime problems.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Furthermore there is a lack of European funding support to assist such areas due to general</li> </ul>	
	affluence of Vale of Glamorgan	
Objective	<ul> <li>Encourage sustainable investment and positively favour land use change in deprived areas.</li> </ul>	
Objective	<ul> <li>Make community services more accessible.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Consider subsidising community facilities.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Relaxation of planning control in deprived areas</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Recognise that poorer areas sometimes have lower education standards and endeavour to reverse this trend.</li> </ul>	

ISSUE 12: Lack of Con community	nmunity Spirit – missed potential to work together and use the resource
Where?	<ul> <li>Throughout rural Vale, but particularly relevant to Barry and Dinas Powys</li> <li>Communities such as Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth etc. were described as being commuter settlements.</li> <li>Isolation and a lack of integration were highlighted as key issues for rural parts of the Vale.</li> <li>Community spirit in towns and villages is also affected by tourism, particularly in Barry, Cowbridge and Penarth.</li> <li>Strong local identity in Barry caused by strong local population</li> </ul>
When?	At present
Who?	<ul> <li>All residents in the areas involved</li> <li>Minority groups, e.g. the elderly and infirm</li> </ul>

Why?	<ul> <li>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</li> <li>Some rural areas are only suitable for those that are highly mobile</li> <li>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.</li> <li>There is an increase in focus on the Welsh language, particularly in schools, which is an issue for some communities.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>High levels of mobility mean that there is very little community spirit in most settlements.</li> <li>Problems observed are partly due to a lack of community pride and ownership.</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul> <li>Teach sustainability within schools.</li> <li>Encourage young people to become involved in their local communities.</li> <li>Technology should be used to help achieve environmental sustainability.</li> <li>Encourage the development of eco schools.</li> <li>Encourage the Alley Gates Scheme.</li> <li>Encourage safe communities by design (secure by design).</li> <li>Lesser focus on Welsh ethnicity</li> <li>Consideration of penalising "bad" behaviour to in local communities to reduce environmental impacts</li> </ul>

ISSUE 13:	and impact of Development			
	Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development  Environment			
Where?	<ul> <li>Urban fringe</li> <li>Rural area / Farms</li> <li>St Athan</li> <li>Flood plains</li> <li>Woodlands e.g. Pencoedtre</li> <li>The historic landscape</li> </ul>			
When?	Ongoing			
Who?	<ul><li>Residents</li><li>Tourists</li><li>Regulatory bodies</li></ul>			
Why?	<ul> <li>Increase in population, mainly due to in migration and an increase in the number of households</li> <li>Profit for developers</li> <li>Continued pressure for farmers to diversify</li> <li>Employment needs</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Government policy (e.g. Structural reorganisation of MOD)</li> <li>Design (building)</li> <li>Lack of appreciation of the quality of the local environment in local com</li> <li>Homes are not currently provided for all sectors of society.</li> <li>Increase in the risk of flooding, exacerbated by development in floodpla</li> </ul>	nment policy (e.g. Structural reorganisation of MOD) n (building) f appreciation of the quality of the local environment in local communities. s are not currently provided for all sectors of society. se in the risk of flooding, exacerbated by development in floodplains. itive infilling within settlements, in relation to both the range of uses available and the ster of the built environment.		
		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> <li>areas (e.g. greenfield).</li> <li>Population control (possibly through policy) e.g. migration and industry. It should be acknowledged that there is no unlimited scope for growth.</li> <li>Protect urban fringe; cultural heritage, recreation areas; land for other uses; open space, heritage coasts; environmentally sensitive areas; designated areas.</li> <li>Proactively encourage the reuse of previously developed land and proper use of existing buildings.</li> <li>Maintain residential boundaries.</li> <li>Continue to use planning gain to secure benefits for communities affected by development e.g.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>provision of new recreation and education facilities.</li> <li>Ensure availability of services and infrastructure.</li> <li>Encourage high energy standards for new development through design</li> <li>Protect flood plains and agricultural land from development pressures.</li> <li>Avoid development in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. housing/flat Heritage Coast).</li> </ul>			

<ul> <li>General standards of building design need to be improved, with attention being paid to imaginative designs, quality of design and sustainability.</li> <li>There is a need to protect agricultural land from development pressures.</li> <li>There must be a holistic approach to development of the Vale – not only cooperation within but also the surrounding authorities.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Improve understanding of the effect on the quality of life of the local environment</li> <li>New or redeveloped homes should meet local needs &amp; be environmentally efficient.</li> </ul>

ISSUE 14:			
-	Waste disposal and pollution (Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water)		
Where?	Vhere?  Aberthaw (gaseous emissions) Throughout the Vale Emissions from industries in the Vale, including the power station, cement works and chemical works.		
When?	<ul> <li>Continuous</li> </ul>		
Who?	Impact on Wildlife     Residents in and around the Vale		
Why?	<ul> <li>Existing waste disposal and recycling facilities within the Vale are inadequate.</li> <li>Perceived lack of capacity of wastewater treatment works, with the increasing population and development.</li> </ul>		
Objective	<ul> <li>There is currently much overuse of natural resources (energy, water, a</li> <li>Ensure landfill and other waste facilities are located locally and sensitive.</li> <li>Proactively encourage waste minimisation (e.g. packaging waste).</li> <li>Increase the provision of recycling facilities (possibly through planning at Use civic amenity sites for waste management.</li> <li>Explore the use of alternative methods for waste disposal.</li> <li>Encourage home composting.</li> <li>Improve the capacity of wastewater treatment facilities.</li> <li>Reduce energy consumption.</li> </ul>	rely	

ISSUE 15:				
Cultural her	Cultural heritage threatened by new development Environment			
Where?	<ul> <li>Historic towns such as Cowbridge, Llantwit Major also Barry and Duffryn</li> <li>Glamorgan Heritage Coast</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Conservation areas</li> <li>Historic buildings, sites, parks and gardens, landscapes and woodland areas</li> <li>Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>There are issues with the maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs.</li> </ul>			
When?	<ul> <li>There are issues with the maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs.</li> <li>When there is development pressure</li> </ul>			
Who?	Everyone			
Why?	<ul> <li>Neglect</li> <li>Lack of funding</li> <li>Lack of education and appreciation of cultural heritage</li> <li>Cultural heritage has not been prioritised in practice</li> <li>Development pressure</li> </ul>			
	There is a general lack of investment in cultural heritage.			
Objective	<ul> <li>Give consideration and protection to cultural heritage sites as a whole (integrated approximate)</li> <li>Improve the livelihood in cultural heritage areas.</li> <li>Actively promote awareness of cultural heritage through education and tourism using in</li> </ul>	,		
	<ul> <li>education facilities.</li> <li>Protect cultural heritage sites including coastal areas.</li> <li>Protect traditional historic buildings, parks and gardens.</li> <li>Encourage the use of the Welsh language.</li> </ul>			

- Preserve industrial heritage buildings within communities. Build on culture and heritage to encourage tourism development.

ISSUE 16:				
Climate Cha	Climate Change – causes and consequences Environment			
Where?	Throughout the Vale			
When?	All the time			
Who?	<ul><li>Everyone</li></ul>			
Why?	<ul> <li>Various sources of greenhouse gases e.g. transport</li> <li>There is a general lack of renewable energy provision in the Vale. Development of renewable technologies is not actively encouraged.</li> </ul>			
Objective	<ul> <li>Climate change: the threat posed by climate change is a serious one and ways of reducing the</li> </ul>			

ISSUE 17:		
Open Space Lack of man	agement and maintenance, provision and access	Environment
Where?	<ul> <li>Access to countryside</li> <li>There is a lack of mixed use of spaces within the Vale's town centres.</li> <li>Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast.</li> <li>Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained.</li> </ul>	
When?	At present	
Who?	<ul> <li>Local Authorities</li> <li>Residents</li> <li>Developers</li> </ul>	
Why?	<ul> <li>Lack of management of open space by Local Authorities including area and areas of incidental green space</li> <li>Issues with park safety and littering</li> <li>An increasing pressure for development now affects the urban fringe/gr open countryside. Within settlements, this pressure affects the availabil spaces.</li> <li>There is a lack of public recreation facilities and where these are availa access.</li> <li>There are some designated sites that are in poor condition.</li> <li>Insensitive infilling within settlements in relation to both the range of use character of the built environment.</li> </ul>	reen field sites and ity of open green ble, they are difficult to
Objective	<ul> <li>Maintain, protect and enhance existing recreation facilities.</li> <li>Protect parks for their own sake, for the community and community heat Improve access to services through public transport and other alternative.</li> <li>Support and integrate a Rights of Way Improvement Plan, improving continuous Integrate recreation with new developments.</li> <li>Include provision for a coastal trail.</li> <li>Make open spaces accessible to all.</li> <li>Address imbalance in scale of provision of open spaces.</li> <li>Set aside areas within new developments for wildlife.</li> <li>Maintain /enhance opportunities for water based recreation (e.g. Anglin</li> </ul>	ve modes of transport.  pastal access.

•	Vildlife, biodiversity, water from development pressure enhance; Efficient use of resources	Environment
Where?	<ul><li>Near Vale border</li><li>Throughout Vale</li></ul>	
When?	<ul><li>Ongoing</li></ul>	
Who?	Vale and other LA's – cross boundary issue	
Why?	<ul> <li>There is a concern that loss of biodiversity may result from continued development pressure</li> <li>Climate change.</li> <li>There is an issue with invasive plant species in some areas of the Vale</li> </ul>	
Objective	<ul> <li>Ensure the protection of all designated sites and increase the buffer zon.</li> <li>Make provision for buffer zones for wildlife along key wildlife corridors (Seek to ensure all habitats achieve "favourable conditions" by 2020 (deconstant).</li> <li>Enhance areas for wildlife / halt the loss of biodiversity.</li> <li>Efforts need to be made to meet national targets for biodiversity.</li> <li>Reduce water and air pollution to protect biodiversity.</li> <li>Prevent erosion of protected essential areas.</li> <li>Educate children and their parents about our fragile natural environmer.</li> <li>There is a need to protect agricultural land from development pressures.</li> </ul>	e.g. rivers). esignated sites by 2013 nt.

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

	Pressure for development on / adjoining agricultural land.	
Tourism Industry	Growth in tourism has potential conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, and biodiversity, landscape designations etc.	VOG Council STEAM Report 2005
	Tourism uses are generally accessed by the private motorcar, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment.	Wales Tourist Board (2004)
Retail Industry	Higher proportion of vacant retail units within Barry Town Centre than other town centres e.g. Cowbridge.	VOG Surveys
	Out-of-town shopping is increasing, especially for food goods.	
Income	There are disparities between levels of income throughout the Vale.  Gibbonsdown and Court ward salaries average approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely.	Local Government Association, CACI – PAYCHECK data (2004)
	Lowest 6 wards for Income are all in Barry.	Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004)
	As a rural authority, the Vale of Glamorgan compares well with a lower % of low-income households than other rural welsh authorities.	
Housing Need	Shortage of temporary accommodation	JHLA Studies
	Shortage of affordable housing	VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-9
	Pressure for new housing – potential conflict with other land uses and protective designations.	
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	House prices in the Vale of Glamorgan are 36% higher than the Welsh average for all house types.	VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009
	Pressure for housing development in Countryside and potential for town-cramming within settlements	Planning applications and enquiries
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

	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.	VOG Cycling Strategy (1997)
	57% of all car trips are less than 5 miles.	
	Link between increased car use and increased road accidents.	
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, Llancarfan, 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	Lack of designated cycle paths and parking in the Vale	VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)
	No network of designated cycle routes within the Vale.	Sewta Transport Survey (2005)
Air Travel	Continued growth in air freight and passenger travel – implications for the environment.	Cardiff International Airport Master Plan (2006)
	Potential pressure for airport related development – may conflict with other land uses / designations.	
	Airport has a positive economic impact providing employment within the local economy.	
	Access to airport for employees and passengers.	
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
	Higher proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) than UK average.	Census 2001
Population	Fewer persons aged 20-40 than UK average.	
Change and Composition	Aging population in line with UK.	
	Range, choice and type of housing.	
	Provision of and access to community facilities / services particularly for young	
	and old e.g. schools, libraries, health care, public transport.	
Eu		0.004
Ethnicity	Predominantly White British, which reflects the overall picture in Wales.	Census 2001
NA7 - 1 - 1	Provision of and access to community facilities / services.	0
Welsh Language	Number of Welsh speakers is steadily increasing but figure is still low compared to rest of Wales.	Census 2001
	Cultural heritage and equality issues.	
Approximated	Large percentage of people in professional, managerial and	Census 2001
Social Grade	administrative posts.	
	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.	
	Skill levels and training, barriers to learning, range and choice of	
	employment opportunities.	
Deprivation	Most deprived wards in the Vale are Castleland and Gibbonsdown in Barry.	Welsh Index of Multiple
	(Deprivation refers to problems caused by a general lack of resources and opportunities. Measures are derived from several factors, namely income,	Deprivation 2005
	employment, health, education, housing, access to services and environment).	
	Access to employment, shops, cultural and leisure opportunities.	
Housing Need	House prices have risen sharply in the last 5 years in line with UK.	VOG Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009
		22

	Average beloe prices in the Vels are significantly and the Mala	
	Average house prices in the Vale are significantly greater than Wales average.	
	Shortage of affordable housing, especially in Rural Vale.	
	Increase in the total number of households as average household size falls.	
	Pressure for new housing- potential conflict with other land uses and	
	protective designations.	
Housing	Low proportion of unfit housing compared to the rest of Wales	Welsh House Condition
Conditions	although pockets of high percentages of unfit houses in Barry.	Survey 1998
	Relationship between housing conditions and health/wellbeing.	
Access to	Access to local services (e.g. hospital) is perceived as poor, particularly in the	VOG Council and LHB,
Services /	Rural Vale.	Health, Social Care and Well
Public Transport		being Assessment (Draft) 2003
Transport	11 settlements have lower bus service provision than the recommended level	2003
	in the Local Authority Bus Strategy (LABS).	
		VOG Council Opinion Survey 2003
	Much of the Rural Vale together with some larger settlements such as	ourvey 2000
	Cowbridge, Sully and Wenvoe are not served by rail.	
		VOG Council, Assessment of Bus Service Provision
	High percentages of journeys are made by car.	2005
		Sewta Transport Survey
	Few designated cycle paths and cycle parking facilities.	2005
	Pollution, congestion, road safety, social exclusion issues evident	
General Health	Personal health generally perceived as being good but pockets of poor	Census 2001
	health perception in Penarth, Barry, St.Athan, St. Brides and Hensol	
	(which reflects former Hensol hospitable operational in 2001).	
	Provision and access to health and leisure facilities.	
Crime	Lower levels of reported crime than national average but perception of crime	Home Office Crime
	remains high.	Statistics.
		Vale of Glamorgan Council

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

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 Environ	Natural Environment		
Nature Conservation	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.  Threat from development and informal recreation.	CCW, JNCC, Vale of Glamorgan Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	
Development in the Countryside	Continued pressure for development in open countryside especially around the urban fringe.	Planning enquiries and applications	
	Loss of flora and fauna, landscape, views, high quality agricultural land, public rights of way, informal recreational space, light pollution, road traffic etc.		
Agricultural Land	Large proportion of agricultural land within the Vale of Glamorgan.	Digest of Welsh Local Statistics 2004.	
	Pressure for development on agricultural land, especially around the urban fringe.	Planning applications and enquiries.	
	Farm diversification, removal of agricultural land from farming to other uses.		
Recreation	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.	Vale of Glamorgan Council.	
		Vale of Glamorgan Council Register of Common Land	
	Threats to recreational sites, designated site(s) and habitats e.g. Glamorgan Heritage Coast. Litter and vandalism.		
Public Open Space	Lack of public open space within many areas of the Vale of Glamorgan.	Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996 – 2011	
	Development pressure on existing areas of public open space.		
	Issues for recreation, health and well-being, flora and fauna.	Planning applications and enquiries.	
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)	

	Long-term demand for quarry extensions and/or new sites, need to ensure continuance of supply.	
	Impact upon the environment e.g. noise, visual intrusion, and loss of agricultural land, vehicle movements.	
Energy	Increase in energy consumption. Over reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels with low levels retrieved from renewable energy sources.	DTI, Vale of Glamorgan Council.
	Impact upon the global environment. Resource depletion. Implications for energy efficient construction.	
Flooding	A number of rural villages and areas of main settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan at risk of flooding.	Environment Agency Development Advice Maps (2004).
	Damage to property and sterilisation of land for development. Minimal risk to life and disruption to way of life.	
Water Quality	Positive general increase in bathing water and river water quality at monitored sites in the Vale of Glamorgan.	VOG Council – Bathing Water Archive
		Environment Agency
Air Quality	Air quality generally good in most of the Vale however pockets of air pollution especially within the eastern Vale.	Air quality archive.
	Levels of road traffic, congestion, location of development.	
Transport	Continued reliance upon the private car for access to services, employment and recreation. Congestion of major roads in eastern Vale.	Census (2001)  VOC Council, Report of Study – Local Area
	Increasing use of air travel for business, pleasure and freight.	Economic Data Comparison (2005).
	Continued use of road for movement of freight.	
	Impacts upon the environment through air pollution, noise, congestion. Impacts on health and well being.	Cardiff International Airport Master Plan (2006).
Built Environmer	nt .	
Historic Environment	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.	CADW, Vale of Glamorgan Council.
	General degradation of historic environment through piecemeal development and infrastructure provision e.g. traffic schemes, small-scale development, overhead power lines etc.	
	Continued pressure for development.	
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Housing Development	Pressure for housing development. Insensitive infilling and development, especially within rural villages.	Planning applications and enquiries.
	Loss of character of rural villages and impact upon services.	
Brownfield Development	The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on brownfield sites.  Dwindling resource, increased pressure on Greenfield sites.	JHLA Studies 2001 - 2005
Waste	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.	Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan (2004)

## Sustainability Objectives - OUR ECONOMY

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
	To promote the spread of economic prosperity through facilitating economic development and stimulating	European	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)  The European Employment Strategy
Economic Development & Regeneration	economic regeneration in priority areas.	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
	To enhance the quality of life in rural areas by encouraging a sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.	European	EU Rural Development Policy
			Planning Policy Wales (2002)
Rural Economy		Welsh specific	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004)
		, and a specific	The Wales Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 (Draft)
			Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)
		European	The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
Sustainable	To encourage development that maximises economic prosperity whilst minimising any harmful impact on the environment.	UK-Wide	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
Development			People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004)
		Welsh specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002)
			The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –2007
	To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector through maximising economic and social benefits whilst safeguarding cultural and environmental assets.		Planning Policy Wales (2002)
Tourism		Welsh specific	Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000)
Tourisiii			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
			The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001)Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)
		Welsh Specific	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004)
Accessibility	To provide accessible essential services and facilities.		Planning Policy Wales (2002)
			Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Draft Walking Strategy
			Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy 2003
		Walah Orasifia	TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006)
Affordable	To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home.	Welsh Specific	TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)
Housing	<b>,</b>		Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales 2001
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004-
Community		International	Agenda 21 (1992)
Involvement	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	European	Aarhus Convention (2001)
Social Inclusion		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Crime Reduction & Community	To reduce crime and fear of crime.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005
Safety			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
	_	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity
		European	EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998)
Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Luiopean	EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC
		UK-Wide	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
		Local	Severn Estuary Strategy 2001
		European	EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC
Habitat protection	To protect and enhance wildlife habitats	Welsh Specific	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)
		Local	Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development
Climate Change			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)
		Weight opeding	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 product and only one lands on a character	European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
	To protect and enhance landscape character	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 200/60/EC  Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
	Table Maior 1000ardo Mariagomonia	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 environmental 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 Welsh Specific	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)  The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001)  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	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
Resources: Waste		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)
	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
Transport			Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)
			Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003)
			Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006
			TAN 18: Transport (1998)
			Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan (2001)
			Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy (2003)
		Local	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.		

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan - Sustainability Appraisal Workshop

#### 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.

 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)



The Vale of Glamorgan Council

Directorate of Environmental & Economic Regeneration

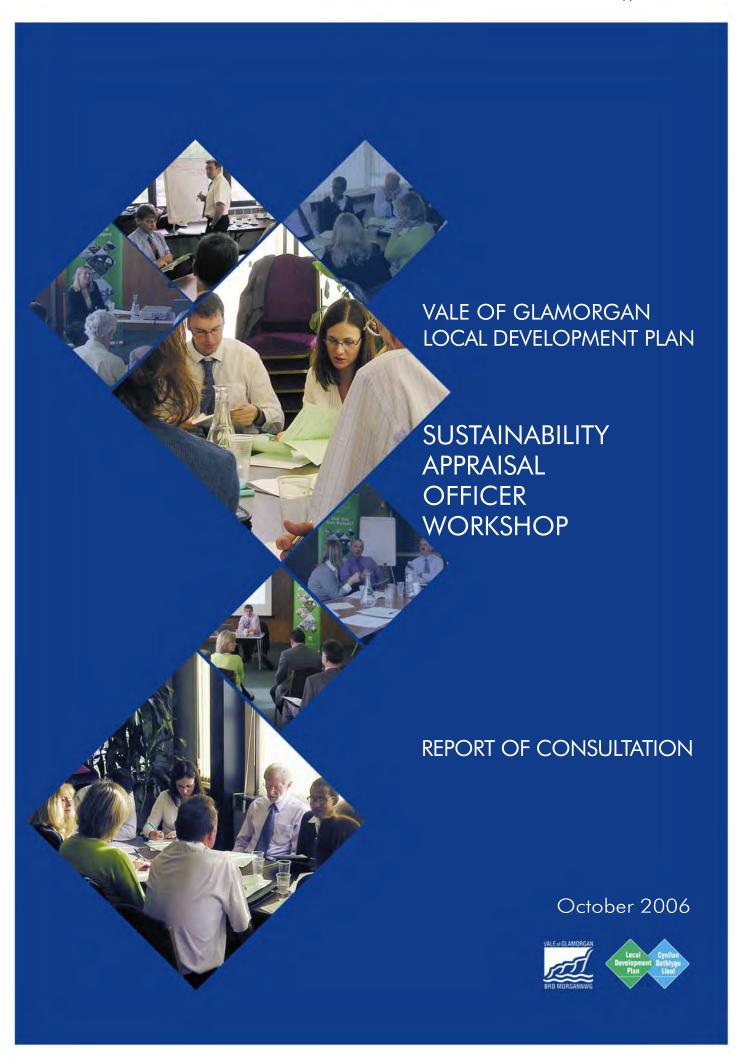
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#### **Executive Summary**

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

		Appendix 2
_	ic Environmental Assessment: Workshop	- ii -
	Contents	
1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0	Executive Summary Contents Introduction Sustainability Issues Sustainability Objectives New Issues and Objectives	i ii 1 2 7 13
	Appendices	
A B C D E	Sustainability Issues from Stakeholder Workshop Sustainability Objectives from Stakeholder Workshop Graphical Representation of Officers Views Attendance List Agenda	A1 B1 C1 D1 E1

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#### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report summarises the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Officer Workshop held on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2006 at the Civic Offices, Barry. This was following the external stakeholder workshop held on 11<sup>th</sup> 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 <u>Transport and Accessibility Issues</u> 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 <u>Lack of Housing (especially affordable)</u> 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 <u>Land Use</u> 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

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- 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 <u>Employment and Location</u> 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 <u>Economic Change</u> 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 <u>Tourism</u> 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 <u>Health</u> 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 <u>Education Lack of educational facilities – conversion of schools to alternative uses.</u>

- 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 <u>Disability/Accessibility Issues</u> 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 <u>Lack of Sustainable Communities</u> 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 <u>Deprivation</u> 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 <u>Lack of Community Spirit Missed potential to work together as a community to improve things</u>

- 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 <u>Pressure from Development</u> 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 <u>Waste disposal and pollution</u> 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 <u>Cultural Heritage</u> 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 <u>Climate Change</u> 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 <u>Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water</u> 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 <u>Transport and Accessibility issues</u>

- 3.2.1 On the whole the objectives where 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 <u>Disability/Accessibility Issues</u>

- 3.10.1 The following points were raised in relation to disability and access issues:
  - May be dependent on location of facilities.
  - Statutory duty and guidance in place.
  - · Better provision of sheltered accommodation.

#### 3.11 <u>Lack of Sustainable Communities</u>

- 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 <u>Deprivation</u>

- 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.

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#### 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 <u>Cultural Heritage</u>

- 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/ecohomes.
  - 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 The use of Air Quality Management Areas in congestion 'hot spots'.

Lack of Housing Definition of demand required.

> Make beneficial use of brownfield sites where possible.

Encourage mixed use and mixed tenure developments.

Land Use Maintain balance between

development and intrinsic value of

the Vale.

Employment and Location Maintain balance between

development and intrinsic value of

the Vale.

Encourage inward investment.

**Economic Change** Encourage use of new technologies. Tourism

Protect, enhance and promote as

regional asset.

New tourism uses to include eco-

tourism.

Health Role of urban regeneration in health

and wellbeing.

Education Community role for schools facilities

for all members of the community. In line with statutory guidance.

Encourage rural developments that

Disability/Accessibility

Lack of Sustainable

Communities Deprivation

Lack of Community Spirit

Pressure from Development

contribute to sustainability of the

rural Vale.

Waste Disposal and

Pollution

Cultural Heritage

Delete landfill in the Vale.

Promote culture as a whole in the

Vale. To include the arts etc.

Climate Change

Open Spaces Incorporate open space and biodiversity.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: Officer Workshop

- 14 -

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

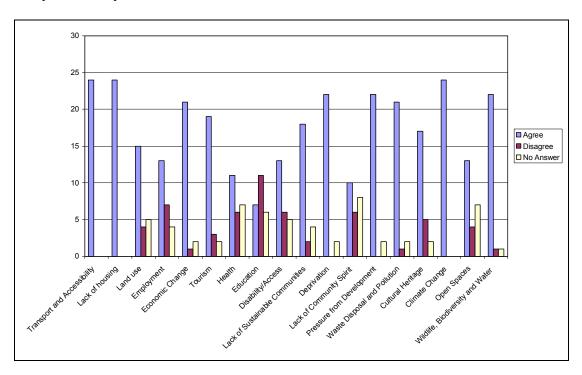
Wildlife, biodiversity, water Threatened by development pressure

#### **Sustainability Objectives from Stakeholder Workshop**

Issue	Objective
Transport and	<ul> <li>Reduce congestion</li> </ul>
Accessibility	<ul> <li>Reduce need to travel</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Promote sustainable travel alternatives</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Improve existing infrastructure</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Improve safety on roads</li> </ul>
Lack of housing	<ul> <li>Increase supply of housing to meet demand</li> </ul>
(especially affordable)	<ul> <li>Locate new housing near employment,</li> </ul>
Land Llos /A Colf relient	transport, services and facilities.
Land Use (A Self-reliant Vale or Commuter Belt?)	Create a more self-reliant economy, so that the Vale does not set morely as a commuter.
vale of Commuter Bett:	the Vale does not act merely as a commuter belt for Cardiff
	<ul> <li>Provide more facilities within the settlements</li> </ul>
	to reduce the need to go elsewhere
Employment and	<ul> <li>Increase employment opportunities where</li> </ul>
Location	there is demand
	<ul> <li>Locate employment near existing transport</li> </ul>
	links and near communities
Economic Change	<ul> <li>Need to acknowledge and respond to</li> </ul>
(Unpredictable)	economic and market changes
	Need flexibility to respond to unexpected     shapped during the Plan period.
Tourism	<ul><li>changes during the Plan period</li><li>Protect and enhance existing tourism uses</li></ul>
Tourism	<ul> <li>Protect and enhance existing tourism uses</li> <li>Provide for new tourism uses where they are</li> </ul>
	accessible by public transport
Health	<ul> <li>To improve health and well-being of the</li> </ul>
	Vale's community
	<ul> <li>To improve access to health facilities, green</li> </ul>
	spaces, footpaths etc.
Education	Improve educational achievement at all
Disability / Accessibility	levels
Issues	<ul> <li>Improve access for all users to public facilities, services, transport, housing etc.</li> </ul>
Lack of Sustainable	<ul> <li>Provide integrated housing, employment</li> </ul>
Communities	and services throughout the Vale
Deprivation	<ul> <li>Reduce deprivation in need areas though</li> </ul>
•	focussed investment and support
Lack of Community	<ul> <li>Encourage a sense of community</li> </ul>
Spirit	throughout the Vale to empower local
_	communities to make positive improvements
Pressure from	<ul> <li>Target development to suitable areas,</li> </ul>
Development	prioritise brownfield sites and protect
Waste disposal and	sensitive areas
pollution	<ul> <li>Ensure sensitive and local location of landfill sites</li> </ul>
policion	<ul><li>Encourage waste minimisation</li></ul>
	- Encourage waste millimisation

Issue Cultural heritage Climate Change	<ul> <li>Objective</li> <li>Protect and enhance cultural heritage sites</li> <li>Encourage appropriate re-use of heritage buildings</li> <li>Promote the cultural heritage of the Vale</li> <li>Reduce the causes and protect against the consequences of climate change</li> <li>Promote renewable energy, sustainable drainage, acc homes etc.</li> </ul>
Open Spaces Lack of management and maintenance	<ul> <li>drainage, eco-homes etc.</li> <li>Maintain, protect and enhance existing recreation facilities</li> <li>Improve access to open spaces etc</li> </ul>
Wildlife, biodiversity, water Threatened by development pressure	<ul> <li>Protect and enhance all designated sites and increase buffer zones around them</li> <li>Reduce water and air pollution to protect biodiversity</li> <li>Spread awareness and educate about sensitive sites</li> </ul>

#### **Graphical Representation of Officers Views**



#### **Attendees**

Marcus Goldsworthy
Bob Guy
John Gleeson
Kristian James

Development Control
Economic Development
Building & Vehicle Services
Regulatory Services

Gareth Bisset Property

Kate Pryor Ecologist
Phil Beaman Parks & Gr

Phil Beaman Parks & Grounds Martin Lucas Minerals Officer

Paul Gay Engineering Design & Procurement

Mike Matthews Learning & Development
Mike Ingram Housing & Community Safety

Helen Moses

Nicola Williams

Tom Bevan

Bev Noon

Frank Coleman

Corporate Policy & Communications

Waste Management & Cleansing

Engineering Design & Procurement

Corporate Policy & Communications

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 19<sup>th</sup> October 2006 at 9.45 a.m. Corporate Suite, Civic Offices

#### AGENDA

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

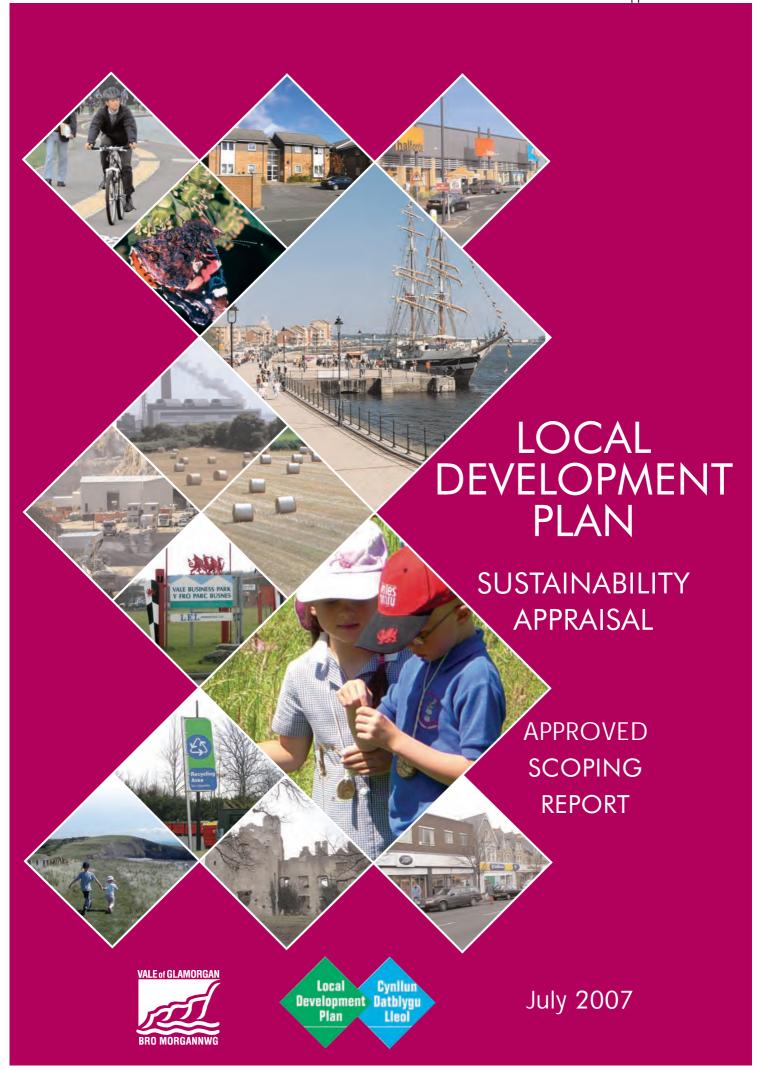
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# The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report

**JULY 2007** 

#### **Executive Summary**

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

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

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

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

#### SOCIAL

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

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL**

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

#### **ECONOMIC**

- Transport and accessibility
- Employment
- Retail
- Tourism

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

This document has been amended to reflect comments made to the Draft Scoping Report during the public consultation exercise undertaken 12<sup>th</sup> February 2007 and the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2007. The proposed changes having been reported to the Council's Cabinet on the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 Appraisal (SA) of the Plan incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (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".
- 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." 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;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> European Union Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Sustainability Appraisal of Unitary Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Sustainable Development Scheme

**STAGE C:** Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;

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

report; and

**STAGE E:** Monitoring significant effects of implementing the development

plan.

#### **SA Scoping Report**

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

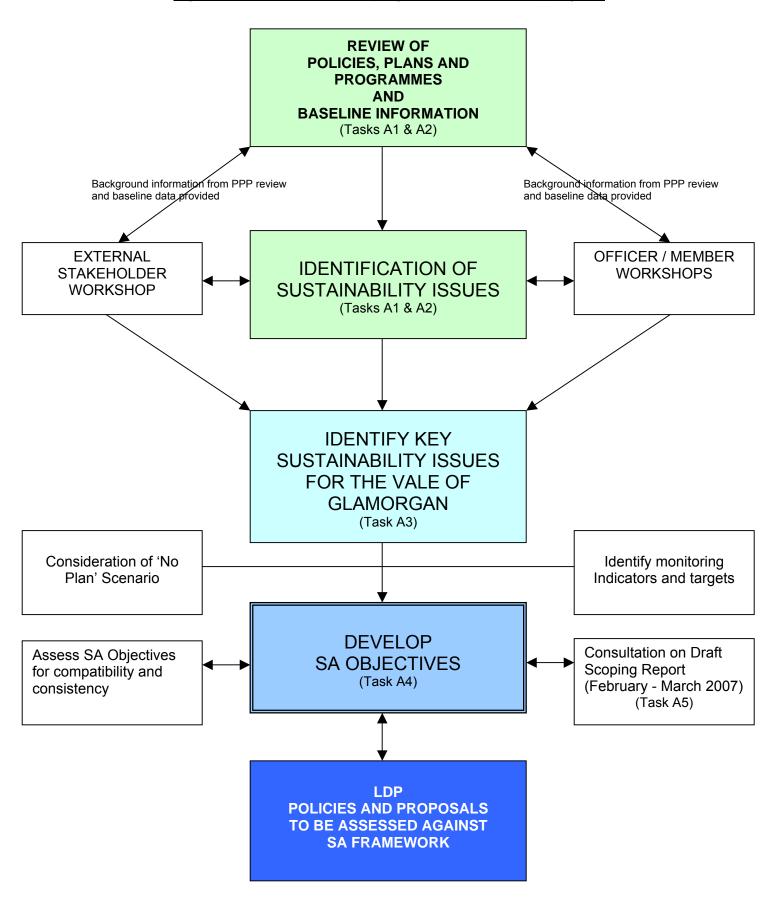
Task A1.	Review other relevant policies, plans, and programmes and sustainability objectives.	
Task A2.	Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline and other information	
Task A3.	Identify sustainability issues and problems.	
Task A4.	Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability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

- 1.7 Figure 1, overleaf, shows the process for developing the SA Framework in a flow diagram, illustrating the relationship between the key elements of the process.
- 1.8 Once this SA Scoping Report has been subjected to wider public consultation and amended as necessary, the SA framework within it will be used to assess the LDP's policies and proposals throughout its preparation.

#### **Appropriate Assessment**

- 1.9 European Community Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (otherwise known as the Habitats Directive) requires any plans that may have an impact on designated sites under the Directive to undergo an appropriate assessment. The purpose of appropriate assessment is to assess whether the plan proposals would have any significant adverse effects on such sites. Where adverse effects are identified, the Council must consider whether there are alternative solutions, and / or appropriate mitigation and compensation.
- 1.10 Within the Vale of Glamorgan, there are 2 sites that are designated at European level for their importance for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive. These are Dunraven Bay and Severn Estuary. At this stage in the LDP process,

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



- the policies and proposals have not been prepared. Therefore, the Council will need to consider the likely effects in due course, in order to consider at a later stage whether there is a need for appropriate assessment.
- 1.11 The consultation draft Annex to TAN 5 (October 2006), which outlines how the Habitats Regulations should be implemented in respect of LDPs, states: "[Habitats Regulations Assessments] should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA. It should be run parallel with these processes." However, the guidance does note that the reporting can be done alongside the SA provided it is clearly signposted.

#### Stakeholder Involvement

- 1.12 In accordance with the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Delivery Agreement (August 2006), the Council has engaged the environmental consultation bodies<sup>5</sup> and relevant stakeholders prior to drafting the SA Scoping Report by holding an external stakeholder workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC) Kyoto Protocol 1997
	through reducing emissions of greenhouse	European	EU Climate Change Programme
	gases.	National	UK Climate Change Programme (2000/2006) The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy Climate Change Wales-Learning to Live Differently (2001)
	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)
Sustainable		European	Agenda 21 (1992) The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
Development		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	To achieve a reduction in waste production	European	EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC) Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC
Resources: Waste	and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.	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:	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.	European	EU Water Framework Directive 200/60/EC Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
Water		National	Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales
Biodiversity and	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife habitats	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998)
habitat protection		European	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
		National	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)
			Severn Estuary Strategy 2001
		Local	Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
			Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
		European	EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	National	UK Air Quality Strategy (2000/2003)
EL LOU	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
Flood Risk	on public well-being, the economy and the environment.	Regional	Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans – Ogmore & Tawe (including Thaw and Cadoxton)(Sept 2006) and Taff & Ely (August 2006)
		European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy European Landscape Convention (2000)
Landscape & Townscape	To protect and enhance landscape character, encourage sustainable design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of access for all.	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
		European	EU Rural Development Policy
Agriculture & The Rural Economy	To enhance the quality of life in rural areas by encouraging a sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.	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)
		European	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) The European Employment Strategy
Economic Development & Regeneration	To promote the spread of economic prosperity through facilitating economic development and stimulating economic	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)
	regeneration in priority areas.	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	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000) Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003) TAN 13: Tourism (1997)
	environmental assets.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (2006)

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
		European	European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)
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.	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
riousing		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004
Community		International	Agenda 21 (1992)
Involvement	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	European	Aarhus Convention (2001)
Social Inclusion		National  Local International European Local Local National	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	lath 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)
		National V 20 V 2	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
		European	EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	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.
- 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> <li>Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation</li> <li>Increased housing demand / need</li> <li>Increasing house prices</li> <li>Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings</li> <li>Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand</li> <li>Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>JHLA Studies</li> <li>Land Registry</li> <li>VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009</li> <li>Neighbourhood Statistics</li> <li>Census 1971, 81, 91 &amp; 2001</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Affordable Housing, Landscape and Townscape)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
SOCIAL	Lack of local facilities	<ul> <li>Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care</li> <li>Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc.</li> <li>Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites</li> <li>Lack of local employment opportunities</li> <li>Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhoose Point, Pencoedtre, Cogan Hall Farm etc.)</li> <li>High level of outward movement and expenditure especially to Cardiff, e.g. services, retail spend, employment etc.,</li> <li>Lack of burial land / crematoria within the Vale</li> <li>Over capacity in schools and falling need / demand for school places in some areas – potential to lead to school closures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>VOG Council Opinion Survey 2003</li> <li>NAW, Economic Inactivity in Wales (2003)</li> <li>VOG Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011</li> <li>Planning applications and enquiries</li> <li>VOG, Assessment of Bus Service Provision (2005)</li> <li>WIMD</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Retail, Transport and Accessibility, Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Health and Well Being)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
SOCIAL	Access for all	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Draft Walking Strategy</li> <li>Census 2001</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Transport and Accessibility, Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Health and Well Being)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>

	Key Issue	Identifying factors	Source
SOCIAL	Deprivation	<ul> <li>Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth:         <ul> <li>Low economic activity (e.g. unemployed)</li> <li>Low educational achievement (e.g. Gibbonsdown and Court)</li> <li>Poor health (Barry, Penarth, St. Athan and St. Brides)</li> <li>Income inequality – Gibbonsdown and Court wards average salaried approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Welsh Index of Multiple         Deprivation 2005</li> <li>WAG Baseline Data (2004)</li> <li>VOG, Local Area Economic         Data Comparison (2005)</li> <li>Census 2001</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Economic         Development &amp; Regeneration,         Community Involvement Social         Inclusion, Education &amp; Lifelong         Learning, Health and Well         Being)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
SOCIAL	Lack of community spirit	<ul> <li>Missed opportunity to work together as a community</li> <li>Lack of community facilities</li> <li>Lack of community ownership / responsibility</li> <li>Lack of local identity, especially in new developments</li> <li>Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Home Office Crime Statistics</li> <li>Vale of Glamorgan, Crime and Disorder Strategy</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Community Involvement Social Inclusion, Crime Reduction and Community Safety, Culture)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Climate change	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Consequences: increased risk of flooding, changes to farming practices (e.g. growing different crops), impact on biodiversity, economic impact, human lifestyle impact etc.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DTI / VOG statistics</li> <li>Air quality archive</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Development Advice Maps (2004)</li> <li>UK Climates Impact Programme</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Climate Change, Sustainable Resources: Energy, Air Quality, Flood Risk)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Waste	<ul> <li>Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year</li> <li>Lack of waste management / recycling facilities</li> <li>Fly-tipping throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Municipal Waste Management Strategy</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Resources: Waste)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Impact of development on built and natural environment	<ul> <li>Visual impact on open countryside / landscape / coast</li> <li>Consequences for biodiversity, flora and fauna – Vale has a large number of statutory and non-statutory designated nature conservation sites</li> <li>Loss of open spaces / recreation (urban and rural)</li> <li>Impact on built environment and threat to cultural heritage</li> <li>The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on sustainable brownfield sites, but this is a dwindling resource</li> <li>Long-term demand for minerals across the South Wales Region</li> <li>Impact on water quality and water resources</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local Biodiversity Action Plan</li> <li>Planning applications and enquiries</li> <li>JHLA Studies 2001-2005</li> <li>South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party, Annual Report (2004)</li> <li>Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Development, Biodiversity and habitat protection, Landscape and Townscape)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>

	Key Issue	Identifying factors	Source
ENVIRONMENT	Quality of new development particularly residential	<ul> <li>Poor design – visually uninspiring without local distinctiveness (e.g. public art, finishing materials etc)</li> <li>Lack of local community facilities</li> <li>Estates designed for motorcars - poor permeability for pedestrians and lack of facilities for cyclists</li> <li>Lack of off-street car parking</li> <li>Missed potential for sustainable building design, drainage and materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning applications / enquiries</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Sustainable Resources: Energy, Landscape and Townscape, Transport and Accessibility, Crime Reduction and Community Safety)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment	<ul> <li>Large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments</li> <li>Insensitive new development damaging built environment</li> <li>Proliferation of highway signs and modern infrastructure in historic towns e.g. Cowbridge.</li> <li>Lack of funding to protect or enhance historic environment</li> <li>Some neglect of listed buildings, conservation areas, ancient monuments etc.</li> <li>Ignorance and complacency</li> <li>Lack of cultural facilities e.g. theatres, museums, art galleries, public art, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>VOG Schedule of Listed Buildings</li> <li>Conservation Area Appraisals (various)</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Tourism, Culture)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
ECONOMY	Transport and accessibility	<ul> <li>Congestion at peak times on key routes to Cardiff</li> <li>Inappropriate traffic management measures</li> <li>General lack of parking (e.g. town centres, new housing developments etc)</li> <li>Insufficient public transport (especially in rural Vale)</li> <li>Lack of provision for cyclists and pedestrians</li> <li>Lack of 'park and ride' and 'park and share' sites</li> <li>Increased car ownership</li> <li>Increased reliability on cars for access to goods and services</li> <li>Increasing commuter distances to work</li> <li>Environmental impact of vehicular traffic e.g. noise, emissions etc</li> <li>Continued growth of air freight and passenger transport</li> <li>Increase in total freight movements, but sustained decrease in rail freight</li> <li>Access to MoD St Athan and Cardiff International Airport</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>VOG Draft Walking Strategy</li> <li>VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)</li> <li>Sewta Park and Share Scoping Study 2005</li> <li>NAW, Economic Inactivity in Wales (2003)</li> <li>Sewta Transport Survey 2005</li> <li>Census 1971-2001</li> <li>VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005)</li> <li>VOG Traffic Surveys</li> <li>VOG, Assessment of Bus Service Provision (2005)</li> <li>Cardiff International Airport Master Plan 2006</li> <li>DFT Statistics</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Climate Change, Sustainable Resources: Energy, Air Quality, Transport and Accessibility)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> <li>St Athan development Brief (July 2006)</li> </ul>
ECONOMY	Employment	<ul> <li>Limited employment opportunities within Vale</li> <li>Pressure for development for alternative uses on employment sites e.g. retail, car parking, residential etc.</li> <li>Reliance on travel to work by car</li> <li>Existing industrial sites with insufficient infrastructure for HGVs and poor public transport links e.g. Llandow</li> <li>Reliance on Cardiff / Bridgend for employment</li> <li>Decline in traditional agricultural industry</li> <li>Potential for increased home working</li> <li>Rural diversification</li> </ul>	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> <li>Higher proportion of vacant units in Barry town centre than Cowbridge</li> <li>Congestion, traffic and perceived lack of parking</li> <li>Missed potential for an evening economy – potential for local jobs</li> <li>Growth of out-of-town retail developments especially for food goods e.g. Culverhouse Cross, and in adjoining authorities - Cardiff Bay, Talbot Green.</li> <li>Lack of suitable sites for bulky goods retailers within town centres</li> <li>Infrequent public transport to Cowbridge town centre</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>VOG Retail Surveys</li> <li>VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005)</li> <li>VOG Public Transport Timetable Booklet</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Economic Development and Regeneration, Retail, Transport and Accessibility)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>
ECONOMY	Tourism	<ul> <li>Predominance of residential development at Barry Waterfront, Penarth Marina and promenade - not enough mixed use development to encourage tourism</li> <li>Lack of evening economy in Barry, especially Barry Island</li> <li>Growth in tourism has potential to conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, biodiversity, landscape, coast etc.</li> <li>Growth in farm diversification</li> <li>Tourism uses generally accessed by car</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>VOG Council STEAM Report (2005)</li> <li>Wales Tourist Board (2004)</li> <li>VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)</li> <li>PPPs (Themes: Landscape and Townscape, Tourism, Culture)</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop</li> <li>Officer workshop</li> </ul>

#### 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
	Housing	Continual increase in demand for and potential shortfall of houses alongside
	J	increase in house prices
		Continued fall in the provision of affordable housing
		<ul> <li>Development of housing on a windfall basis without a strategic framework – an</li> </ul>
		appeal led development control system
AL A	Lack of Local	<ul> <li>Continued loss of local facilities with no significant new provision e.g. open space</li> </ul>
SOCIAL	Facilities	<ul> <li>Continued movement outside Vale to access goods and services elsewhere</li> </ul>
SO	Access for all	Continued minimum provision for mobility impaired
		<ul> <li>Protection provided under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995</li> </ul>
	Deprivation	Continued isolation of deprived communities
	Lack of	Continued missed opportunity for community resource
	community	Continued high perception of crime
	spirit	
	Climate	Causes of climate change at a local level would continue to increase
	change	Consequences of climate change at a local level would pose an increasing threat of
	101	flooding
	Waste	Continual increase in municipal waste levels and fly tipping despite increase in
		recycling
	Immost of	Continued lack of waste management facilities in the Vale  No extrategic policy framework to control the impact of pays development, an appeal.
Ļ	Impact of development	<ul> <li>No strategic policy framework to control the impact of new development – an appeal led development control system</li> </ul>
1	on built and	Listed Buildings, Habitats and Biodiversity are protected by other legislation (but
	natural	does not encourage enhancement).
Σ.	environment	Loss of biodiversity and continuing pressures on landscape
Ó	Quality of	No improvement in the quality of design of new developments due to a lack of
ENVIRONMENTAL	new	statutory framework – an appeal led development control system
Ź	development,	Statutory numerior an appear for development control cyclem
ш	particularly	
	residential	
	Degradation	Continued degradation of historic environment with no strategic framework for
	of cultural	improvement or protection
	heritage and	<ul> <li>Listed Buildings are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage</li> </ul>
	historic	enhancement).
	environment	Continued lack of cultural facilities
	Transport	Continued reliance on the car to access goods, services and employment, and
	and	associated traffic, congestion, parking problems and negative impact on the
	accessibility	environment.
()	France and	Continued growth in freight by unsustainable means e.g. air and road.  Continued growth in freight by unsustainable means e.g. air and road.
¥	Employment	Continued pressure on existing and allocated employment sites for alternative uses  Continued increase in religions on Cardiff and beyond for employment.
ō		Continual increase in reliance on Cardiff and beyond for employment     Continual decline in the rural economy
ECONOMIC	Retail	<ul> <li>Continual decline in the rural economy</li> <li>Continued fall in the vitality and viability of Barry Town Centre</li> </ul>
ပ္ပ	ivetali	Continued fail in the vitality and viability of Barry Town Centre     Continued pressure for growth of out-of-town retailing
ш		Continued pressure for growth of out-of-town retailing     Continued increase in retail expenditure outside the Vale
	Tourism	<ul> <li>Unfettered tourism growth in some areas could harm the Vale's natural resources</li> </ul>
	Tourisiii	e.g. landscape, biodiversity, heritage etc.
		<ul> <li>Continued missed opportunities for tourism weaken the Vale's economy</li> </ul>
		Contained inicode 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.
- 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	2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15
architectural and archaeological	
heritage	
I) Landscape	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<u>Figure 6: Method for Assessment of LDP policies and proposals against SA</u> 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 pro	vide the	opportun	ity for p	eople 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	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds	JHLA Studies	Increase the level of affordable housing to meet the identified need.			
Economic needs.  Aims: Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure		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			
	<ul> <li>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</li> <li>Provide affordable housing</li> <li>Preference for previously</li> </ul>	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			
	developed land in sustainable locations	House build rates	JHLA Studies	Match house build rates with population needs.			

2. Local Facilit	2. Local Facilities							
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target				
Social Economic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.  Aims:  Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale	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				
	of Glamorgan <ul><li>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet</li></ul>	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.				
	the needs of future users  Ensure local facilities are suitable	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				
	for purpose and easily accessible Prevent the loss of existing well- used and valued local facilities	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				

Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To maintain and improve access for all. <u>Aims:</u>	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
	<ul> <li>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible</li> </ul>	Public perception of ease of access within the built environment	VOG Opinion Surveys	Improve public perception of ease of access within the built environment
	to all the Vale's community Improve public perception of	Public perception of ease of access within the natural environment	VOG Opinion Surveys	Improve public perception of ease of access within the natural environment
	<ul><li>access</li><li>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the</li></ul>	Number of new developments with special provision for disabled persons	Planning application database	Increase special provision for disabled persons within new developments
	physical environment Promote 'life-time' homes	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	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:	WIMD	Reduce overall deprivation
Economic	Aims:	Educational achievement (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve educational achievement
	Promote improvements to:	Health and well-being (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve health and well being
	employment, income, health and well being, education, housing,	Housing (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing
	environment and access, for all.	Environment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve the environment in deprived areas
	<ul> <li>Prevent the isolation of deprived</li> </ul>	Access (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access for deprived areas
	communities.	Employment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Increase employment opportunities

Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime	Crime statistics	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.
	Aims:  Reduce the fear of crime Provide community facilities Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard	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
	to its context and public art)  • Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	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 Char	nge			
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.  Aims:	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)
	<ul><li>Reduce air pollution (e.g.</li></ul>	Emissions of greenhouse gases	WAG Statistics	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
	transport / industry emissions) Reduce energy consumption	Number of trips made by car.	Census Sewta Surveys	Reduction in the number of trips made by car.
	(e.g. promote energy efficient building)	Renewable energy generation	Planning/Building Control	Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.
	<ul> <li>Promote renewable energy generation</li> </ul>	5, 5	Database	Number of new developments with renewable energy generation on site.
	<ul> <li>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</li> </ul>	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> <li>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</li> <li>Protect and promote the</li> </ul>	Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Planning / building control database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	development of carbon sinks.	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.	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste
	Aims: Promote the use of secondary	% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled
	resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)	Access to household recycling schemes	Waste Strategy	Increase the % of households with access to (or using) curb-side recycling schemes
	<ul><li>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</li><li>Avoid landfill of waste</li></ul>	Number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials
		% of waste land-filled	Waste Strategy	Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill

8. Land use				
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To use land effectively and efficiently.  Aims:	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
	<ul> <li>Retain greenfield land</li> <li>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</li> </ul>	Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	JHLA and planning application database	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed
	<ul> <li>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context.</li> </ul>	Density of new developments	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the density of new developments
	<ul> <li>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and</li> </ul>	Agricultural land quality	Agricultural land classification maps	Maintain the quality of agricultural land in the Vale of Glamorgan

<ul> <li>areas of high landscape value.</li> <li>Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.</li> </ul>	Level of contaminated land	VoG data	Reduction in total area of contaminated land
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9. Environment	al Assets			
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.  Aims:	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
	Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and	% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species	LBAP and CCW	Improve priority habitats and species
	fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. Improve and protect the quality and	Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration
	quantity of inland and coastal water resources.  Protect or enhance the built	Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems
	<ul><li>environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</li><li>Protect cultural heritage and</li></ul>	Water quality	Environment Agency and VOG data	Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan
	archaeology.  Enhance public access to and	Water use per household	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Reduction in water use
	appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets.	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 n	10. Quality of new development				
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target	
Social Environmental	To provide a high quality environment within all new	Community perception of design quality	VOG Surveys	Improved community perception of design quality	
	developments.  Aims:	Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm	
	<ul> <li>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</li> <li>Promote a sense of community</li> </ul>	Number of new developments recognised by national design awards	Design Awards (various)	Increase number of new developments recognised by national design awards	
	pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)  Promote sustainable design and	Proportion of new developments delivering local distinctiveness	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering local distinctiveness	
	<ul><li>construction solutions.</li><li>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</li></ul>	Proportion of new developments providing community facilities	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments providing community facilities	
	<ul> <li>Provide adequate green spaces.</li> <li>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</li> </ul>	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)	

Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan
	Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.  Aims:	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
	<ul> <li>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</li> <li>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale</li> </ul>	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.	Proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	Census	Increase proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	
	Aims:  Ensure new development is	Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership	
	<ul> <li>located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</li> <li>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</li> <li>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</li> <li>Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g.</li> </ul>	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	
	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						
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
Social Economic	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	Percentage of working age population in employment	Census	Increase total number in employment		
	Aims:	Percentage of population receiving benefits	WIMD	Decrease the number of people receiving benefits		
	<ul> <li>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment</li> </ul>	Distribution of employment across sectors	Census, ONS.	Maintain an economically sustainable split of employment across sectors		

uses - Support a culture of	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
<ul> <li>entrepreneurship</li> <li>Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</li> <li>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</li> <li>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</li> </ul>	Percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes	VOG Surveys	Increase the percentage of allocated employment land developed for employment purposes

14. Retail	14. Retail						
Origin	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target			
Economic	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's	Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres			
	town, district and local centres.  Aims:	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.			
	<ul> <li>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</li> <li>Ensure a range of uses within</li> </ul>	Opening hours of premises in retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys / Planning applications	Increase average opening hours into evening hours.			
	retail centres  Avoid out-of-town retail	Availability of short stay car parking	VOG Parking Surveys	Increase the availability of short stay car parking			
	<ul> <li>development</li> <li>Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes</li> <li>Promote the evening economy in the Vale's town centres</li> </ul>	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.	Number of new tourist related developments	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan		
	Aims: Promote local economic growth	Visitor numbers	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan		
	through tourism • Enable tourism uses to be	Visitor spend	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the value of tourism spend per head		
	accessed by sustainable travel modes	Length of stay	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist		
	<ul> <li>Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets</li> </ul>	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.		
	<ul> <li>Protect potential tourism     destinations against inappropriate     non-tourism development (e.g.     proliferation of residential)</li> <li>Enable specialist tourism (e.g.     sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</li> </ul>	Number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector	VOG Tourism Strategy Planning application database	Increase the number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector		

### Appendix 1 – Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

#### **INTERNATIONAL**

Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC)

The Convention on Biological Diversity

Agenda 21 (1992)

Kyoto Protocol 1997

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)

#### **EUROPEAN**

Aarhus Convention (2001)

European Landscape Convention (2000)

The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)

EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (July 2002) 1600/2002/EEC

EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC

**EU Rural Development Policy** 

The European Employment Strategy

EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998)

EU Water Framework Directive 200/60/EC

EU Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7EC)

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)

**Environmental Liability Directive 2004** 

EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)

**EU Climate Change Programme** 

EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC

EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC

EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC

Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy

Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC

European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)

Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC

European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)

# NATIONAL (United Kingdom wide)

**UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005** 

The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004)

UK Air Quality Strategy (2000)

The Air Quality Strategy: Addendum (Defra 2003)

The Air Quality Strategy – A Consultation Document and Further Improvements in Air Quality (2006)

UK Climate Change Programme (2000)

Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006

Energy White Paper: Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)

Our Energy Challenge: Securing Clean Affordable Energy for the Long Term (DTI Jan 2006)

The Energy Challenge: Energy Review 2006 (DTI July 2006)

**UK Biodiversity Action Plan** 

Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales

UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)

The Commons Act 2006

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

#### **WALES SPECIFIC**

People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004)

The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –2007 Starting to Live Differently – The Sustainable development Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales (2004)

Wales: A Better Country - The Strategic Agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (2003)

Climate Change Wales – Learning to Live Differently (2001)

The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy (2006)

Energy Wales: A Route Map to Clean, Low-Carbon and More Competitive Energy Future for Wales - Consultation Document (2005)

A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002)

Wales: A Vibrant Economy – The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation (November 2005)

Skills and Employment Action Plan for Wales (2005)

Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000)

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

Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action (2003)

Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)

The Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007-2013 (Draft)

Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)

The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001)

Trunk Road Forward Programme (2002) update 2004

Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003)

Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)

Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006

Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)

Climbing Higher-Sport and Active Recreation in Wales (2005)

Improving Health in Wales - A Plan for the NHS with its Partners (2001)

Well Being in Wales (2002)

lath Pawb - A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003)

Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (2001)

Strategy for Older People in Wales (2003)

Towards E-Wales – A Consultation on Exploring the Power of ICT in Wales (2006)

Planning Policy Wales (2002)

MIPP 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy (July 2005)

MIPP 02/2005 Planning for Retailing and Town Centres (November 2005)

MIPP 01/2006 Housing (June 2006)

DMIPP 02/2006 Planning, Health and Well-Being (July 2006)

TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006)

TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)

TAN 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996)

TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (1996)

TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996) or TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning Consultation Draft (January 2006)

TAN 6: Agricultural and Rural Development (2000)

TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)

TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)

TAN 9: Enforcement of Planning Control (1997)

TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997)

TAN 11: Noise (1997)

TAN 12: Design (2002)

TAN 13: Tourism (1997) and TAN 13 Tourism Consultation Draft (2006)

TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)

TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)

TAN 16: Sport and Recreation (1998) or TAN 16 Sport and Recreation and Open Space Consultation Draft (2006)

TAN 18: Transport (1998) or TAN 18: Transport Consultation Draft (2006)

TAN 19: Telecommunications (2002)

TAN 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000)

TAN 21: Waste (2001)

Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000.

MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)

Local Development Plans Wales-Policy on the Preparation of LDPs (2005)

Draft Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy (January 2007)

#### **REGIONAL**

South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)

An Economic Development Framework for South East Wales Vision & 10-year Strategy (2005)

Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales Volume 1 (2001)

Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales Volume 2 (2001)

Regional Transport Plan (when published)

Sewta (South East Wales Transport Alliance) Regional Strategies:

A Walking and Cycling Strategy, July 2006

Regional Bus Strategy, February 2006

Moving People: Improving Rail: the next five years, July 2005

Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans-South West Area

Ogmore & Tawe (including Thaw & Cadoxton) (September 2006)

Taff & Ely (August 2006)

The Swansea Bay and the Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plans.

Western Wales and Severn River Basin Management Plans

#### LOCAL

Vale of Glamorgan Corporate Plan 2005-2009

The Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011

Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013

Vale of Glamorgan Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2004)

Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001/02 to 2005/06

Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Study 1997

Vale of Glamorgan Draft Walking Strategy 2004

Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy 2004

Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002

Landscapes Working for the Vale of Glamorgan 1999

A Healthy Vale- Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009

Children & Young People Strategy 2003 -2008

Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004-9

Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005

Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (when finalised)

Improving Countryside Access in the Vale (The Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan September 2006)

Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006

Building A Brighter Barry - Regeneration vision and strategic framework for the Greater Barry Area 2006

Severn Estuary Strategy 2001

Cardiff International Airport Draft Masterplan 2006

The Vale of Glamorgan Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2005

Local Development Strategy for the Rural Communities of the Vale of Glamorgan (March 2007)

Bridgend County Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (12th May 2006)

St Athan Development Brief (July 2006)

Environment Agency Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies - Taff & Ely (June 2006),

Thaw & Cadoxton (July 2006), Neath, Afan & Ogmore (Oct 2005).

The Ogmore (2002) and The Taff & Ely (Dec 2003) Salmon Action Plans

# INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development				
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
Adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at the Earth Summit of 1992, the Rio Declaration is a statement of 27 principles supporting sustainable development upon which nations have agreed to base their actions in dealing with environment and development issues.	Key International framework for sustainable development	Key to the development of sustainable principles of the LDP.	Key to the development of sustainable principles of the SA.	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate C	nange 1994 (UNFCC)		1	
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	Voy targets and indicators relevant to Plan and CA	Implications for Dlan	Implications for CA	
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	Koy targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
Rey 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.	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.	
The Agenda focuses on "the fulfilment of basic needs, improved living standards for all, better protected and				

managed ecosystems and a safer, more prosperous		T	T
future". It addresses social and economic dimensions,			
conservation and management of resources for			
development, strengthening the role of major groups and means of implementation. Agenda 21 encourages			
international cooperation and the contribution of United			
Nations and other international, regional and sub			
regional organisations. It also encourages public participation and active involvement of non-			
governmental organisations and other groups.			
Kyoto Protocol 1997			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Legally binding agreement under which industrialised	Key international targets agreed by member nations	Addressing climate should be a	Climate change issues should
countries will reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% compared to the year 1990	and integrated into the UK's Climate Change Programme (2000) (see below). Review was launched	key element of the LDPs sustainable development	be a key consideration in developing the SA framework.
in the commitment period 2008 - 2012.	on 15 September 2004 looking at how existing policies	objectives.	developing the 67 thannework.
The control of the co	are performing and the range of policies that might be		
The goal is to lower overall emissions from six greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous	put in place in the future.		
oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, HFCs, and PFCs -			
calculated as an average over the five-year period of			
2008 -12.			
Details of the UK's targets are contained within the UK			
Climate Change Programme (2000), which seeks to			
deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic			
goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below			
1990 levels by 2010.			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Developm	ent (2002)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
			•
Signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa	Key commitment to ensure that the rich diversity, which is our collective strength, will be used for constructive	The Plan should support and reflect the sustainability objectives	Sustainability objectives should underpin the sustainable
in September 2002, the declaration reaffirms the	partnership for change and for the achievement of the	of Agenda 21 at the local level.	principles of the SA.
international commitment to sustainable development.	common goal of sustainable development. An	21.192	FF.30 0. 4.10 0. 4.
	undertaking to strengthen and improve governance at		
	all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.		
	<b>-</b> :-		

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

Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Break the links between economic growth, the use of resources and the generation of waste.</li> <li>Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.</li> <li>By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment.</li> <li>Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by2010.</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 year olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training.</li> <li>Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010.</li> </ul>	Key European Context. Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment. The Plan should have a sustainable vision and provide sustainable spatial policies.	Key objectives that should underpin the Sustainability Appraisal objectives developed by the Vale of Glamorgan Council.
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key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Numerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions:  In the short term, the EU is committed, under the Kyoto Protocol, to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 level (in the longer term a global reduction of 20-40% will be needed).	Key European Context. Seek to develop policies that ensure sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment.	Key European Context.
	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Break the links between economic growth, the use of resources and the generation of waste.</li> <li>Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.</li> <li>By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment.</li> <li>Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by2010.</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 year olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training.</li> <li>Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010.</li> <li>Mumerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions:</li> <li>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%</li> </ul>	The EU will meet its Kyoto commitment as a first step then aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. Break the links between economic growth, the use of resources and the generation of waste. Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by2010. Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998 (the most recent year for which data are available) Raise the employment rate to 67% for January 2005 and to 70% by 2010: Increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010: Increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010: Increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010: Increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010: Increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010: Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010.    Implications for Plan

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

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

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

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory S  Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into corce, its membership has grown steadily to include 97 as of 1May 2006)	Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed in Appendix I of the Convention. CMS Parties strive towards strictly protecting these animals, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them	Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Imp	ortance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Ramsar Convention or Wetlands Convention was adopted in Ramsar, Iran in February 1971 and entered not force in December 1975. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use.  The UK ratified the Convention in 1976. The UK has generally chosen to underpin the designation of its Ramsar sites through prior notification of these areas as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).  Accordingly, these receive statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (WCA) 1981and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.	<ul> <li>The Convention has three main 'pillars' of activity:</li> <li>The designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites;</li> <li>The promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Addressing biodiversity should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework
Environmental Liability Directive 2004			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Environmental Liability Directive came into force in April 2004. It is aimed at preventing environmental lamage by forcing industrial polluters ("operators") to pay prevention and remediation costs.  The Directive aims to establish a framework that would prevent "significant environmental damage" or rectify lamage after it has occurred. Significant environmental lamage will be defined by reference to:  Biodiversity, whether protected at EU or national levels:	The Directive provides specific criteria to assess when damage is "significant". Member states will be under a duty to ensure that the necessary preventative measures are actually taken. Member states can decide when measures should be taken by:  The relevant operator; The competent authorities; or a third party.	Addressing biodiversity and improving the health and well being of the population should be a key element of the LDPs sustainable development objectives	Biodiversity and health issues should be fully considered in developing the SA framework.

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

J Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The new directive from the European Parliament and Council on assessment and management of environmental noise was adopted in June 2002. As part of their implementation of the directive, the individual Member States have to draw up strategic noise maps and action plans aimed at preventing and reducing environmental noise. Environmental noise is noise from road traffic, railways, aircraft, and industrial plant. The directive contains four elements:	To achieve a reduction in the number of people regularly affected by long term high levels of noise from an estimated 100 million people in the year 2000 by around10% in the year 2010 and 20% by 2020	Not directly relevant to the LDP, however policy criteria will need to take account of the impact of development in relation to noise generation.	Noise problems can be seen as an aspect of Quality of Life and therefore should be addressed within the wider context of improving well-being. Looking at this issue in a wider context should be a SA requirement.
<ul> <li>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<sub>den</sub> (day-evening-night equivalent level) and L<sub>night</sub> (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>			
laid down in article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.  The goal of the directive is to establish a common European approach, which - based on a prioritised foundation - aims to avoid, prevent or limit the effects, including annoyance, caused by exposure to environmental noise.			

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

<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Integration of biological and landscape diversity conservation and sustainable use objectives into all sectors managing or affecting such diversity.</li> <li>Improved information on, and awareness of, biological and landscape diversity issues, and increased public participation in actions to conserve and enhance such diversity.</li> <li>Improved understanding of the state of Europe's biological and landscape diversity and the processes that render them sustainable.</li> <li>Assurance of adequate financial means to implement the Strategy.</li> </ul> Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	Vary to go to and indicators relevant to Dian and CA	Invaliantiana for Plan	Implications for CA
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Nitrates Directive was adopted in Europe in 1991		I Bloom a Para and a Library and the	
and has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution. It is intended both to safeguard groundwater and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.	The Directive requires Member States to implement one of the following two options:  1. To apply agricultural <i>Action Programme measures</i> throughout their whole territory or;  2. To apply Action Programme measures within discrete <i>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)</i>	Plan policies should support the overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.	SA should include objectives on water quality.
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.  European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	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>	overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.	water quality.
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.	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	overall objectives and the	

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

# NATIONAL (UNITED KINGDOM WIDE) POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Living Within Environmental Limits Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.	Introduces a new set of high-level indicators: the UK Framework Indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and the priority areas in the UK. Consists of a set of 64 indicators (including some still to be developed e.g. well being index).	Key to Plan Framework	Key SA framework
Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all.			
Achieving a Sustainable Economy Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.			
Promoting Good Governance Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.			
Using Sound Science Responsibly Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.			
The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004)			<u> </u>
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Sets out Government plans for transport in the long term. The strategy is built around 3 central themes:  • Sustained investment over the long term • Improvement in transport management, and • Planning ahead	The white paper does not contain detailed quantified targets or specific indicators.	Important policy context, but not directly relevant to the VoG LDP. Nevertheless, effective access to employment, education and services is vital to improving Quality of Life and contributes to social inclusion. But transport, and the infrastructure to support, it has large environmental impacts, including contributing to greenhouse gas emissions.	The issues surrounding access and travel are important considerations for the SA.
		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	

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

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

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

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

## WALES SPECIFIC POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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

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	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the We			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Action Plan sets out key actions that the Welsh Assembly Government believe will constitute a 'step change' in delivering sustainable development in Wales.	The Action Plan contains various targets and indicators under the following themes:  Climate change Liveable Places, Strong Communities Our Natural Environment Supporting Welsh Business in Sustainable Production Reducing Consumption Leadership and Delivery Creating Organisational Excellence Delivering through our Agents Delivering with Local Government Delivering with Partners Wales: A Global Citizen Promoting awareness and Leadership Education for a Sustainable Future Making our Money Talk – Procurement, Grants Food	The LDP should assist the statutory duty of the WAG to promote sustainable development.  Need to ensure that LDP Policies are consistent with national sustainability objectives and targets.	SA principles should compliment the WAG's vision of sustainable development in Wales.
	pment Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales (200		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The National Assembly for Wales has a duty under section 121 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 to promote sustainable development in the exercise of its functions.  The Scheme is the National Assembly's overarching strategic framework and sets out the vision of a sustainable future for all of Wales where action for	None.	The LDP should assist the statutory duty of the WAG to promote sustainable development.	SA principles should compliment the WAG's vision of sustainable development in Wales.
social, economic and environmental improvement work together to create positive change.			

minimises waste generation, energy, water and transport demands;  • Strengthening Wales' cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country, while looking confidently outwards and welcoming new cultural influences;  • Creating a place which values its children and where young people want to live, work and enjoy a high quality of life, and where future generations enjoy better prospects in life and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us;  • Supporting people to live healthy and independent lives, irrespective of income, location or disability;  • Valuing everyone in society and promoting equality of opportunity;  • Promoting openness, partnership and participation, so that people can play a part in taking decisions that affect them;  • Contributing to sustainable development at a global level as well as locally and taking account of the global impacts of decisions made in Wales.			
Wales: A Better Country – The Strategic Agenda of the	e Welsh Assembly Government (2003)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The WAG's over arching vision for health, education, employment for Wales. Key aims relevant to Plan and SA are  • Promoting openness, partnership and participation; • Ensuring all our children and future generations enjoy better prospects in life, and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us; • Promoting a diverse, competitive, high added-value economy, with high quality skills and education, that minimizes demands on the environment; • Strengthening Wales' cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country; • Action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, supports biodiversity, promotes local employment and helps to minimize waste generation, energy and transport demands; • Action on social justice that tackles poverty and poor health, and provides people and their communities with the means to help themselves and break out of the poverty trap; and • Supporting people to live healthy and independent lives.	Not applicable	The LDP should reflect the key principles of the WAG's strategic vision, particularly in regard to its aims relating to economy development and the built environment.	The SA should reflect the integrated economic, environmental and economic aims of the strategy.
Climate Change Wales – Learning to Live Differently		Implications for Disc	Implications ( 04
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
This is the Assembly's framework for recognising and taking action against the causes and consequences of Climate Change.	The UK as a whole has a domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010.  "Better Wales, the strategic plan for the National	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	One of the SA objectives should be to address the causes and consequences of climate

The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strate Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA  The Environment Strategy is the Assembly Government's long term strategy for the environment of Wales, setting the strategic direction up to 2026 and has five main environmental themes:  • Addressing climate change – covers climate change mitigation and adaptation.  • Sustainable resource use – material consumption and waste; water; soils; minerals and aggregates.  • Distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes – biodiversity; the marine environment; landscapes and seascapes and their historic component.  • Our local environment – the built environment and access to green space; environmental nuisances; walkability in urban areas and access to the country side and coast; and flood risk management.	<ul> <li>The generation of 5% of electricity from renewable sources by 2003;</li> <li>To pursue a course of developing Wales as a global showcase for clean energy production; and</li> <li>To encourage the development of strong environmental goods, services and renewables industrial sectors. "</li> <li>egy (2006)</li> <li>Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA</li> <li>None specific, however the Action Plan for the implementation of the Environment Strategy identifies the following areas of priority:</li> <li>Minimise our greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change,</li> <li>Conserve and enhance our biodiversity, while respecting the dynamics of nature,</li> <li>Monitor and regulate known and emerging environmental hazards,</li> <li>Tackle unsustainable practices, like waste production and disposal, and to</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Implications for Plan  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.	Implications for SA  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.
	nd More Competitive Energy Future for Wales - Consult		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Provides a framework for improvements in energy supply, to promote clean energy production and energy efficiency.	Welsh energy policy currently has five important strands: A strong drive in Wales for: i. Securing 4 TWHr per annum of renewable electricity production by 2010 and 7TWHr by 2020. Much greater energy efficiency in all sectors, as is described in our 'Energy Savings Wales' energy efficiency action plan published in October 2004. iii. More electricity generation from cleaner, higher efficiency fossil-fuel plants. iv. Significant energy infrastructure improvements, and V. On a holistic basis, achieving measurable carbon dioxide emission reduction targets for 2020.	According to the WAG: "The planning system is crucial to clean energy and associated infrastructure development. The innovative and strategic approach proposed with TAN 8 for onshore wind farms and other renewables will be key to meeting our renewable electricity aspirations."	The need for clean energy production and energy efficiency should be reflected in the SA framework.

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Sets out the over arching tourism strategy for Wales until 2010 and is underpinned by 4 main principles of sustainability, quality, competitiveness and partnership.  Sustainability is seen as the key relevant principle, which the strategy recognises must be developed responsibly if it is to achieve wider economic, environmental and cultural benefits for Wales.	None specific.	Tourism development and in particular sustainable tourism should be a key consideration of the LDP.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countrysic should be considered within the SA framewor
Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Tourism Strategy	for Wales Mid Term Review		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A vision for 2013: A Customer Responsive, Innovative, Sustainable and Profitable industry which makes an increasing contribution to the economic, social, cultural and environmental well being of Wales.  This revised vision has been based around four strategic aims, which are designed to achieve long term prosperity for the industry:  1. Realising the importance of understanding and responding to customer needs.  2. Accepting that there is a value to be gained from doing things differently to our competitors through innovative ways of working.  3. Acknowledging the need to secure a sustainable, ong-term future through responsible destination and business management.  4. Seeking to maximise business profitability to drive growth in the tourism economy.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Target - Value of business tourism to increase by a greater rate than tourism overall.</li> <li>Indicator - Value of business tourism as a percentage of total tourism spend.</li> <li>Encourage accommodation, attraction businesses and essential infrastructure facilities to stay open for a longer season.</li> <li>Target - 40% of all trips and 35% of all spend to take place during the shoulder season months (October - March)</li> <li>Indicator - Percentage of trips and spend occurring during shoulder months by 2013.</li> <li>Target - Increase in number of tourists using public transport to travel to and within Wales.</li> <li>Indicator - % of tourists who used public transport whilst on holiday.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The Plan should reflect the WAG's aspirations to promote tourism throughout Wales.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countrysic should be considered within the SA framework
Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action (20 Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	(03) 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	None specific.	Tourism and recreation will be an issue within the LDP.	The promotion of sustainable tourism and access to the countrysic
Wales, which is of relevance to the Vale given its coastal and rural location.		Within the LDP.	

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

The Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007-2013 (Dr	aft)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Wales RDP for the period 2007-2013 will operate under the Rural Development Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) 1698/2005) which offers a new strategic approach to rural development and focuses on these objectives:	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.
<ol> <li>Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector through support for restructuring;</li> <li>Enhancing the environment and countryside through support for land management; and</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>			
Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
None specific. However Farming for the future highlights the t social, cultural, economic and environmental importance of farming and agriculture within Wales and sets out the WAG's strategy for assisting its adaptation post foot and mouth and in light of EU reforms.	None specific.	The LDP should seek to facilitate diversification of the rural economy.	Rural diversification that promotes sustainable development should be a key SA consideration of the SA.
The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Framework is based on the overall transport target set in Better Wales, which was to: "Develop a better coordinated and sustainable transport system to support local communities and the creation of a prosperous economy"	The following indicators are used:  Travel time variability and journey times for all  How people travel to work or school  Road casualties  Accessibility to bus services or essential services.	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.
Aim to achieve this target by:	Target – By 2010 to enable 25% of commuting to work by means other than car.		
<ul> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Facilitating the sustainable development of the full strategic potential of our major ports and Cardiff</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Target – By 2010 to achieve:</li> <li>40% reduction in the no. of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</li> <li>A 50% reduction in the no. of children killed or seriously injured; and</li> <li>A 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate.</li> </ul>		

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

Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Sets out the WAG's road safety strategy to 2012, seeking to reduce real and perceived danger on Welsh roads and promote safe sustainable access for all. Key objectives of the strategy are to:  Improving safety for children – especially as pedestrians and cyclists. Promoting safe use of "vulnerable" transport modes walking, cycling, motorcycling and horse riding. Reducing excessive and inappropriate speed of motor vehicles. Targeting other poor driving practices – use of mobile phones, drink driving, drug driving and driving whilst tired.	<ul> <li>By 2010 the strategy seeks to reduce recorded casualties compared with the average for 1994-98:</li> <li>40% reduction in the total number of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties.</li> <li>50% reduction in the total number of child Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties.</li> <li>10% reduction in the rate of slight casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled.</li> </ul>	As part of the Road Safety Strategy Local Authorities have a duty to implement safety schemes on local roads and promote local road safety education, training & publicity.  Consequently, the LDP should ensure that new developments o highway proposals take account of road safety, particularly for non-motorised travellers.	Road safety should be considered within the SA, as part of improving access to service and facilities.
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)		1	l
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The vision of the Welsh Assembly Government is to halt the decline in walking and cycling and then to increase their role in how we travel in Wales.	None.	Strategy identifies the role land use planning has for the promotion of walking and cycling:  • Adopt cycle parking standards and include them within Unitary Development Plans – for commercial premises these standards should provide cycle parking for both employees and visitors to the premises.  • Ensure Unitary Development Plans, the proposed Local Development Plans and Community Plans include policies for the protection and enhancement of green spaces to incorporate walking, cycling and horse riding routes and provision for the less able.  • Ensure Unitary Development Plans, the proposed Local Development Plans and Community plans include policies for the safeguarding of disused railway lines in both rural and urban areas as routes for walkers, cyclists, the less able and here appropriate for horse riders.	Promotion of sustainable transport modes should be a Key SA objective.

Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>Theme 1: To achieve a more effective and efficient transport system</li> <li>Theme 2: To achieve greater use of the more sustainable and healthy forms of travel</li> <li>Theme 3: To minimise the need to travel</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Improving access to healthcare</li> <li>Improving access to education and life-long learning;</li> <li>Improving access to shopping and leisure facilities;</li> <li>Encouraging healthy lifestyles; and</li> <li>Improving the actual and perceived safety of travel.</li> <li>Economic</li> <li>Improving connectivity (links) within Wales and internationally;</li> <li>Improving the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people;</li> <li>Improving the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of freight;</li> <li>Improving access to employment opportunities;</li> <li>Improving access to key visitor attractions; and</li> <li>Increasing the use of more sustainable materials in the maintenance of Wales' transport assets and in the provision new transport infrastructure.</li> <li>Environmental</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Reducing the negative impact of transport on the local environment – water pollution, land contamination, noise and vibration, light pollution and links between communities;</li> <li>Reducing the negative impact of transport on our heritage – landscape, townscape, historical environment and Wales' distinctiveness; and</li> <li>Reducing the negative impacts of transport on biodiversity and increasing positive impacts.</li> </ul>	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 V Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Vales (2002)  Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
ney objectives relevant to Flatt and GA	ney targets and indicators relevant to Flan and SA	implications for Fiath	implications for SA
<ul> <li>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;</li> <li>To comply with the requirements of relevant European Council (EC) waste Directives and UK legislation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The primary Wales specific targets are:</li> <li>Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings:</li> <li>By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure;</li> <li>By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure.</li> <li>Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver:</li> <li>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;</li> <li>By 2006/07 achieve at least 25%</li> </ul>	The Strategy is a material consideration, which the VoG LDP must have regard to.	Management of waste is an important SD issue that should be considered in the SA.

- recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling;
- By 2009/10 and beyond achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling.

# Improved segregation of hazardous household waste:

 By 2003/04 all civic amenity sites should have facilities to receive and store, prior to proper disposal, bonded asbestos sheets. All sites should also have facilities for receiving and storing, prior to recycling, oils, paints, solvents and fluorescent light bulbs.

The **secondary** Wales specific targets are:

#### Stabilisation and reduction of household waste:

- By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98;
- By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum.

# The Assembly Government encourages businesses to join in with the public sector to meet, and exceed where possible, the following waste minimisation targets:

- By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure;
- By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure.

#### To divert waste from landfill:

- By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to less than 85% of that landfilled in 1998;
- By 2010, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to less than 80% of that landfilled in 1998.

#### To reduce hazardous waste:

 By 2010, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000.

#### To divert biodegradable waste from landfill:

- By 2005, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998;
- By 2010, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 80% of that landfilled in 1998.

# To re-use and recycle construction and demolition waste:

- By 2005, to re-use or recycle at least 75% of C&D waste produced:
- By 2010, to re-use or recycle at least 85% of C&D waste produced.

Climbing Higher-Sport and Active Recreation in Wale Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rey Objectives relevant to Flan and SA	Rey targets and indicators relevant to Flan and SA	implications for Flan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>Develop public transport services to ease access to the natural environment and provide more bike racks on public transport.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Improve the quality of the cycle networks in towns and cities, integrated wherever practicable with the National Cycle Network.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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)</li> <li>A traffic-free footpath, jogging trail or cycle-path should be within a ten-minute walk for 95% of people in Wales (Aim 13)</li> </ul>	To assist in implement the national objectives in so far as they relate to land use planning.	Health is a key social issue and impacts upon it should be assessed in the SA.
Improving Health in Wales - A Plan for the NHS with	its Partners (2001)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A vision for care: meeting the needs of patients, professionals and the public.  The National Assembly's goal is to achieve full health potential for all the people of Wales and in this endeavour it has two main aims:  To promote and protect people's health throughout their lives;  To reduce the incidence of the main diseases and injuries experienced in Wales, and to alleviate the suffering they cause.	<ul> <li>The objectives for primary care over the next decade are as follows:</li> <li>To offer universal and faster access to high quality services;</li> <li>To better enable patients to use the primary care system appropriately but to take greater control and responsibility for their own health;</li> <li>To offer an extended range of services in locally accessible primary care settings;</li> <li>To improve the quality of premises, taking the opportunity to develop new models of service delivery;</li> <li>To develop a new primary care workforce with the capacity to deliver new services to patients;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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)	Manufacture of the displacement to Displace of OA	Liver live tierre for Dien	Lucalizations for OA
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
None specific. Sets out the Assembly Government's strategy for the improvement of health and reduce inequalities in relation to access to health care services. The strategy highlights the importance of public transport in assisting accessibility to health and leisure facilities and how environmental conditions can both improve and hinder health. Similarly, the benefits of walking and cycling on health are also highlighted.	No specific. However the strategy highlights a number of issue relevant to the LDP in areas if accessibility, transport, environmental improvement, and walking and cycling.	Ensure that the LDP includes policies to improve public health e.g. through walking and cycling initiatives and development it locations accessible to other services and facilities etc.	The SA objectives should reflect the need to promote better public health and combat social exclusion. The SA directive refers explicitly to the need to consider 'human health' as an issue.

laith Pawb-A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wal	es (2003)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Assembly Government's broad ambitions for the Welsh language:  • By 2003-04: to stabilise the proportion of Welsh speakers and sustain the growth amongst young people  • By 2010: more people who can speak Welsh, with the sharpest increase among young people.	None specific.	The document highlights the role of the planning system can have in sustaining Welsh speaking communities through the requirements of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20 'Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control'	The Welsh language should be seen as an integral part of planning for sustainable communities.
Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housin	g Strategy for Wales 2001		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The overarching strategy for improving the existing housing stock in Wales including a range of topics relating to improving access to affordable accommodation. The Strategy highlights the role of the planning system for delivery affordable housing.	None specific.	The issue of housing including affordability will be a key LDP issue.	Housing for all should be a key SA objective.
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."			
Strategy for Older People in Wales (2003)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Welsh Assembly Government are committed to tackling discrimination against older people, promoting positive images of ageing and giving older people a stronger voice in society.	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.
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.			

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

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

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

TAN 8: Renewable Energy (2005)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
LPAs are expected to consider matters of energy efficiency and energy conservation.	The Assembly Government has a national target that:  4 TWh 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)		ao mila porrei.	
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 <b>public interest</b> .	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)	Voy towards and indicators relevant to Dian and CA	Implications for Dlan	Implications for CA
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The TANs objective for good design are:  Achieving sustainable design solutions Sustaining or enhancing character Promoting innovative design Promoting a successful relationship between public and private space Promoting high quality in the public realm Ensuring ease of access for all Promoting legible development	None	The planning system is seen to be pro- active in raising the standard of design and in raising awareness of design issues amongst the general public and the private sector. This should be reflected within the LDP's policies for design.	Design and in particular sustainable design/construction and energy efficiency should be a key consideration in the SA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **REGIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**

South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)			
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Regional Waste Plan has the following Vision and Aims:  To provide an agreed strategy for the region setting out a land use planning framework for the efficient and effective management of wastes in South East Wales with the following aims:  A. To meet the needs of communities and businesses in a sustainable way  B. To minimise adverse impacts on the environment and health  C. To accord with the principles, policies and targets set by national and European legislation  5 key principles are considered to be fundamental:  • Sustainability – ensuring "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" and seeking to 'de-couple' waste production from economic growth to ensure that the increase in production of waste is slower than the increase in the economy;  • The Waste Hierarchy – establishing that waste should be managed by, in descending order of desirability, reduction, re-use, recovery of materials, recovery of energy and, least desirable, disposal;  • Proximity - the principle that waste should be managed as near as possible to where it is produced;  • Regional Self Sufficiency – the principle that as far as practicable waste should be managed within the region where it is produced;  • Flexibility – the principle of leaving options open for as long as possible to monitor change and allow new opportunities to emerge	<ul> <li>The Regional Waste Plan sets the following targets-</li> <li>Aim to achieve the 2020 Landfill Directive targets by 2013</li> <li>Achieve this principally through maximising recycling and composting</li> <li>Deal with residual waste by Mechanical Biological Treatment</li> <li>Choose between either sending the residual waste from MBT to landfill or using it as Refuse Derived Fuel</li> <li>Limit the amount of waste going to landfill to that which can not be dealt with acceptably in any other way.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The LDPs land use framework is required to assist in the implementation of the regional strategy.	The SA objectives should include objectives devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.
An Economic Development Framework for South Eas Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The South East Wales Economic vision for South East Wales:  A region on the way to becoming one of the most prosperous in Europe, and providing opportunities for every individual, enterprise and community to share in that prosperity.	None.	None directly, however economic development will be a key aspect of the LDP.	Economic development should be a key aspect of the SA.

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA
A Walking and Cycling Strategy, July 2006  STRATEGIC INTEGRATION To ensure that regional and local transport and non-transport policies and strategies support the delivery of the regional walking and cycling strategy.  HIGH QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE To develop high quality and attractive walking and cycling networks linking places where people live to places of employment, town centres and essential services through a series of linked, region-wide programmes.  MAKE BETTER USE OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM To make better use of existing transport system by giving greater priority to walking and cycling  TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE To improve professional expertise and promote technical excellence in the development of walking and cycling facilities and promotional activities.  INFLUENCE TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR To increase the numbers of people walking and cycling through practical 'soft' measures that encourage modal shift through travel behaviour change.  MEASURING SUCCESS To establish a region-wide programme to monitor walking and cycling trips as part of the monitoring programme for the Regional Transport Plan.  Regional Bus Strategy, February 2006  Modal shift to buses, through providing safe, attractive and reliable alternatives to the car;  Economic growth and prosperity through addressing spatial exclusion; and  Reductions in social exclusion.  To provide guidance for the ongoing review, development, implementation and monitoring of bus services, thus providing coordination and consistency across the region.  Moving People: Improving Rail: the next five years, July 2005  Sewta has a 5-year rail improvement plan and has commissioned a longer-term rail strategy. The Rail mprovement programme consists of a range of measures; including new passenger lines and stations, noreased service levels capacity and line speed enhancements and improved stations. Target to norease train patronage and to create a modal shift in ravel behaviours.

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

achieve Water Framework Directive objectives. A final version of the Severn River Basin Management Plan will be published by 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2009.	They form the main progress reporting mechanism to the EC as required by Directive Article 15.	
30 pos 3, 300 3	The first river basin management plans must be published by the end of 2009 and will indicate the quality and quantity objectives to be achieved by 2015.	

## LOCAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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

Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013	Voy targets and indicators relevant to Plan and CA	Limplications for Dian	Implications for CA
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>To improve the quality of life of local communities in the Vale</li> <li>To provide a focus for improved joint working and planning between public agencies and the voluntary and business sectors.</li> <li>To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</li> </ul>	The strategy includes detailed strategic actions and priorities for addressing issues raised during the consultation process, under the themes of:  • Economic Regeneration • Community Safety • Lifelong Learning • Health & Well Being • Environmental Improvement  Whilst the strategy does not include any quantified targets indicators, these are implicit in most of the measures proposed.	In preparing LDPs, local planning authorities must have regard to their Community Strategy and where appropriate express in land use planning terms, those elements of the strategy that relate to the development of land providing they conform with national and international policy and obligations.  In this respect a number of actions and priorities are directly relevant to the LDP, particularly those contained within the themes of Economic Regeneration and Environmental Improvement.	The SA should conside the issues raised in the strategy.
Vale of Glamorgan Municipal Waste Management Stra	ategy (2004)		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The objectives of the Strategy is that of the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan-  Expansion of recycling and reuse schemes for municipal waste such that the waste strategy targets for each of the target years of 2006/07 and 2009/10 are met and in fact exceeded. All residual waste would be sent to a Mechanical Biological Treatment plant. Continued landfill of waste residues will be required.  The principle of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy that is relevant to the LDP is that-  "Waste minimisation is central to reducing the amount of waste produced in the Vale, and this will be a priority for the Council over the next few years"	None specific to the period covered by the LDP. Nevertheless the LDP will need to ensure that it supports the continued need to minimise waste production.	The LDP policies for waste will need to take account of how it can contribute to any new targets set by the WAG and the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan during the LDP period.	The SA objectives should include objective devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management.
Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001/02 to 20	005/06		
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The LTP supports a range of objectives contained within the Council's Best Value Plan and the Adopted Unitary Development Plan. In addition the objectives of SWIFT (now Sewta) are supported.	The LTP includes detailed actions and aims, and whilst no quantified targets are set these are implicit in most of the actions proposed.	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices. This should be reflected in the LDPs strategy and policies.	The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute tenvironmental Improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA

Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Study 1997 Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Dian and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
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> <li>To quadruple the number of cycle trips in the Vale by 2012</li> <li>To increase the modal split for cycling by 5% by 2012</li> </ul>	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		,	l
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ol> <li>The key objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan LABS are:</li> <li>To improve the bus journey "experience" as a whole.</li> <li>To outline the current provision and spend on all supported/ education bus services and community/taxi services in the Vale of Glamorgan.</li> <li>To identify ways of improving the frequency, reliability and standard of bus services to residential, employment, retail and tourism destinations.</li> <li>To identify opportunities for enhancing bus information and facilities.</li> <li>To ensure that new developments are accessible by bus.</li> <li>To examine the potential for the use of community and taxi transport modes for local public transport services, or parts of.</li> <li>To establish a mechanism for monitoring the patronage and reliability of local public transport services.</li> <li>To identify opportunities for the funding of local public transport services.</li> <li>To consider the needs of all who travel by bus, including those with mobility impairments.</li> <li>To continue to provide support for 'socially necessary' services.</li> <li>To establish, where possible, <i>Quality Bus Partnerships</i></li> </ol>	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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Appendix 2 - Baseline Data for the Vale of Glamorgan**

## **SOCIAL BASELINE DATA**

SA Indicator	Quantifie	d Informa	tion	Co	omparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Demographics								•
Population Change and Composition	Population Cel Year Population Households Household Size  Men  Total 119292	1971 106300 34700 3.06 3.06 3.06 3.06 3.06 3.06 4.00 3.00 4.00 3.00 4.00 3.00 4.00 3.00 4.00 4	1981 112120 41150 2.72 2.72	1991 116980 45460 2.57	organ   2001   119292   48753   2.41	Steadily growing population over resent years.  Higher proportion of children (0 to 15 years) than the UK average, however the number of children within the vale has fallen since 1991.  Lower proportion of young adults (20 to 35 year olds) than the UK average.  Significant increase in the elderly population, with a 5.3% increase in the 65+ age group and a	Housing Requirement.  Range, choice and type of housing.  Range and choice of employment sites.  Provision of and access to community facilities / services particularly for the elderly e.g. residential care homes and hospitals.  Surplus school places.	1. 2001 Census 2. Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS 3. Stats Wales, NAW

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Population Change and Composition continued	Mid Year Estimate of Population, thousands by a  1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 199  0-4 8.2 8.0 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.4 7.4  0-14 24 23.9 23.9 23.8 23.7 23.7 24  65+ 18.9 19.1 19 19.4 19.4 19.5 19.3  80+ 4.2 4.3 4 5 4.5 4.6 4.7  All Ages 118.1 117.5 116.9 116.7 116.2 116.3 116.  Source : Office for National Statistics	7 1998 1999 2000 2001 % change 4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.3 -11.0 2 24.1 24 24.1 23.9 -0.4 7 19.8 19.9 20.1 19.9 5.3 7 4.7 5 5.2 5.3 26.2	11.0 -0.4 5.3 26.2		
	Mid-Year Population Estimates           Year         1991         2001         2002           Wales         2,873,00         2,910,20         2,923           0         0         0         0           The Vale of Glamorgan         118,100         119,300         120,3	3,40 2,938,0 2,952,5 2,958,5 00 00 90			
Migration and Population Change	Births	tural ange         Net Migration Vale Vale of Glamo rgan         Total population change           Vale of Glamo rgan         Vale of Wale Glamo s rgan         Vale of Wale Glamo s rgan           0.1         9.1         1.3         6.3         1.3           -0.1         5.3         0.1         3.4         -           -0.1         15.9         1.1         13.2         1           -0.1         17.3         1.1         14.6         1           -         15.8         1.1         14.5         1	Natural change steady in the Vale compared to the rest of Wales. Net migration for the Vale is also steady.  Decrease in population for the 20 to 34 age groups between 1991 to 2001. This is in contrast to the middle age and young child – teenager age	Range, choice and type of housing.  Provision of and access to community facilities / services  Lack of facilities and opportunities for younger age groups - 20 to 35 year olds.	3. Stats Wales, NAW 4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	on	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Migration and Population Change continued	Net Migration in the Vale of Glamorgan from 1991 to 2001 by Age Groups  100 250 100 250 5 to 10 15 to 25 83 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 84 85 90 9 to					
Ethnic Groups	Ethnic Group  White British White Irish White Other White Mixed Asian or Asian British Black or Black British Chinese or Other Ethnic Group Totals  The make of up all the ethnic average, with 97.84% in a Wr Wales as a whole.	Vale of Glamon           %         Cou           95.78         1142           0.57         68           1.49         177           0.95         113           0.59         70           0.23         27           0.39         46           100         119,           groups are very nite Ethnic Ground	wint % Count 261 95.99 2786605 30 0.61 17689 75 1.28 37211 33 0.61 17661 04 0.88 25448 73 0.24 7069 36 0.39 11402 292 100 2,903,805  ry similar to the Welsh	The 2001 Census showed that there is a small ethnic minority population in the Vale of Glamorgan of about 1.8% of the population rising from 1.3% in 1991.	Provision of and access to community facilities/ services.	2. Neighbourho od Statistics, ONS
Population Density and Location	Population Density Area (Hectares) Density (Number of Persons per Hectare) All People	Vale of Glamorgan 33096 3.6 119292	Wales 2074203 1.4 2903085	The Vale of Glamorgan has a relatively low population density compared to the rest of	Protection and enhancement of the environment.  Access to Services	2. Neighbourho od Statistics, ONS 5. A Statistical Focus on

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Population Density and Location continued	Density: persons per sq.km > 2000 500 to 1,000 100 to 459 50 to 99 25 to 49 <	Powys  Powys  Blannit  Monnouthshire  Rhondda Caerphily  Bridgerd Newport  Glamorgan  The Vale of Glamorgan	the South East Wales region. However it is still above the Welsh average population density of 1.4 persons per hectare.		Wales 1999, NAW  4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data
Population	Population by Electoral Ward 2001 for	ille vale of Glamorgan			

	Quantified I	nformation	Comp	oarators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Density and							
ocation_	Barry	5,750	Ewenny	2,606			
ontinued	Buttrills	6,034	Llantwit Major	10,791			
			Peterston-				
	Cadoxton	8,343	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			
	Eweni St. Brides Major Llant	Cowbridge twit Major St Athar		Dinas 6 9 Powys 7 8 2 Cadoc Sully			

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data
Deprivation		p		,	Source
Deprivation Deprivation continued	The shaded map of the 78 LSOAs in to 2 were in the most deprived 10% LSO deprived LSOAs in the Vale of Glamor Gibbonsdown and Court.  Levels of spread of deprivation by domain in The Vale of Glam deprivation for Wales  most deprived	Deprivation - Overall Ranking Super Output Areas  Wale of Glamorgan Super Output Areas  Wale of Glamorgan Super Output Areas  Wale of Glamorgan Super Output Areas  As in Wales. The three most rgan are, Castleland,	10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales and 29% of its LSOAs fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.	Access to work, shops, cultural and leisure	6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Access to Services	Rayling in the	on as a result of a person's equired for general 'day-to-day n foot or using public bus s	Significantly higher access to services deprivation within rural areas of the Vale than LSOAs within more urban areas.  Most of the seven domains for the Welsh Index of multiple deprivation show a similar pattern as the overall graph. However the access to services graph does not and it highlights the extent of access to services deprivation in the rural Vale.	1	6. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, WAG
Approximated Social Grade	Percentage of all People Aged 16 and of Households  AB: Higher and intermediate managerial administrative / professional  C1: Supervisory, clerical, junior manage administrative / professional  C2: Skilled manual workers	n Wales al / 25.35% 18.20%	The percentage of people employed in professional, managerial and technical work has	Skill levels and training.  Barriers to learning.  Range and choice of employment opportunities	2. Neighbourho od Statistics, ONS 4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data

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SA Indicator	Quantified I	nformation	C	Comparate	ors	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Approximated Social Grade continued	E: On state benefit, unemployed, low				ind C1	increased from 35% in 1991 to 39% in 2001.		
Income	Vale of Gla  Ward  Peterston-Super- Llandow / Ewenny Cowbridge St Brides Major Sully Wenvoe Rhoose Alexandra Llandough Dinas Powys Llantwit Major Baruc Cornerswell Illtyd St. Athan Stanwell Dyfan Cadoc Buttrills Castleland Court Gibbonsdown  Barry Penarth	Average Annual  44839 42674 41562 38115 37471 36910 36582 35053 34053 33862 32319 31516 30182 29984 28771 27801 26586 26586 26580 24821 23602 23585 22696	Glamorga with the w  Table 4: Perce incomes below unitary author  Gwynedd Denbighshire Pembrokeshire Carmarthenshir Conwy Isle of Anglesey Ceredigion Powys Flintshire (rural) Vale of Glamor Monmouthshire Rural Wales av Source: Living a households  As a rural fewer low	y y ) rgan (rural)	mpared alles.  bilds with annual ral Wales, 2004.  % 27.2 27.0 26.9 26.5 26.0 24.7 22.8 22.8 20.3 17.5 16.5 24.8 all Wales (2004), 4,4 the Vale has useholds	data available.	Large disparity of incomes within the Vale of Glamorgan with the average annual income in Peterston-Super-Ely being £22,143 more than that of Gibbonsdown.  Lowest 6 wards for Income are all in Barry.	7. CACI Information Solutions  8. Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004)

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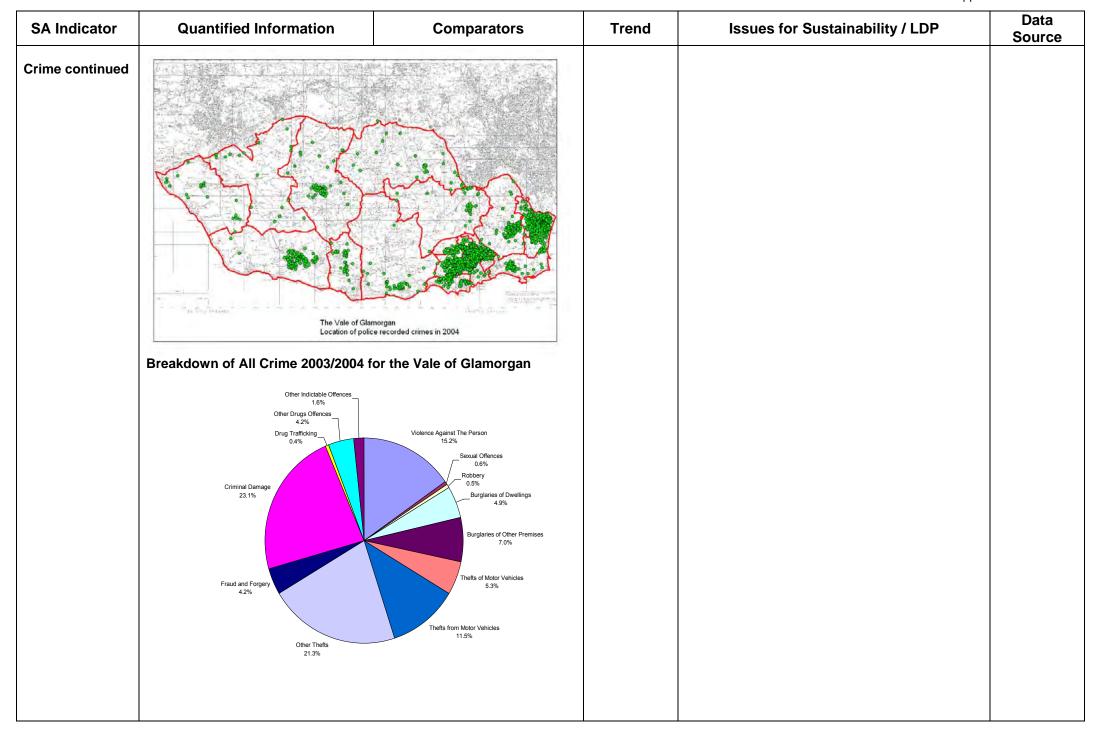
SA Indicator	Quan	tified Informa	ation	Cor	mparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Income continued	Penarth Vale		2684 1638					
	Via the	CI Information AYCHECK data Local Governi Association Alifornia Analysi Incorporated	ment					
General Health	Self Assess	ment of Genera	al Health (20	01 Census)		In the 2001 Census	Health and Well Being	2.Neighbourh ood Statistics
	General Health	Vale Total	Vale %	Wales Total	Wales %	68.3% of people the	Provision and access to hospitals, doctors, specific health care services, dentists etc	, ONS
	"Good" "Fairly Good"	81,446 25,423	68.3 21.3	188,849 652,769	65.1 22.5	Vale of Glamorgan self	Provision and access to leisure and recreation facilities.	6. Welsh Index of Multiple
	"Not Good"	12,423	10.4	261,467	12.5	assessed their health as being		Deprivation 2005, WAG
				People Not in Good Health	Vale of Glamorgan Super Output Areas	good which is a slightly higher proportion than the rest of Wales, which is 65.1%.  Over the past decade life expectancy in both the Vale of Glamorgan and Wales has been steadily increasing. Between 2002 and 2004 life expectancy was 0.2 years higher		9. Community Profile 2006, VoG

SA Indicator	Qua	ntifie	ed In	form	ation	1			Со	mpa	arato	ors		Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
General Health continued	Life Exped	ctancy	/ at B	irth										for males and 0.6 years higher		
		91- 93	92- 94	93- 95	94- 96	95- 97	96- 98	97- 99	98- 00	99- 01	00- 02	01- 03	02- 04	for females in the Vale of		
	Wales Males Females Vale of				73.7 79.2									Glamorgan compared to Wales.		
	Glamorg an Males Females	74.1			74.3 79.4								76 80.9			
Health and Disability Claimants			Perce		gan ulation Rec Allowance		ane fits			Population	Vale Ben	effits Dates white Living Allow 132 (15) 0.55 (16) 6.22 (12) 4.39 (16)	97.00	This shows that there is a higher percentage of dependent people within Barry, Penarth and Rhoose.  No comparative data available however the 1991 census showed that 13.9% of the Vale of Glamorgan residents had a limiting long term illness, this figure increased significantly to 20% in the 2001 census.		2. Neighbourho od Statistics, ONS  9. Community Profile 2006, VoG  4. 1981, 1991, 2001 Census Data

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SA Indicator	Quant	ified Informati	on (	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Health and Disability Claimants continued	No compara	Vale of Glamorgan Percent of Population Incapacity Benefit		Val Benefit Data 2006 Pladian on Victoria Perefit 5 9 50 13 (16) 1 776 5 (16) 1 1360 25 (16)			
Crime	Month	Total Number of Offences	Offences / 1000 population	Offences / 1000 Population in	Reported crime in the Vale of	Quality of life  Actual / fear of crime	10. Home Office, Crime Statistics
	Apr-Jun 2004	2496	20.6	England & Wales 27.3	Glamorgan between April	Design of new developments.	11. South
	Jul-Sep 2004	2389	19.7	26.3	2004 and March 2005 was		Wales Police, 2004 Crime
	Oct-Dec 2004	2308	19	26.1	consistently lower than the		Statistics
	Jan-Mar 2005	2262	18.7	25.5	England and Wales		12. The Vale of
	and forgery,	robbery, sexual	<ul> <li>/, Criminal damage,</li> <li>offences, vehicle an</li> <li>and other offences.</li> </ul>	drug offences, fraud d other theft,	average – between 6.7 and 7.1 per		Glamorgan Council, Crime and
	Location of	All Reported C	rime		1000 population.		Disorder Reduction Strategy, 2005-2008

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Crime continued	<ul> <li>Overall levels of concern with high, with over 50% of respond fairly worried or very worried a</li> <li>Of the individual crimes and in residential burglary of the individual crimes and individual crimes</li></ul>	the than the actual level of crime; many types of crime are fairly dents stating that they were either bout numerous types of crime; cidents, most worries were about ridual's home with 56% worrying stated they were either very worried hysically attacked, the 2004 ern of this issue to 34.2%; e to sexual orientation, disability, appears to be increasing - from			
Lone Parents and Carers Claimants	Vale of Glamorgan Percent of Population Receiving Beneficarers	Valid Benefit Data 2006 Pspalabon receiving Benefit with are Cares* 1 at 95 (16)	Concentrations of carers and lone parents highest in Penarth and Barry, with some other areas such as Llantwit Major and Rhoose having higher concentrations.	Disabled access and transport issues  Access to range and types of specialised services for need groups (such as appropriate health, education and leisure facilities)  Levels of community services and facilities in high need areas	2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourho od Statistics 9. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Community Profile, September 2006

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Lone Parents and Carers Claimants continued	Vale of Glamorgan Percent of Population Receiving Benefits Lone parents	Value Bernetto Data 2008 Propuldos recoverg Brenetts with one Law Fin  1.95 (-5.20 List 11 (1))  1.95 (-5.20 List 11 (1))			
	No comparative data available.				
Level of Income Support and Job Seekers allowance	Map PD.1: IS claim rates by EDiv - The Vale Of Glamor  Claim rate 1995  Most Disadvantaged (4)  (1)  (1)  (3)  (1)  (3)  (1)  (1)  (1	Scale 1: 195 700	Map PD.2 shows a drop in IS/JSA-IB claim rates occurred in the Vale of Glamorgan between 1995 and 2000. However, high rates of claim still persisted in certain areas.	Isolated areas of higher unemployment. And benefit dependency.  Lack of employment opportunities or access to jobs within the need areas e.g. Barry.  Pressure on local services for the economically inactive.	13. Local Government Data Unit Wales, Claiming Matters (1995- 2001)

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SA Indicator	Quantified In	formation	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Level of Income Support and Job Seekers allowance	Claim rate 2000  Most Disadvantaged (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6	D Automoble Association Developments Ltd 1998 Digital Electoral Division Boundaries 2 Crown Copyright	Of Glamorgan - 2000  Scale 1: 195 700			
Culture						
Arts and cultural provision	Theatres	Current Use	Listed Building and Conservation Area	Relatively good	Access to and protection of existing arts and cultural facilities.	14. Vale of Glamorgan
	New (Pier) Pavilion, Penarth.	Current use unknown, previously	II	provision of local galleries,		Council and The Theatres Trusts
	Paget Rooms, Penarth	Theatre	II and within the Penarth Conservation	museums, castles,		Database
	Theatre Royal,	Cinema	Not listed	theatres etc.		
	Memorial Hall, Barry	Theatre	Not Listed			
	St Donats Arts Centre	Arts Centre	Close to St Donat's Castle and the Church			
	Cowbridge Town Hall	Community town hall, also used for	II* Within the Cowbridge			

## Appendix 3

SA Indicator	Quantified In	formation	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Arts and cultural provision			Conservation Area			
continued	Dyffryn Gardens	Education Centre also gardens use for outdoor event	d			
	The Physic Garden, Cowbridge	Will host small events	Next to The Old Hall community centre (Grate II) and opposite Cowbridge Grammar School (Grade II*) and within the Cowbridge with Llanblethian Conservation Area			
	Coed Hills, Cowbridge	An Eco Arts Cent and living commu that opens to visit daily and holds at residencies, educational programmes and events.	sinity Situated in the open countryside and within the Lower Thaw Valley Special Landscape Area.			
	Data gap – compara	•				

SA Indicator	Qı	uantified Info	ormation		Compa	rators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Welsh Language	Table 1 -	Welsh speakers (p	persons present	on census	night) <sup>(a)</sup>		The	Cultural heritage.	2.
	Year	Persons (thousands)	Percentage	Year	Persons (thousands)	Percentage	percentage of Welsh speakers as a	Equalities.	Neighbourho od Statistics, ONS
	1901	929.8	49.9	1961	656.0	26.0	percentage of		ONS
	1911	977.4	43.5	1971	542.4	20.8	the total		4. 1981,
	1921	922.1	37.1	1981	508.2	18.9	population has		1991, 2001
	1931	909.3	36.8	1991	500.0	18.5	increased		Census
	1951	714.7	28.9				from 6.5% in 1981 to 8.5%		15. laith
		Knowledge / S	kill (percent)		Vale of		in 2001.		Pawb - A National
					Glamorgan	Wales			Action Plan for a
		tands spoken V read or write W		nnot	2.88	4.90			Bilingual Wales, WAG
	Speaks	, reads and wri	ites Welsh		8.51	15.80			, valoo, vii to
	Speaks Welsh	but neither rea	ads nor writes	3	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 t Welsh	out neither spe	aks nor reads	6	0.21	0.21			
	Reads a Welsh	and writes but	does not spe	ak	0.83	0.85			
	No knov	wledge of Wels	sh		83.55	72.19			
	Other c	ombination of s	skills		0.22	0.23			
	Ysgol ( Ysgol ( Ysgol ( Ysgol (	Medium Schoo Gymraeg Pen lolo Morganwg Sant Baruc St. Sant Curig Col Gwaun y Nant Gyfun Bro Mor	y Garth Redla Broadway, C Pauls Avenu llege Road, B Amroth Cour	ands Ro Cowbridg e, Barry arry t, Caldy	ad, Penarth le Close, Barry				

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE DATA**

SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source	
Biodiversity, Flora	a 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	

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

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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 improvement s brought about by positive management of the GHC. Positive improvement s resulting from local involvement in CCW agrienvironment 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

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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 Interes in Wales

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

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SA Indicator	Quan	tified Inform	nation	Comp	arators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Landscape								
Special Landscape Areas	Lower Thaw Upper Thaw Nant Llanca Cwrt-Yr-Ala	v Valley arfan Basin in and Ridge S	pes	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				morgan these an	re split as follows:	Positive - continued improvements based on better management	Maintenance and improvement of the rights of way network.  Lack of certain types of provision e.g. bridleways.  Overuse of popular paths e.g. coastal paths.  User conflicts.	35. Vale of Glamorgan Council – Rights of Way Improvement Plan
			are signposte the road		at are easy to			
	Voor	Vale			Welsh			
	Year	vale	Welsh Average	Vale	Average		Cool commete.	
	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%	Discontinue as	ed 72%	39%			
	2002/03	56%	A national indicator	57%	44%			
	2003/04	58%		51%	44%			
	2004/05	58%		54%				
	Comparator	data not appl	icable.					

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SA Indicator	Quantif	ied Information	on	Compar	ators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Playing Fields	Location	Population	Hectares NPFA Standards	Existing actively used provision*	School playing field provision	Deficit	Large shortfall in identified provision.  Need for updated information.	36. The Vale of Glamorgan Adopted
	Barry	46,810	75.8	34.2 (2.0p)	6.33	34.67		Unitary
	East Vale	36,640	59.4	39.5 (9.0)	2.44	17.46		Development
	Cowbridge	6,080	9.8	4.6 (1.6)	2.87	2.33		Plan 1996 -
	Llantwit Major	10,040	16.3	10.6 (0)	1.08	4.62		2011
	Rural Vale	19,630	31.8	19.3 (2.8)	1.33	11.17		
	*Aggregate o	of both public an	ıd private (priv	ate in brackets	s)			
		available. r data available o to date data re						
Air Quality  Air Pollution		Vale of		Blaenau		No trend	Potential impact on health and wellbeing.	37. Air
		Glamorgan	Cardiff	Gwent	Pembroke	data	Detection in a section by the section of section in a section of	Quality
	Pollutant					available.	Potential impact on built and natural environment.	Archive
	NO <sub>X</sub>							
	ΝΟχ	14.0	22.5	8.62	4.03		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality	
	NO2	14.0 11.1	17.6	8.62 6.76	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
							Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	NO2	11.1 16.0	17.6 20.3	6.76 14.3	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	NO2	11.1 16.0	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga	6.76 14.3 an Council	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	NO2 PM10	11.1 16.0	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga	6.76 14.3	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	NO2 PM10	11.1 16.0 Va 200	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	NO2 PM10  Pollutant NO <sub>X</sub>	11.1 16.0 Va 200	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005 .3 14.0	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	Pollutant NO <sub>x</sub> NO2	11.1 16.0 Va 200	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005 .3 14.0 .3 11.1	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010 11.4 9.0	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	Pollutant NO <sub>x</sub> NO2 PM10	11.1 16.0 Va 200 14 11 16	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005 .3 14.0 .3 11.1 .0 16.0	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	Pollutant NO <sub>x</sub> NO2 PM10  Pollutant SO2	11.1 16.0 Va 200 14 11 16 3.	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005 .3 14.0 .3 11.1 .0 16.0	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010 11.4 9.0 14.9	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	Pollutant NO <sub>x</sub> NO2 PM10  Pollutant NO <sub>x</sub> SO2 PM10 SO2 Benzene	11.1 16.0 Va 200 14 11 16 3.	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005 .3 14.0 .3 11.1 .0 16.0 0	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010 11.4 9.0	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	
	Pollutant NO <sub>x</sub> NO2 PM10  Pollutant SO2	11.1 16.0 Va 200 14 11 16 3. 0.2 0.2	17.6 20.3 le of Glamorga 01 2005 .3 14.0 .3 11.1 .0 16.0 0 .26 0.23	6.76 14.3 an Council 2010 11.4 9.0 14.9	3.64		Impact of transport (all modes) on air quality.	

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Air Pollution continued	NO <sub>x</sub> , NO2 and PM10 values 2001 to 2004 SO2 vales to 1dp Benzene 2005 values to 2dp - relate 1.3 - Butadiene values to 2dp relate [Above figures are UK background le	es to 2003 s to 2003	s]		
Noise	Chartered Institute of Environmen 2006 (Vale of Glamorgan)	al Health Noise Survey 2005 -	- No trend data available.	Impacts on health and well-being and the environment.	38. Chartered Institute of Environmental
	No	of Complaints			Health Noise
	2004/0	5 2005/06			Survey 2005/06
	Domestic	605			2005/00
	Construction	9			
	Equipment & Machinery	10			
	Traffic	9			
	Miscellaneous	38			
	Industrial	48			
	Commercial/Leisure	160			
	Total all categories	879			
	Data gap - 2004/5 figures No comparator data available.				
Water Resources					
Areas at risk of flooding	The Development Advice Maps that accompany Technical Advice Note 15 "Development and Flood Risk (2004)" identify areas at risk of flooding within Wales.  The maps are based on the best available information from the Environment Agency's extreme flood outlines (zone C) and the British Geological Survey (BGS) drift data (zone B).	Not applicable.	No trend data available.	A number of settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan are shown to be at risk of potential flooding. These include: Aberthin, Barry (parts of), Cowbridge, Dinas Powys, Duffryn, Ewenny, Llandough, Llandow, Llanblethian, Llanmaes, Llantwit Major, Penarth, Pendoylan, Penmark, Petersone super Ely, Trerhyngyll.  Global warming and its resultant impacts.	39. TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk

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SA Indicator	C	Quantifi	ed Info	ormatio	on		Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Groundwater Source Protection Zones	Swall Ba	Port albot nise a ay  Portho	/ater So	steg Brugger ource Proorgan	ardiff-W Airpoi	/pridd	Caerphilly  Caerphilly  Penarth  Barry  shave been designated atred upon: Ogmore, Dinas	No trend data available.	Contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.	85. Environment Agency.
Bathing Water Quality -			пар	su	ore y	Ė	 	Positive - general	Potential impact on health and wellbeing.	40. Vale of Glamorgan Council -
Designated Sites		Year	Cold Knap Barry	Jacksons Bay	Whitmore y Bay	outhern- lown		increase in bathing water quality at	Potential impact on marine environment.  Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and	Bathing Water Archive
		1999	•	•	•	•		monitored sites.	ecosystems.  Potential to improve water quality.	
		2000	<b>()</b>	•	<b>()</b>	•			r oterital to improve water quality.	
		2001	•	•	<b>()</b>	<b>()</b>				
		2002	•	•	•	•				
		2003	•	•	•	•				
		2004	•	•	•	•				
		2005	•	•	•	•				

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SA Indicator	(	Quantifi	ed Info	ormati	on		Co	ompara	itors	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
		2006	•	•	•	•						
	<b>0</b> =E	Excellent	<b>◎</b> =Go	od 💁	=Poor							
Bathing Water Quality - Non Designated Sites		Year	Penarth Yacht Club	Bendricks Beach	Watchouse Bay	Fontygary Bay	Limpert Bay	lantwit Aajor Seach	Ogmore Central	Positive - general increase in bathing water quality at	Potential impact on health and wellbeing.  Potential impact on natural environment.  Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and	41. Environment Agency Bathing Water Quality
		1999	•	•	•	•	•	•		monitored sites.	ecosystems.	quanty
		2000	•	•	•		•	•			Potential to improve water quality.	
		2001			•	•	•	•	•			
		2002	•		•	•	•	•	<b>()</b>			
		2003	<b>()</b>		•	•	•	•	<b>()</b>			
		2004	•		•	•	•	•	<b>()</b>			
		2005	<b>()</b>		•	•	•	•	<b>()</b>			
		2006	•		•	•	•	•	<b>()</b>			
		=Exce	llent 🍛	=Good	d <b>●</b> =P∈	oor						

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SA Indicator	Qua	ntified Informa	ation		Compar	rators		Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
River Water Quality	Rivers with	nin the Vale of G	lamorgan						Impact of development upon river water quality.	42. DEFRA - River Water
·	Year	Report	Total km	GOOD %	FAIR %	POOR %	BAD %	HIGH %		Quality – Vale of
	2000	Biology	66	93	7	0	0		Impact on health and wellbeing.	Glamorgan
	2000	Chemistry	67	98	2	0	0			
	2000	Nitrate	67					29	Impacts upon the natural environment, biodiversity and ecosystems.	
	2000	Phosphate	67					51	coosystems.	
	2001	Biology							Potential to improve water quality.	
	2001	Chemistry	67	90	10	0	0			
	2001	Nitrate	67					13		
	2001	Phosphate	67					52		
	2002	Biology	66	93	7	0	0			
	2002	Chemistry	67	90	10	0	0			
	2002	Nitrate	67					0		
	2002	Phosphate	67					52		
	2003	Biology	66	96	4	0	0			
	2003	Chemistry	67	98	2	0	0			
	2003	Nitrate	67					0		
	2003	Phosphate	67					55		
	2004	Biology	66	93	7	0	0			
	2004	Chemistry	67	93	7	0	0			
	2004	Nitrate	67					0		
	2004	Phosphate	67					55		
	2005	Biology	66	91	9	0	0			
	2005	Chemistry	67	84	16	0	0			
	2005	Nitrate	67					11		
	2005	Phosphate	67					58		

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Catchment Flood Management Plans	Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion  Ogmor	A pilot plan for the Severn catchmen was completed by the Environment Agen Midlands Region in June 2005	t he cv	Flood risk either from rivers or sea as a result of climate change  CFMP's are long term (50 - 100 years) strategic documents that seek to develop long-term policies for flood risk management. UK Climate Change Impact Programme predict range of impacts for Wales. SA Framework should consider flooding and climate change issues.	43. Environment Agency – Catchment Flood Management Plans South West Area
-	Trend data – not applicable.				

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SA Indicator	Quanti	fied Inf	formati	on		Con	parato	ors		Tre	end	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Sustainable Reso	urces- Waste												
Waste-Municipal Waste Arising's	Municipal W	aste Ar	isings (	1994/95	to 2003	3/04) in T	Tonnes					Continued increase in municipal waste arisings alongside increases in recycling rates.	44. Municipal Waste
		94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	1/02	2/03	3/04	By 2008/09 recycling target for municipal waste	Management Strategy for
	Household Waste	28,15 8	26,22 9	28,00 9	27,97 2	29,03 8	29,84 1	29,951	30,43 1	29,57 1	29,70 6	will be increased to 40% in accordance with the WAG's 'Wise about Waste Strategy'.	the Vale of Glamorgan
	Trade Waste	7,039	6,557	7,002	6,993	7,259	7,461	7,488	7,608	7,391	7,427	0,	Ciamorgan
	Civic Amenity Waste	10,31 5	8,696	11,33 7	11,73 9	11,58 0	11,94 3	12,618	13,87 2	11,34 6	8,548	Methods of disposal  Need to comply with European Waste Directive	
	Street Sweepings / Special Collection	3,880	3,942	4,339	2,668	2,487	3,516	3,924	4,470	5,363	8,135	and to meet UK Government and regional targets for waste management.	
	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		
	Abandone d Vehicles									245	260		
	Total Household Waste (MSW less Trade)	45,76 5	42,44 6	47,93 4	47,42 0	48,59 4	51,55 1	51,080	54,561	56,439	58,872		
	Total MSW Waste	52,804	49,002	54,936	54,413	55,853	59,011	58,568	61,169	63,830	66,299		
	Municipal wa less than 66, Glamorgan V the totals ove arisings or d tonnages. Th	,300 ton Vaste D er this pe ue to e	nnes for ata Flov eriod, alt volving	2003/04 v 2006). though it and cha	For 20 The fig t is uncleading in the second	005-06 t ures ind ear whet nethodol	his rose icate so her this ogy for	e to 77,2 ome inte is a true recordi	200 too resting e reflec ng mu	nnes ( y varia ction o nicipa	Vale of tions in f actual I waste		

SA Indicator	Quanti	fied In	formati	on		Con	nparato	ors		Tr	end	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Waste- Municipal Recycling	Recycling ar	nd Com	posting	Perfori	mance (	1994/95	to 200	3/04)				Continued increase in municipal waste arisings alongside increases in recycling rates.	44. Municipal Waste
, 0		94/95	95/9€	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	By 2008/09 recycling target for municipal waste	Management Strategy for
	Recycling	3,411	3,579	4,250	5,040	5,490	6,251	3,899	4,3 92	5,3 67	6,2 19	will be increased to 40% in accordance with the	the Vale of
	omposting	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	1,3 96	2,2 02	3,4 29	WAG's 'Wise about Waste Strategy'.	Glamorgan
	Total	3,411	3,579	4,250	5,040	5,490	6,251	4,577	5,7 88	7,5 69	9,6 48	Methods of disposal	
	Recycling as % of MSW	6.46%	7.30%	7.74%	9.26%	9.83%	10.59 %	6.66%	7.0	8.7 6%	10. 05 %	Need to comply with European Waste Directive and to meet UK Government and regional targets for waste management.	
	composting s % of MSV	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	2.2 5%	3.6 0%	5.5 4%		
Waste-Municipal	Glamorgan m 2003/04 of 15 Recycling figi Glamorgan w Wise about V	5%. ures for vas at 25 Vaste' ta	2005/06 5.72% (\ arget for	indicate /ale of G 2005/06	e that the Glamorga of 25%	e recycli an Wast	ng and e e Data F	compos Flow 200	ting for	the V	ale of	Despite an increase in recycling rates, waste	44. Municipal
Waste Land filled	Odminary of				-	· 			•			arisings have steadily increased.	Waste
	Composted or Recycled Rubble (Reused) Total  Note: Waste years 1994/9  Breakdown	5 to 200	00/01		·		52,76 1 6,251 59,01 1 te is ass	53,99 0 4,577 58,56 8 sumed to	5,788 62,169	7,569 2,345	9,648 2,575 466,299	WAG target to further reduce the level of waste diverted to 80% by 2010.  Need to address the issue of continued reliance on landfill as the primary method of waste disposal.	Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan

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SA Indicator	Quantified Ir	nformation		Со	mparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
		2001/02	2002/	03 2003/0	)4			
Waste-Municipal Waste Land filled continued	HH Collected Waste & Sweepings	34,901	34,93	33 38,10	1			
	Trade Collected Waste	7,608	7,39	1 7,427	,			
	CA	13,872	11,34	16 8,548	3			
	Total Landfilled Waste	56,381	53,67	70 54,07	6			
	Note: Assumes that	no trade wa	ste is re	ecycled				
	For the years 1994/ waste segregated for amount of municipa tonnes.	or recycling a	and com	posting over	the period. For 20	05/06, the		
Sustainable Reso	urces- Minerals							
Minerals- Limestone Aggregates	Current operational Pantyffynnon Quarry Quarry, Pant Quarry Vale of Glamorgan	y, Lithalun Q y, Ewenny, L	uarry, V ongland	Venvoe Qua ds, Aberthaw	, Garwa Farm.	Variable dependent upon demand. Demand predictions	Need to ensure a readily available supply of aggregates throughout the LDP period to support the regional supply of minerals.  Transport implications associated with extraction and movement to market.	45. South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party
		2004		2005	% Change	based on	and movement to market.	larty
	Carboniferous Limestone	1.76		1.49	-8.5%	advice in Minerals	Sensitivity of location of quarries.	
	Liassic Limestone	Commerc Info	ially Ser		-5%	Technical Advice Note	Environmental impacts associated with mineral production.	
	Comparator data –	not applicabl	e.			1.	Hydrogeology.	
Minerals- Onshore sand and gravel	6 areas of potential have been identified safeguarded within Unitary Developmer areas are located to and within the Uppe Valley's.	d and the adopted nt Plan. Thes othe north of	se City	Not applicat	le.	Not applicable.	Sensitivity of location of identified on shore sand and gravel resources.	46. MTAN 1 WAG

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SA Indicator	Quar	ntified Info	ormation		Co	omparat	ors	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Sustainable Reso	urces - Land	d Quality								
Areas of Grades 1, 2 and 3A	Agricultura	Agricultural land classification, proportion by grade.							High proportion of agricultural land within the Vale of Glamorgan.	47. Digest of Welsh Local
agricultural land.		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Total Area (000's ha)		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	Statistics 2004
	Wales	0.2	2.3	17.5	44.7	35.3	1,730		overriding need (paragraph 2.8 refers)	
	Vale of Glamorgan	-	38.9	48.9	10.0	2.2	28		Inappropriate development on agricultural land	
	Figures are one-mile prograde 1 - Elimitations Grade 2 - Vaffect crop Grade 3 - Climitations Grade 4 - Fignificantly Grade 5 - Varestrict the Agricultura of Glamorg	rovisional s ndaries were excellent que to agricultur ery good of yield. Good to mo that affect t poor quality y restrict the ery poor a use to perr I land class	eries map re digitised uality agric ral use. quality agri derate qua he choice r agricultur e range of gricultural manent pa	s published and area ultural lar cultural la ality agric of crops, al land with sture or restricted.	ed between as recalculated with no and with multural landitiming and ith severed/or level every severed ough graze	en 1967 ar ulated in 1 or very m ninor limita d with mo d type of d limitation of yield. er limitatio zing.	nd 1975. 996. ninor ations that derate cultivation. s that		within the Vale.	
Land Quality- Development of Brownfield	Percentage field and G	reenfield si	tes in the	Vale of G	lamorgan.	. ·	on Brown	Past trend indicates that the majority	The continued supply of readily available brown field land may be an issue.	48. JHLA Studies 2001 – 2005
development		of Green	field		Brownfiel	ld		of development		
	2001	Supply 22 <sup>o</sup>	%	Suppl	78%			and the		
	2002	400			60%			availability of		
	2003	40°	%		60%			housing land		
	2004	40°			60%			supply has		
	2005	400	%		60%			been brownfield.		
	No compar	rison data a	vailable.					browniieiu.		

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Contaminated Land under Part II A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	To date some 400 Sites have been pri assessment based on the previous lar location and sensitivity of nearby recepassigned a score as detailed in the Constrategy and assigned to the following    Risk Category   No of Sites	nd use, current land use and the otors. Each site has been ontaminated Land Inspection risk categories.	No trend data available.	Need for information.	86. Vale of Glamorgan Council Environmental Health
Sustainable Reso	urces – Energy				
Energy- Consumption by sector (UK)  Energy- Consumption by sector (UK) continued	Final energy consump  70  80  90  40  90  10  1980  1985  1990  Domestic Services <sup>11</sup> No local / regional comparison data av	1995 2000 2004  Transport Industry	Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 1.6% higher in 2004 than in 2003.  Since 1980 rises of:  62% for transport 22% for domestic sector 11% for service sector, Consumption by industry has fallen by 29%.	Increasing demand for energy and its contribution to global warming.  Significant increase in transport related energy consumption.	49. DTI – UK Energy Statistics

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SA Indicator	Qu	antified l	nformatio	n	Co	mparators		Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	S
								The rate of increase in transport has slowed in recent years.		
nergy onsumption ale of amorgan	2003	Coal	Natural Gas	Electric ity	Manufa ctured Fuels	IIIM	Renewa bles and Waste	Total	Increase in energy consumption and its impact on global warming.  Resource depletion.	50. I
Wh)	Vale	31.3	1,310.7	567.9	5.9	1,440.0	16.4	2,976.2	Need to increase use of energy produced by	
	Wales	2,083. 7	41,287. 0	15,157. 8	2,538.7	49,163. 5	540.3	110,771.1	sustainable sources.	
			G	as Sales		Electricity (	Consump	tion	Possible use of tidal power to produce energy.  Possible small-scale energy production.	
			Sales (GW		lo. umers	Sales (GWh)	No Consu			
		2003	1,311	33	.20	568	51			
		2004	1,957	47	7.82	623	58			
	energy. [	During the				om eligible so electricity supp				

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Energy- Efficiency	140 - 120 -	lency, 1980 to 2004  1990 1995 20 per unit of output per household er unit of value added transport per passenger/km	00 2004 prov	Improvement of energy efficiency across all sectors.	49. DTI – UK Energy Statistics
	Since 1980 the largest improvements in industrial sector. The largest decrease freight transport sector where the move levels of energy consumption.  Whilst energy efficiency in the domestic increased demand in this sector over the No local / regional comparison data available.	in energy efficiency has occurre towards heavier vehicles has a c sector has remained stable, the same period (see above).	ed in the road resulted in higher		

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change					
Climate change - Temperature	Wales Change in annual average  Low Emissions scenario  High Emissions scenario  2020s 2050s	ez UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, sed by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)  IPE daily temperature  Change in deg C  6 5 4 3 2 1 0		Reducing energy use.  Encouraging more sustainable energy  Reducing the need to travel.	51. UK Climates Impact Programme

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change - Summer Precipitation	Wales  Percentage change in sur  Low Emissions scenario  High Emissions scenario  2020s 2050s	re: UKCIPO2 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, ced by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)  mmer precipitation  per cent change 45 30 15 0 15 0 45 60		Reducing energy use.  Encouraging more sustainable energy  Reducing the need to travel.	51. UK Climates Impact Programme
Climate Change - Winter Precipitation	Wales Percentage change in V  Low Emissions scenario  High Emissions scenario  2020s 2050s	per cent change  45 30 15 0 -15 30 45 60		Reducing energy use.  Encouraging more sustainable energy  Reducing the need to travel.	51. UK Climates Impact Programme

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Climate Change – Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions of gree  16 14 12 10 8 10 1990 r 1995 r 1998 r 1999 r Year  Greenhouse gases in Wales in 2002 har followed an increase in emissions between No local / regional comparison data available	Meth Nitro Hydro  ** Perflication  2000 r 2001 r 2002  //e decreased slightly since 1990  yen 1998 and 2000	on dioxide (CO2) ane (CH4) us oxide (N2O) ofluorocarbons (HFC) uorocarbons (PFC) nur hexafluoride (SF6) et of greenhouse	Need to continue to assist in reducing greenhouse emissions to meet EU commitments and national set targets.	52. Key Env Statistics for Wales

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
	Greenhouse Gas E  16  14  12  10  10  10  1990  1995  1998  1998  In 2002, the main source of greenhouse followed by business. 'Transport' was a greenhouse gas emissions in 2002 altiproduced similar amounts. Trends sho decreased between 1990 and 2002 ovincreased such as 'energy supply' and	e gas emissions in Wales was the estimated to be the third largest phough 'public' and 'residential' so we that the production of greenhoerall although some sector's con	e energy sector, producer of urces also use gas has	Need to continue to assist in reducing greenhouse.  Promote sustainable transport.  Promote energy efficiency.	53. National Assembly for Wales Changing Climate Challenging Choices

SA Indicator	Quantified	Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Ecological Footprint	uses what. The Va	ale of Glamorgan's E	ch nature we have, how much w cological Footprint represents thused by its residents.	Whilst the SA/LDP may not have a direct influence on some of the factors contained in the assessment, there is scope for the plan to influence those elements relating to housing and	83 Vale of Glamorgan Ecological footprint (2006)	
	THE VALE OF	GLAMORGAN'S ECO	LOGICAL FOOTPRINT = 5.31 gha	. / per person	transport, which make up a combined 23% of each households overall energy consumption.	84 Reducing
	Activity Category	Main Consumpti	Main Consumptive Items included in Category		Similarly, housing and transport also contributes 23% of the total Co <sup>2</sup> produced for each household, which the study estimates to be 16.59 tonnes per year.	Wales' Ecological Footprint (march 2005)
	Food and Drink	alcoholic drinks purch restaurants and other as take-aways.	ood and drink purchased for home consumption, llcoholic drinks purchased in a public house, estaurants and other eating out establishments as well			
	Energy	Domestic fuel includir such as oil or bio-fuel	ng gas, electricity and other fuels s	1.00		
	Capital Investment in tangible fixed assets such as plant at machinery, transport equipment, dwellings and other buildings and structures		equipment, dwellings and other	0.76		
	Travel		ssociated with purchasing and chicles and public transport (bus, letc.)	0.66		
	Consumables	newspapers, clothing	d non-durables items including , appliances, glassware, tools, dio-visual equipment, personal	0.63		
	Government and Other	government, universi	es used by national and local ties and colleges and balances the by taking out overseas tourists in in stocks	0.40		
	Services		ital and education, postal, oly, recreation, insurance, financial	0.20		
	Housing	Building, maintenanc	e and repair of dwellings	0.13		
	Holiday Activities Any consumption by UK residents overseas, from hotel energy requirements to eating out and shopping  No trend data available.		0.39			
			person of 5.31 ha/per person whit out lower than the UK average o			

### **ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA**

SA Indicator	Q	uantified Information	Comp	parators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Employment							
Employment Land / Premises / Vacancy rates	THE F		ATED FOR EMP		Trend data gap	Range and choice of vacant allocated employment land in Vale for companies to locate.	36. Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development
	Site No.	Site Name  ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE	Use Classes B1, B2, & B8	Land (Ha) Available 12.0(*1)		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.	Plan 1996- 2011 54. Planning
	3 4	BARRY BUSINESS PARK BARRY DOCKS CARDIFF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BUSINESS PARK	B1 & B8 B1, B2 & B8 B1, B2 & B8	0.8 16.6 58.9			applications and enquiries
	5 6 7 8	HAYES LANE HAYES ROAD, BARRY HAYES WOOD LLANDOUGH TRADING	B1 & B8 B1 B1 & B8 B1, B2 & B8	1.4 5.3 4.2 0.9			
	9	ESTATE LLANDOW TRADING ESTATE MARLEY TILE CO. SITE.	B1, B2 & B8	7.3			
	11	ST. MARY HILL PENCOEDTRE BUSINESS PARK	B1 & B8	3.2			
	12 13	RHOOSE QUARRY SULLY MOORS ROAD, BARRY THE WATERFRONT,	B1, B2 & B8 B1, B2 (part) & B8 B1 & B8	2.9 5.0			
	15	BARRY  TY-VERLON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	B1, B2 & B8	0.5			
	16 17	VALE BUSINESS PARK LAND TO THE NORTH OF RHOOSE	B1, B2 & B8 B1 & B8	14.8 6.3			
	18 19	PENCOEDTRE  LAND TO SE OF M4  JUNCTION (BOSCH,  MISKIN)	B1 & B8 B1, B2 & B8	(*3) 54.3			

Employment	TOTAL	Quantified Information Comparators Trend Issues for Sustainability / L					
Lilipioyiliciit		199.4			Source		
Land / Premises / Vacancy rates	Vacant   Devel	oped Partially Developed					
continued	Vacancy rates for existing units re Employment land demand data re	equired. equired.					
Skills and Education	Low number of people with no quand Gibbonsdown wards.  % with no qualifications a	alifications in Vale, except for Court	No trend data for % with no qualifications available.	Isolated wards of underachievement.  Access to educational facilities.	55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison		
	Equal Interval Key  29 25.30 21.7 18 14.3  © Crown Copyright, CNS 3D272183.20				(2005) 56. WAG, Baseline Data and Intelligence – Vale of Glamorgan Report (2004)		
	The number of working age adult Glamorgan was 12,000 in 2001 (compared with 22% in South Eas Wales.  No data available for skills shorta	16% of working age population) t Wales ELWa region and 21% in					

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SA Indicator	Quantified Inform	nation	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Full-time Students (aged 18-74)	All Full-Time Students (Persons)  Vale of Glamorgan Local Area Economic Data Co Full Time Students Aged 18 to Map 8  Rhondda Cynon Taff  Vale of Glamorgan  Higher concentrations in 6 and Bridgend Technical Co	Full Time Students age  3.1 to 59.9 (4 2.6 to 3.1 to 2.2 to 2.5 to 2.6 to 2.2 to 2.6 to 2.7 t	table (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	The 2001 census shows that 2.36% of people aged 16 – 74 are economically active full time students	Student accommodation.  Provision and access to community facilities and services.  Life long learning.  Integrated communities.	2. Office of National Statistics, Neighbourho od Statistics  55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)  57. Lifelong Learning Service Plan 2006 – 2007, VoG
Economically Inactive People				for the Vale has		55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)

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SA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators	Trend	Issues for Sustainability / LDP	Data Source
Economically Inactive People continued	High number of looking after home / fair in east Barry, Stanwell, St Athan, Lland Barry wards have highest proportions of (alongside Peterston-Super-Ely because and Barry and Penarth have the highest unemployed in the Vale.  Chart 10 Economic inactivity rates for people of working age, by reason and unitary authority, 2003  West Wates & the Vale, Wates State Vale, Bast Wates State Vale,	mily, economically inactive people low / Ewenny and Cowbridge.  of people who have never worked se of Hensol Residential Hospital) at numbers of long term  not in full-time education,  25.0  22.9  22.9  22.9  22.0  22.1  2	The level of economic inactivity has remained fairly constant in 2004/5, as follows:  Jan 04 - 21.7%  Apr 04 - 22.5%  Oct 04 - 21.5%  Jan 05 - 22.5%	Lack of employment opportunities in need areas e.g. Barry.	58. NOMIS  1. Census 200

#### **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.

steady decline are mining and quarrying, manufacturin g, construction and public administratio n.

Industries showing a

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.

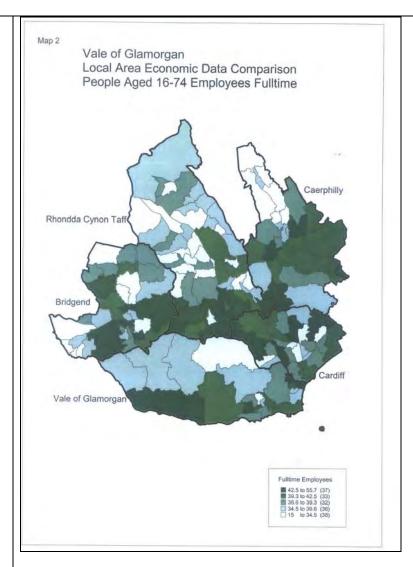
More home-working in rural areas.

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.

Manufacturing Industry	Glamorgan. M Cowbridge and	anufacturing in the \d Llantwit Major and	turing businesses in the \ale is concentrated in Lla parts of the East Vale.		55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data
	Blaenau Gwent Cardiff Swansea Bridgend Neath Torfaen Caerphilly Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Vale of Glamorga South Wales	Plants Em (number) (tho 22 17 12 15 14 14 32 8 17 39 n 12	Need Manufacturing Plants, 200		Comparison (2005) 3. NAW, Stats Wales
Agricultural Industry	Agriculture is a Vale of Glamo Environmental  There are app employed in the in addition to the employed.  Pressure for no Countryside, coagricultural lar	roximately 400 persone Agricultural Industrials hose classed as selfor ew development in ton or adjoining	n. comparison data av	Significant agricultural industry – employment and land use implications  Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification and specialist farming (e.g. Organic).  Pressure for development on / adjoining agricultural land	55. VOG Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)  59. http://statistic s.defra.gov.u k/esg/quick/s ummary.xls  54. Planning applications and enquiries

#### **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	40.1	40.4	41.8	42.8	44.5	47.1
Expenditure						
VAT	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.7
Total	124.3	125.5	129.5	132.5	137.5	145.8

**Tourist Numbers** 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Possible harmful impact on biodiversity, landscape etc.

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

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

60. VOG Council STEAM Report 2005

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

54. Planning applications & Enquiries

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

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

#### Retail

The Local Retail Hierarchy for the Vale of Glamorgan is defined by the UDP as follows:

- 1. Major Town Shopping Centre (Over 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> of retail floor space)
- Barry Town Centre
- 2. Established District Centres (Over 3,500 m<sup>2</sup> but less than 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> of retail floor space)
- Penarth District Centre
- Cowbridge District Centre
- Llantwit Major District Centre
- High Street/Broad Street Barry
- Upper Holton Road
- **3.** Edge of Centre Developments (within easy walking distances of a centre not more than 200-300 meters from existing town centre)
- Somerfields, Thompson Street Barry
- 4. Local Centres (with more than 10 retail outlets but of less than 3,500 m<sup>2</sup>)
- Main Street, Cadoxton Barry
- Vere Street, Cadoxton Barry
- · Park Crescent, Barry
- Station Approach, Penarth
- Dinas Powys Village
- St. Athan
- Barry Road, near Cadoxton Barry
- Cornerswell Road, Penarth
- Rhoose
- Cardiff Road, Dinas Powys
- 5. Neighbourhood Centres (between 3 and 10 units)
- Castle Court/ The Parade, Dinas Powys
- Boverton
- Cwm Talwg Centre, Barry
- Gibbonsdown Centre, Barry
- Dochdwy Road, Llandough
- Camms Corner, Dinas Powys
- Tennyson Road, Penarth
- Bron-y-Mor, Barry
- Pill Street, Penarth
- Crawshay Drive, Llantwit Major
- Font-y-Gary

The vitality and viability of retail centres throughout the hierarchy are subject to different pressures.

There is no regional centre in the Vale due to the close proximity and easy accessibility by various transport modes, to Cardiff regional shopping centre.

Generally low levels of vacancy

Higher levels of vacancy within Barry than Cowbridge and Penarth.

Town centre retail function is declining.

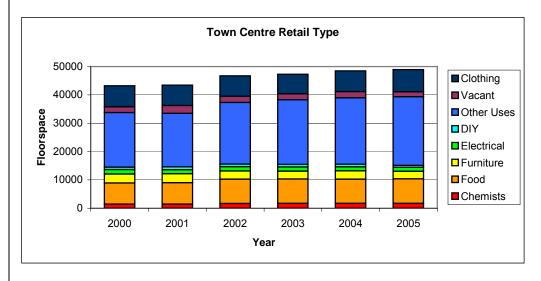
Out-of-town shopping is increasing, especially for food.

36. Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011

63. VOG Retail Surveys (various)

#### Retail continued

- **6. Out of Centre Developments** (in a location separate from a town centre, but not necessarily outside the urban area)
- Morrisons, Barry Waterfront
- Waitrose, Cadoxton
- Tesco, Penarth Marina
- Tesco, Highlight Park Barry
- · Kwik Save, Penarth Road
- **7. Out of Town Developments** (on a greenfield site on land not clearly within the current urban boundary)
- Culverhouse Cross
- · A Place for Homes, Llandow



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

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

#### Retail continued

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

Data gap - national / regional comparison data.

#### Housing

#### **Housing Need**

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

The Demand for Affordable & Social Rented Homes:

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

Annual
Housing
Completions:

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

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

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

Lack of affordable housing in the Vale

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

Pressure for new housing development

64. Compiled by VOG based on JHLA Studies

65. VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009

#### The supply of Predicted Growth in Temporary Accommodation 2000/1-2008/9 250 affordable **Housing Need** 200 continued rented 150 accommodati on is falling. 100 50 The Supply of Affordable & Social Rented Homes: • Almost 10% of Council homes have been sold under the Right to Buy in the last two years The current levels of sales are reducing the social housing stock by 5% per year • RSLs replacement housing is less than a ¼ of the amount sold under the RTB. The Need for Supported Housing The demand for the Tenant Support Scheme (TESS) which supports people in general needs accommodation outstrips the supply in relation to all client groups, with the most significant areas being support for people who have been homeless generally and single parents. Housing Vale of Glamorgan Council Housing Strategy 2004 – 2009 The 1998 Large quantities of older, unfit housing stock, **Conditions** Welsh House particularly in Barry. Condition RATES OF UNFITNESS Relationship between good housing conditions Survey and other issues such as health and wellbeing. showed that the Vale of Glamorgan East Val had the joint 6<sup>th</sup> lowest North Rura proportion of VALE OF GLAMORGAN 'unfit dwellings' 4.0% 7.0% 3.0% with 7.2% -% Unfit which is 2.8% higher than the Isle of Anglesey

66. Welsh

Condition

Survey 1998,

65. Housing

2004 - 2009.

Neighbourho

od Statistics.

Strategy

House

WAG

VoG

ONS

9. VOG.

Community Profile 2006.

which had

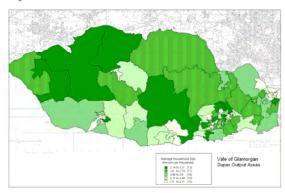
the lowest proportion of

#### Housing Conditions continued

#### Overcrowding

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

Average Household Size



#### F. Unfit dwellings by unitary authority

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

'unfit' homes with 4.4%

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

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

areas.

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

Concealed households.

#### House Price

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

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

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

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

Large housing demand in Vale of Glamorgan

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

Lack of affordable housing for low income households

67. Land Registry 2006

65. VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009

### House type / tenure

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

	T1 1/1					
	The Vale of	· <del>·</del>	10/-1			
	Glamorgar	1	· I	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		0.50		0.4-		
household member	244	0.50	2003	0.17		
Private rented: Relative						
or friend of a household	220	0.67	0422	0.75		
member	329	0.67	9123	0.75		
Private rented: Other	154	0.32	2894	0.24		
Living rent free	651	1.34	26330	2.18		

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

The percentage of owner occupiers has steadily increased since 1971.

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

Fewer residents in rented accommodation than elsewhere in Wales.

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

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

2. Office of
National
Statistics,
Neighbourhood
Statistics
derived from
2001 Census <a href="http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a>

4. Census 1971, 81, 91, and 2001

### House type / tenure continued

The percentage of household owners is 6.48% higher than the Welsh average and the percentage of social rented tenure is 4.97% lower than the Welsh average. The other groups, private rented and living rent-free are similar to the rest of Wales.

#### **Transport**

#### **Travel patterns**

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

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

Trend data of travel to work modal split

Increase in movements of commuters into and out of Vale for work between 1991 and 2001.

The rural Vale has fewer public transport links than the urban Vale. Therefore, lack of alternative travel modes in parts of the rural Vale.

People without vehicles can be marginalised from society.

The viability of bus services is under threat which could disadvantage those persons without vehicles.

Some employment, leisure and other facilities are located where there are not good travel alternatives e.g. Llandow Trading estate, Glamorgan Heritage Coast etc.

The Vale's has a high proportion of residents commuting outside its area for work.

Harmful impacts of traffic, i.e. noise, smell and air pollution, congestion etc.

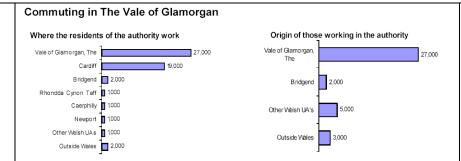
The vast majority (56%) of all trips are less than 5 miles long.

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

68. VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)

69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005

## Travel patterns continued



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

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

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

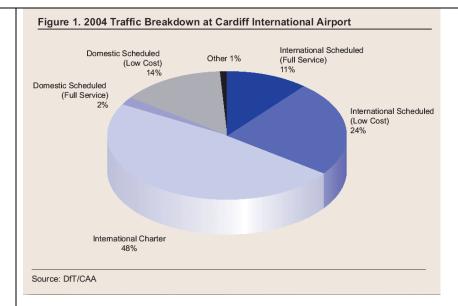
	Survey Percents						
Work Mode	Car	Bus	Train	Cycle	Walk		
Baenau Gwent	61	18	1	3	14		
Bridgend	61	18	8	1	9		
Caerphilly	61	23	5	1	7		
Cardiff	44	17	5	11	21		
Merthyr	57	23	3	1	13		
Monmouth	70	6	7	4	10		
Newport	63	20	3	1	11		
Rhandda Cynan Taff	57	16	10	0	14		
Torfaen	62	22	2	4	9		
Vale of Glamorgan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

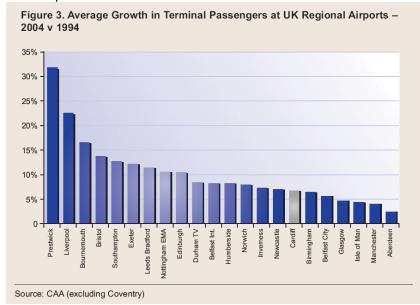
Car ownership	(34%) Castlear	nd (43%), Cour ed to the Vale's enarth. the highest nu enny, Petersto	t (36%), ( s average umber of 2 un-Super-	Gibbonsdown ( e of 22%. Thes 2, 3 or 4 car ho Ely, St. Brides		Levels of car ownership correspond with patterns of household income.  The number of	Trend towards higher car ownership year on year – links to problems associated with traffic-related pollution and damage to the environment.  The large number of 2+ car households in the rural Vale leads to low patronage of public transport and marginalisation of no-car households	4. Census 1971, 1981, 1991 & 2001
		Vale of Glar	norgan	Wale	es	households		
		Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	with no car in the Vale has	Increased car use increases road safety risks.	
	All Households		48753		1209048	dropped over time:	increased car use increases road salety risks.	
	No car or van	21.51	10487	25.95	313797	1971- 39.3%		
	1 car or van	45.34	22102	45.54	550648	1981- 29.6%		
	2 cars or vans	27.03	13177	22.94	277378	1991- 26.6%		
	3 cars or vans	4.81	2343	4.31	52149	2001- 22.0%		
	4 or more cars or vans	1.32	644	1.25	15076			
	Total cars or va	ans	58330		1328621			
Perception of access to services	Local shop Shopping centre Post office GP Chemist/pharma	very difficul /supermarket  cy sh fruit & vegetable  ple green facility  entre pnal facility  urhood office	t, by rural c	r urban location Rural % 7 8 6 11 9 10 26 6 11 16 16 15 14	Urban % 4 3 5 5 5 3 3 13 4 2 9 5 6 6 6	Trend data unavailable.	Poor perception of access to services, especially in the rural Vale.  Local hospital highlighted as main access perception problem.	70. VOG Council Opinior Survey 2003

Road Safety	Road A	Accidents								No	Road traffic accidents.	71. NAW, 2004
		94-98	1999	2000	2001	2002	2 2	2003	2004	noticeable trend		Casualties Wales.
	Vale	492	431	417	424	586		536	492	trend		vvales.
	Wales	14856	14350	14140	13795	1433	6 1	4036	13687			
Congestion figures	Data ga	ap			Da	ta gap				Data gap	Social, environmental and economic impact of congestion.	72. VoG data
Air Travel	In 2001	, Cardiff I	nal Airpor nternatior tonnes ir	al Airpor					eight,	Increase in air freight from Cardiff International	Impact of noise pollution from air traffic. [NB. With the forecast development at Cardiff International Airport, the population exposed to the moderate annoyance level, 63 dB LAeq,16h, will increase to	73. Cardiff International Airport Master Plan 2006
	In 2004 on 2003 followin	I, the airpo 3 traffic. H	ort handle lowever, t rowth of s	d 1.9 mil here has cheduled	been 3 traffic i	2% grown 2003.	vth sin	nce 200	02,	Airport (CIA).  Airport related employment	arribyance level, 63 dB LAeq, 161, will increase to around 10, using data supplied by CACI Limited, still far less than the current numbers of the other UK airports. The population at Cardiff Airport exposed to the high annoyance level, 69 dB LAeq, 16h, will remain at none with the forecast	FIAIT 2000
	Table 1. The projected regional economic impact of Cardiff International Airport  Using Welsh RASCO projections									has	nas development.]	
	Employ	ment Category	,	1997	_	sh RASCO p 2010	projectio 2020	2030		increased and is	Potential land requirement for expansion N.B.:	
			y ie) employmen			2277	2607	2892				
		Employment		829		1095	1254	1391		expected to	It is not envisaged that any runway extension	
		I Employment		318		421	482	534		increase further.	is required to meet the traffic forecasts; a	
		nployment		2870	2838	3793	4343	4817		iuitilei.	taxiway extension would satisfy this increased traffic.	
					Using CIA	passenger	projectio	ons			There is no requirement for a new terminal at	
	Employ	ment Category	y	1997	2002	2010	2020	2030		Low cost	any time in the planned period.	
	Direct o	n-site		1723	1704	3560	4963	6309		carrier traffic	Car parking will be accommodated by	
	Indirect			829		1712	2387	3035		has risen	structural car parking on the existing car	
	Induced	1		318		658	917	1165		from 0.06	parking sites. This will minimise land take but	
	Total			2870	2838	5929	8267	10509		million in 1998 to 0.71	may lead to a slight increase in visual	
			n at 1997 prices	3) 70	74	180	307	475		million in	intrusion.	
	Source:	Source: OEF								2004.	Positive economic impact of airport for local economy.	
											Air pollution caused by increased air passenger and freight travel.	
											Access to airport for employees and travelers	

### Air Travel continued



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.



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

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

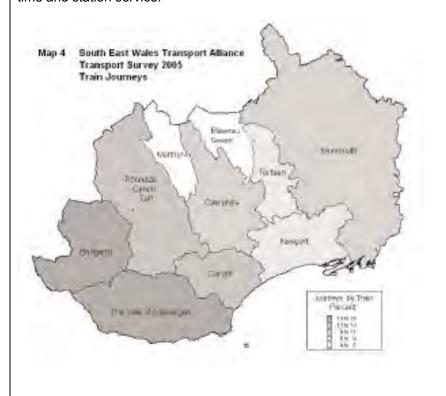
#### Train service

Trains run between Cardiff and Bridgend through the Vale. The following settlements are served by passenger transport by the Vale of Glamorgan Railway line:

- Llantwit Major\*
- Rhoose\*
- Barry:
  - o Barry Island
  - o Barry\*
  - o Barry Dock
  - Cadoxton\*
- Dinas Powys
- Eastbrook\*
- Cogan\*
- Penarth

[\*Park and ride facilities exist]

Services run daily, from hourly to quarter-hourly trains, depending on the time and station service.



Two new railway stations opened at Rhoose and Llantwit Major in June 2005.

Nationally there has been continued growth in the number of passenger journeys since 1980. Good rail passenger services on coastal strip, east of Llantwit Major.

No rail services in much of rural Vale and larger settlements of Sully, Cowbridge and Wenvoe.

75. VOG, Public Transport Guide, Summer 2006

76. DFT Statistics

Freight		Good	s moved (h	illion tonne ki	lometres)		Overall		77. DFT Statistics
Tioigne	Year			All modes	increase in freight by all				
	1960	49	30	20	0	100	modes		
	1970	85	25	23	3	136	except rail		
	1980	93	18	54	10	175	which has		
	1990	136	16	56	11	219	significantly		
	2000	158	18	67	11	255	fallen.		
	No local /	regional frei	ght data av	ailable.					
Cycle provision				dents in the una Barry and at		vith significant	None available	Lack of designated cycle paths and cycle parking in Vale of Glamorgan	68 .VOG Cycle Study Report (1997)
	No data a Glamorga		ength of de	signated cyc	le paths withi	n the Vale of		There is no comprehensive network of cycle routes in the Vale, provision is made on an ad hoc basis.	69. Sewta Transport Survey 2005
	Map 7	South East Wale Transport Surve Diatance to Nea		nce St					
		Rhand Cyro Taf	n \	Tortoen Newport	Monmouth  stance to Nearent Cycle Pa Miles  Galda 1115  Galda 1115	dh .			

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

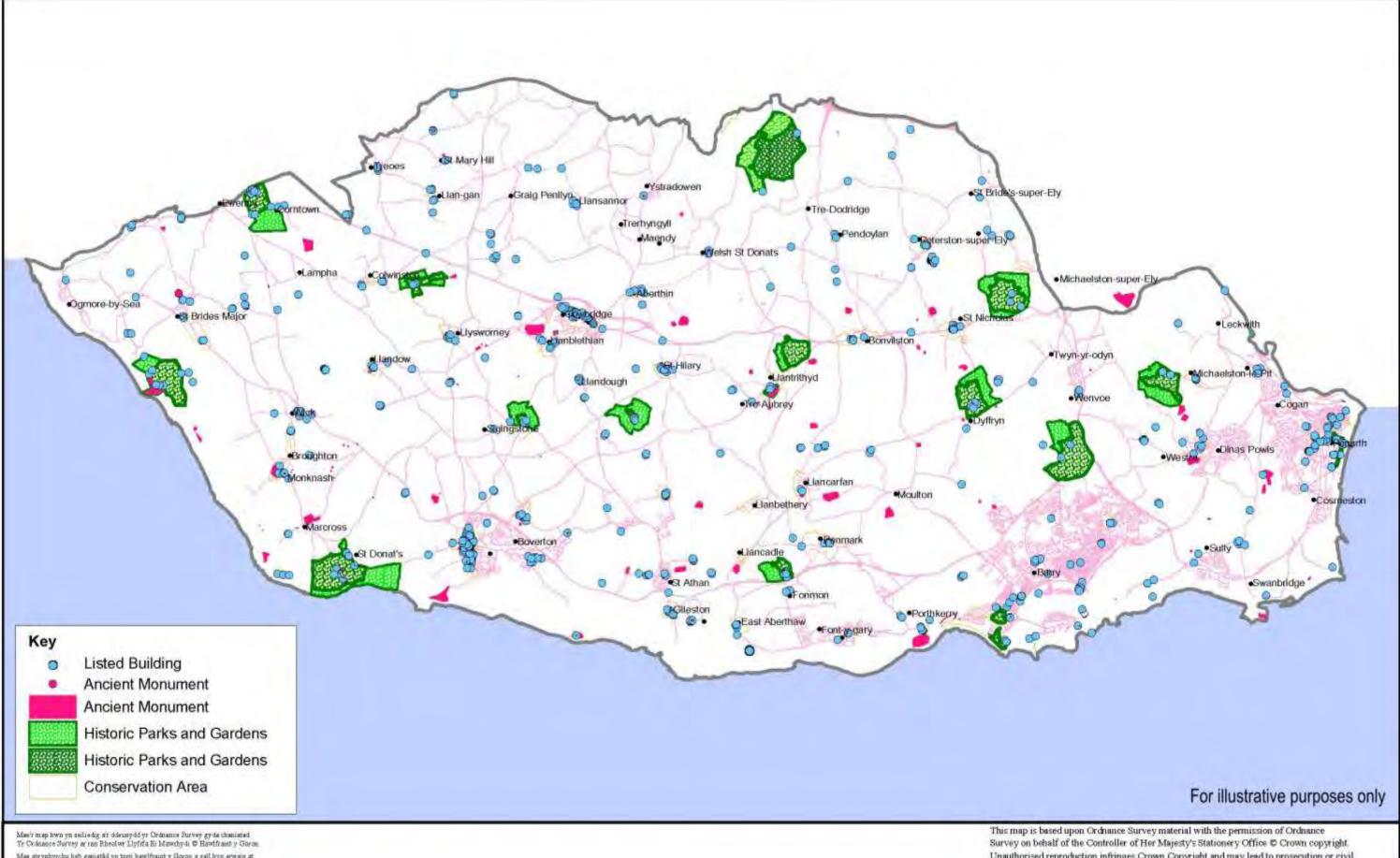
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# Fig.1: Cultural Heritage

Date: 03/10/2006 Scale: 1:90000



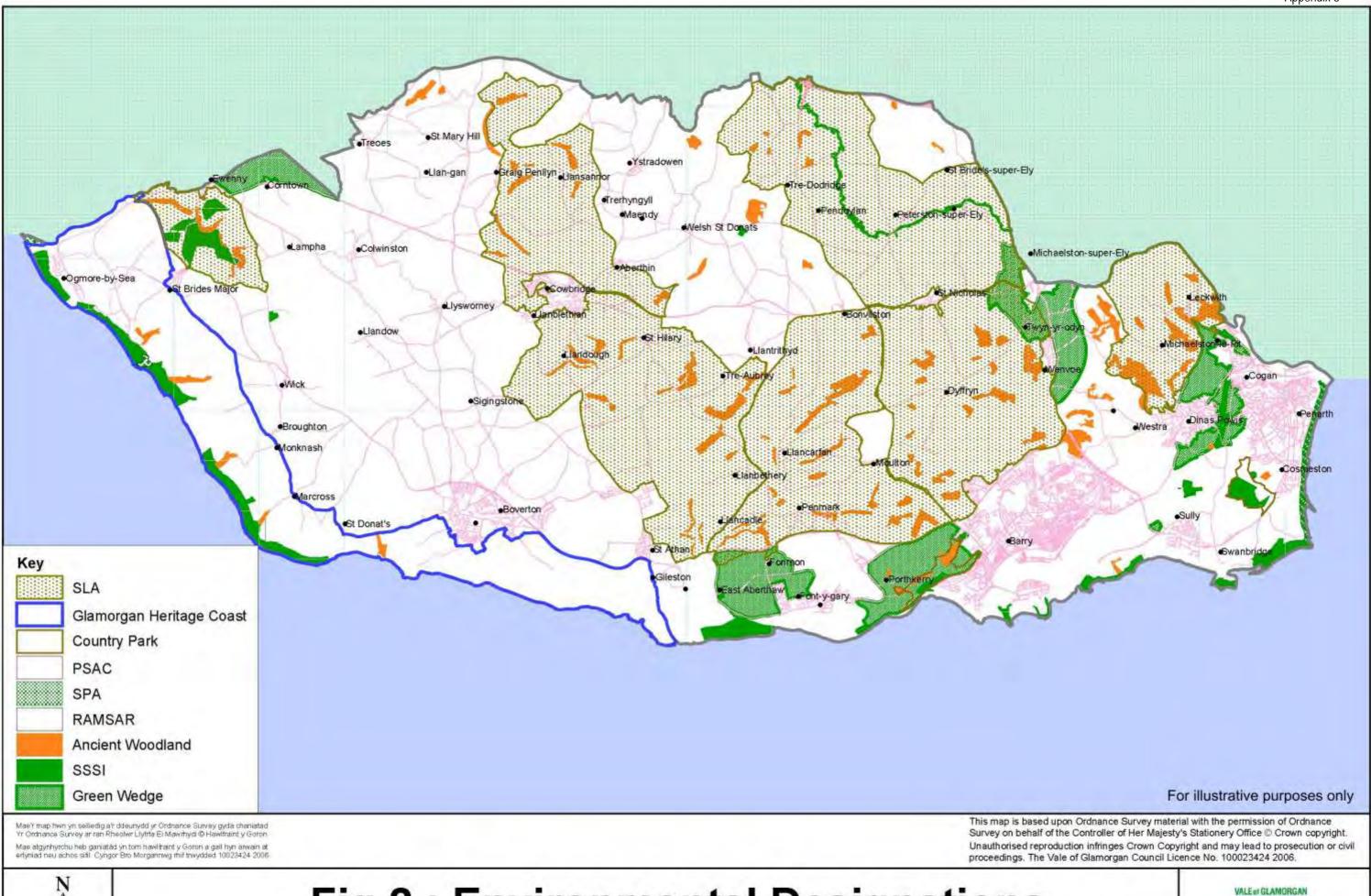


Fig.2 : Environmental Designations

BRO MORGANNWG

Printed By: sathomas

Date: 03/10/2006

Scale: 1:90000





Mae'r map hwn yn seiliedig a'r ddeunydd yr Ordnance Survey gyda chanatad Yr Ordnance Survey ar ran Eheolwr Llyfrifa Ei Mawrhydi © Hawlfraint y Goron. Mae afgynhyrchu beb garustâd yn torn hawlfraint y Goron a gall hyn arwain at erlyniad neu achos sifil. Cyng or Bro Morgannwg thif trwydded 10023424 2006. This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office ℰ Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. The Vale of Glamorgan Council Licence No. 100023424 2006.



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# Fig.3: Flood Risk

Date: 03/10/2006 Scale: 1:90000



Appendix 4 – Assessment of SA Objectives for compatibility

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1		✓	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
2			<b>√</b>	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	✓	<b>√</b>
3				✓	<b>√</b>	-	-	-	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	-	<b>√</b>	-
4					✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>✓</b>	✓	-
5						-	-	-	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	-
6							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
7								-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
8									✓	✓	✓	✓	-	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
9										<b>√</b>	✓	✓	-	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
10											✓	✓	-	✓	✓
11												-	-	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
12													<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
13														✓	<b>√</b>
14															<b>√</b>
15															

# <u>Key</u>

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

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

#### Appendix 6 - Glossary of terms

**LDP** Local Development Plan

**PPPs** Policies, Plans or Programmes relevant to the LDP / SA

**SA** Sustainability Appraisal

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment
ODPM Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

UDP Unitary Development PlanWAG Welsh Assembly Government

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

Council - The Vale of Glamorgan Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Vale of Glamorgan Council

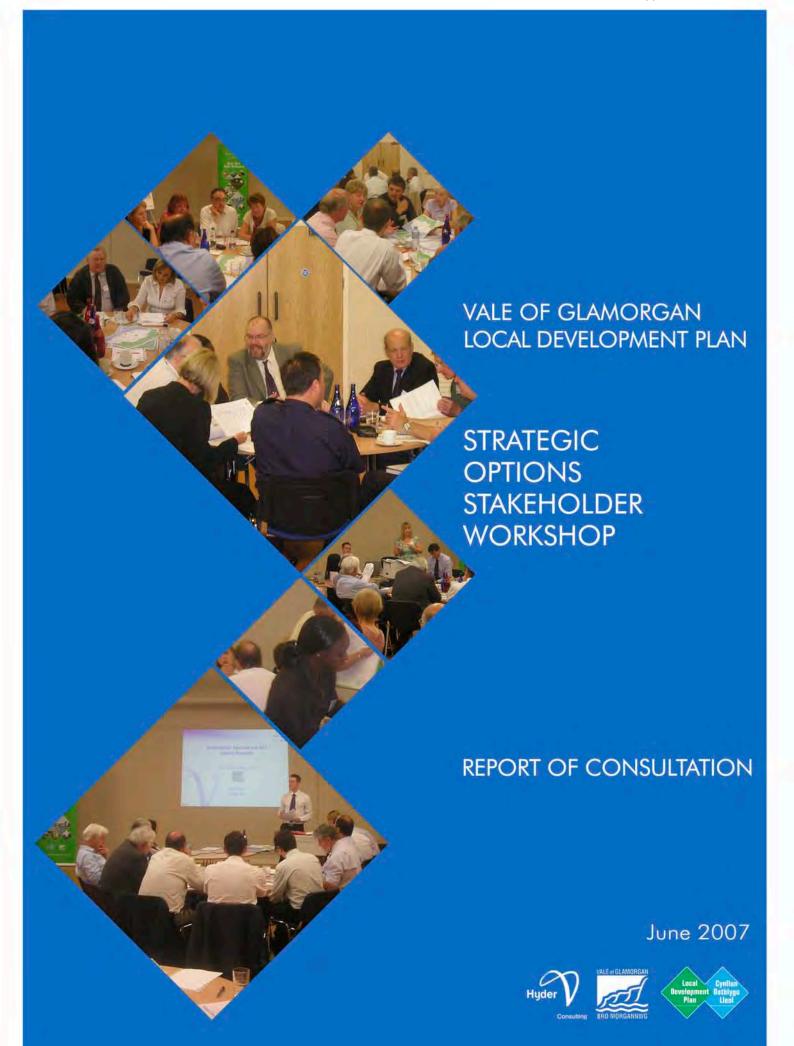
Directorate of Environmental & Economic Regeneration

Dock Office

Barry Docks

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#### **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 24<sup>th</sup> 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:

- **Option1:** 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.

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.

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- 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 Report<sup>1</sup>.

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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

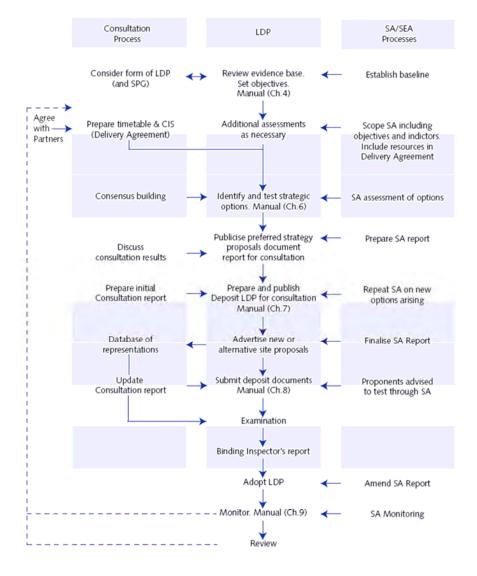


Figure 1.1: Main Stages of the LDP and SA Processes (Source: LDP Manual, June 2006)



- 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:
  - Option1: 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.
- 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 (<a href="www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk">www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk</a>).

On Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> 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).

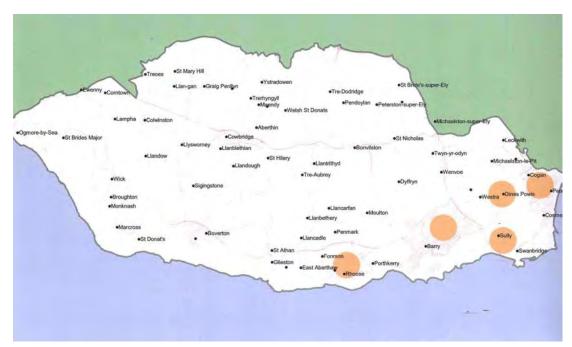


Figure 2.1: Indicative Illustration of Option 1

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.

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- 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.
- 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:

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- Increased utilisation of brownfield sites, locating development relatively close to employment sites and protecting the rural vale; and
- Provision of employment areas in the south eastern corridor where most people live.
- 2.1.11 Stakeholders indicated that although the current strategy has been successful in most respects, it would not be advisable to continue with this strategy for the LDP. It was generally considered that option 1 would not effectively address the future issues likely to be faced by communities in the Vale of Glamorgan.

# 2.2 **Option 2a:**

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

2.2.1 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 2.2).

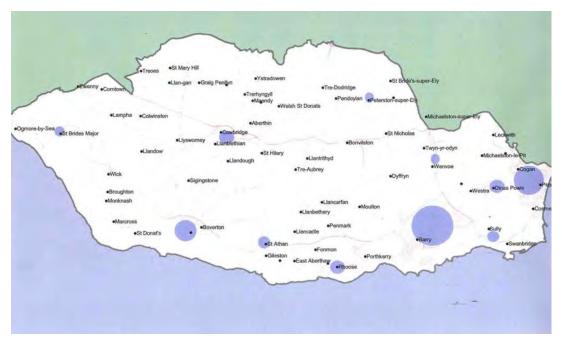


Figure 2.2: Indicative Illustration of Option 2a

2.2.2 This approach gave rise to much debate regarding its appropriateness as a strategy for development in the Vale of Glamorgan. Below is an outline of the advantages and disadvantages identified.



# **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;



- Potential impacts on the character, vitality and viability of individual settlements;
- Availability of land for development; and
- The tourism potential of settlements.

#### **Summary and Conclusion**

- 2.2.8 In general there was very little support for this option, although some advantages in this approach were highlighted. Workshop participants stressed that a sustainability test was essential and that this strategy option would be overly simplistic and inappropriate.
- 2.2.9 It was made clear that Option 2a would be an inappropriate strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan and an understanding of the capacity of various settlements to accommodate development is essential in any development plan strategy.

# 2.3 Option 2b

#### Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test)

2.3.1 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 2.3).

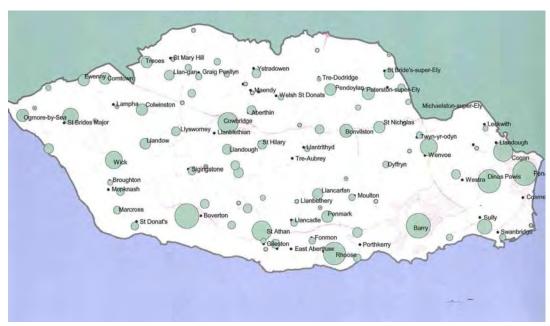


Figure 2.3: Indicative Illustration of Option 2b



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).

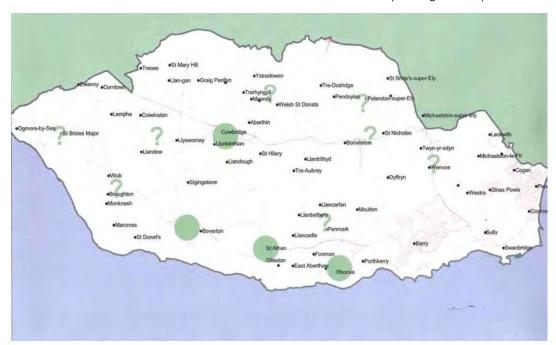


Figure 2.4: Indicative Illustration of Option 3

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 asit would also reduce the levels of commuting into Cardiff.

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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);



- Near existing development in adjoining authorities e.g. Culverhouse Cross, Brocastle, Llantrisant.
- 2.5.9 Irrespective of the location of the new settlement, stakeholders highlighted that the proposal would need to take account of large scale developments occurring within the Vale of Glamorgan and neighbouring authorities.

# **Summary and Conclusion**

2.5.10 Many stakeholders considered option 4 as a viable option in respect of developing a sustainable community that can be located in an optimal area to ensure maximised benefits. The disadvantages were, however, considered to outweigh the advantages, particularly as this would remove the focus from other potential development areas that require improvements in infrastructure and transportation links. Furthermore it was felt that delivery of such an option would be impractical in terms of cost.

# 2.6 **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.

2.6.1 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 2.6).

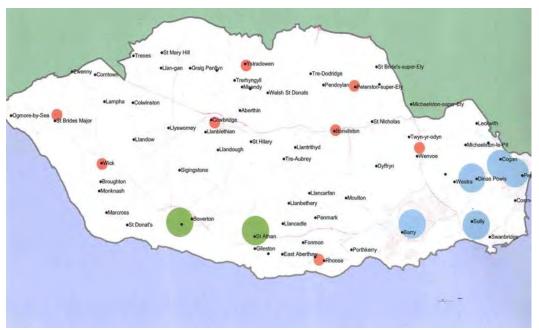


Figure 2.6: Indicative Illustration of Option 5



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.
- 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.

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- 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 Redclift
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):

#### Option1:

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

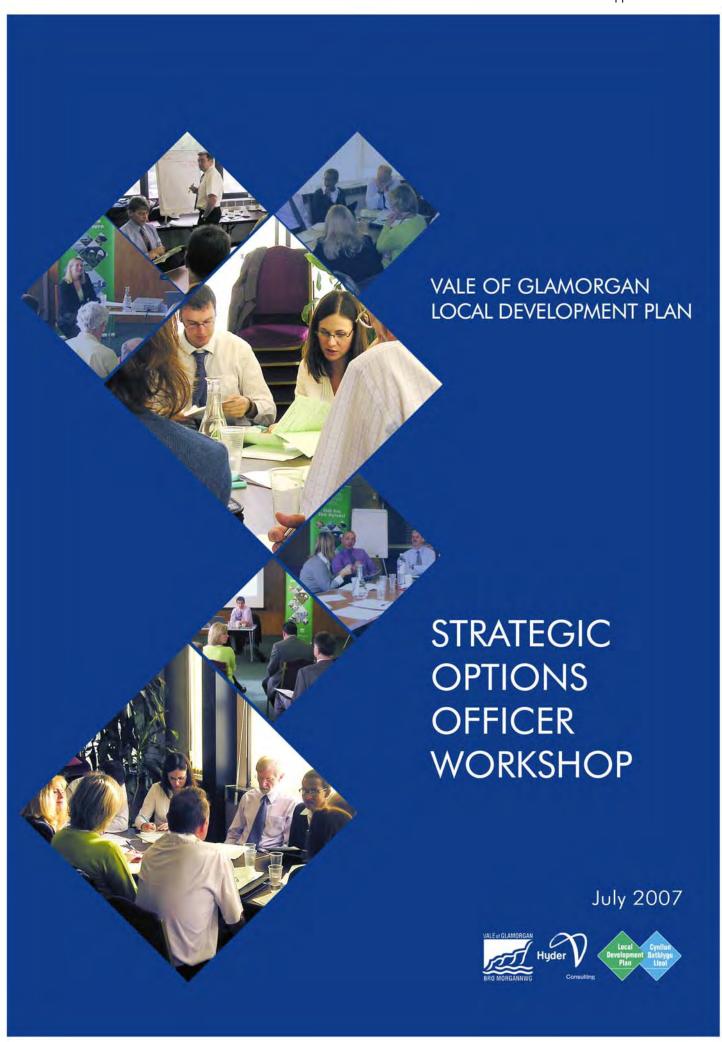
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council

#### 1.00 Buffet lunch



The Vale of Glamorgan Council
Directorate of Environmental & Economic Regeneration
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#### **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 25<sup>th</sup> 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:

- **Option1:** 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 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.
- 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 Rhoose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable selfcontainment.
  - 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

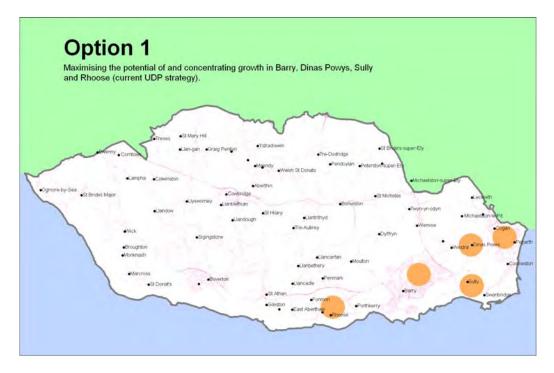
#### 2. Purpose and Format of Workshop

- 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.

#### 3.2 Option2a

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



3.2.1 This option would involve the distribution of housing and employment in 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.

#### **Advantages**

- 3.2.2 The dispersion of development equally amongst existing settlements regardless of their size was considered to offer some benefits as it would relieve the pressure to some extent on the larger settlements within the Vale. As services would be dispersed and concentrated in a large number of locations this option to a certain degree would reduce the need to travel and could therefore be favourable for some sectors of the community.
- 3.2.3 The group concluded that advantages from progressing this option were limited and were outweighed its disadvantages. It was thought that option 2b utilising a sustainability test might be preferable.

#### **Disadvantages**

- 3.2.4 The lack of a sustainability test was considered to be a major problem with this option. No account has been taken of the level of services or utilities, the transport infrastructure or the land availability in the settlements identified. Further, this option took no account of the St.Athan DTA proposal or other major development proposals in adjacent LPAs, this was felt to be a major disadvantage.
- 3.2.5 It was also generally agreed that this option would be difficult to sustain, as a considerable amount of development would be small scale and this would limit opportunities for securing improvements to existing infrastructure and services. There would also be no critical mass and commuting would therefore be inevitable. It would not be sustainable or deliverable in terms of employment land.

#### **Summary and conclusion**

3.2.6 This was generally considered to be the easy option; equally dispersing any development around the communities of the Vale the level of development allocated being proportionate to the size of the community. However, adoption of this strategy was felt to be too simplistic, unrealistic and ultimately undeliverable.

#### 3.3 **Option 2b**

Dispersement of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).



3.3.1 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 satisfy the sustainability test. Higher levels of development would take place within the settlements identified than would be the case in Option 2b.

#### **Advantages**

3.3.2 It was considered that this option could assist in maintaining some facilities in the smaller settlements identified and could contribute to improving the level of affordable housing throughout the Vale.
3.3.3

#### **Disadvantages**

3.3.3 It was considered that this option would still limit opportunities for mixed-use development and the delivery of infrastructure/services secured through new developments on any large scale would be problematic. The character of rural areas that would accommodate development is not considered and the option was felt to be undeliverable in terms of employment land, infrastructure and services. Due to critical mass issues, this option does not assist in creating live/work settlements and it is not market realistic.

Appendix 5

- 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**

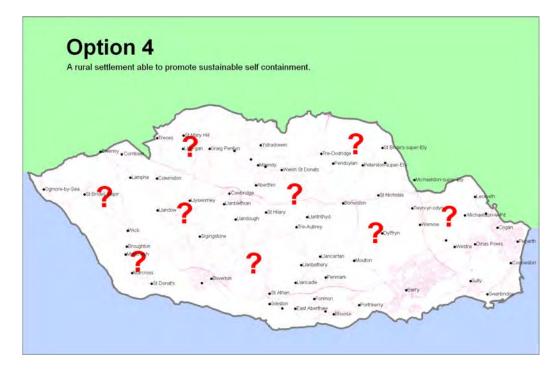
- 3.4.4 The groups felt that this option generally ignored the level of infrastructure that exists in the towns or villages identified and would be costly to progress. Services would need to be provided of a level to cater for the increased demand. Some Vale residents already access Bridgend for health 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.

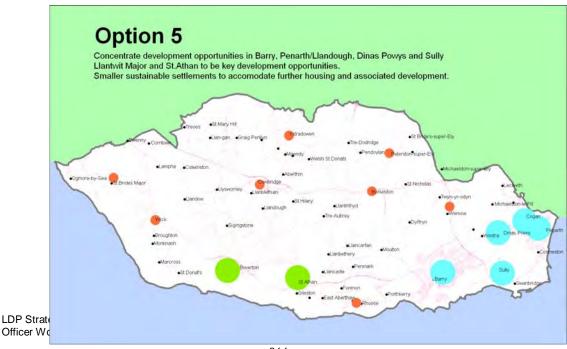
- 3.5.5 This option was considered to offer limited development opportunities for the remainder of the Vale of Glamorgan and did not take into consideration the deficiencies and needs of the wider Vale. While there was to a degree an acceptance that planning gain could be maximised in just one location, 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.

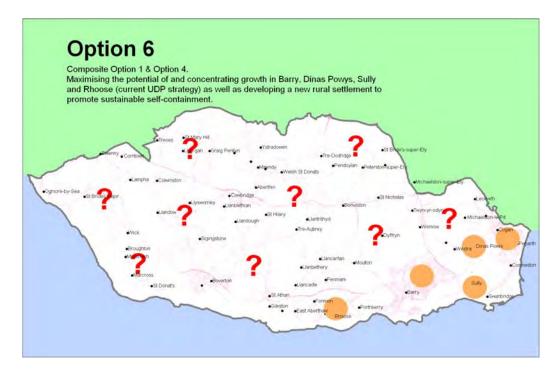
#### Summary and conclusion

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 Rhoose (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

was again expressed as to whether a new settlement as proposed could deliver self-sufficiency.

3.7.6 Again the disadvantages associated with the individual options were raised.

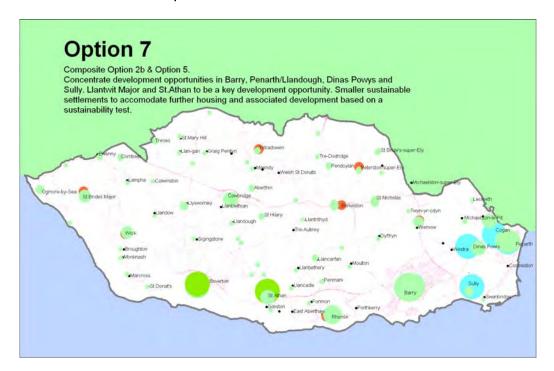
#### **Summary and conclusion**

3.7.7 Initial conversations centred on the role of the settlements within the Vale and how many were not really communities but commuter villages. The advantages and disadvantages were generally considered to reflect those of the individual options i.e. options 1 & 4.

#### 3.8 **Option 7**

Composite Option 2b & 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 based on a sustainability test.



3.8.1 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. In this option however additional emphasis would be placed on the smaller sustainable settlements within the Vale to accommodate some level of development.

#### **Advantages**

3.8.2 It was generally agreed that the advantages associated with this composite option would be similar to the advantages that would be derived from progressing the individual options i.e. 2b & 5.

#### **Disadvantages**

3.8.3 Should this option be progressed it was felt that more rural villages would be affected and that the opportunities for securing planning gain would be diluted. Concern was

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 to many uncertainties associated with this option and that the strategy would need to be more robust.

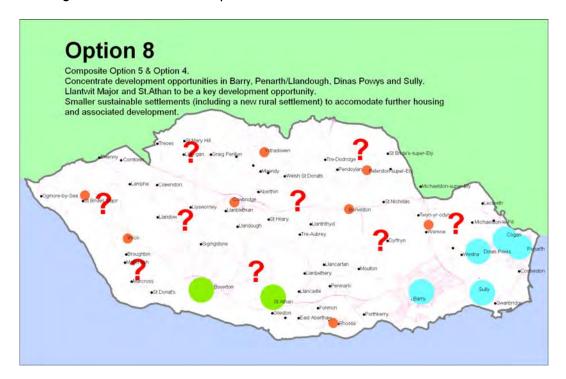
#### **Summary and conclusion**

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 Knevitt 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**

### 25<sup>TH</sup> 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 / Chitonga	Marlene				
Checker:	Leslie Walker					
Approver:	Geoff Webber					
Report no:	D004 - NE02716-NE-R0	)7	Da	ate:	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:

- 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.

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)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

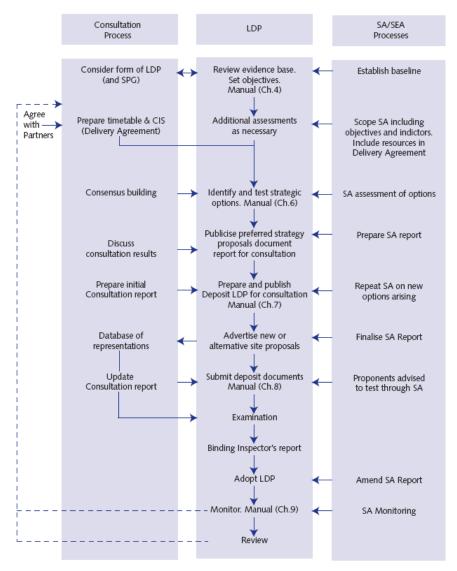


Figure 1.1: Main Stages of the LDP and SA Processes (Source: LDP Manual, June 2006)

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 stage<sup>2</sup>. 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)<sup>3</sup>.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal Approved Scoping Report, Vale of Glamorgan Council, July 2007 (<a href="http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning">http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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 guidance<sup>4</sup> 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

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 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:

Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.

Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

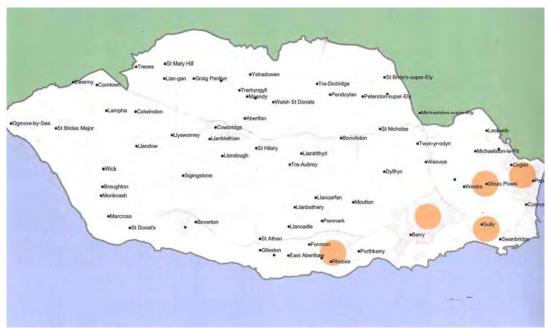


Figure 3.1: Indicative Illustration of Option 1



### 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).

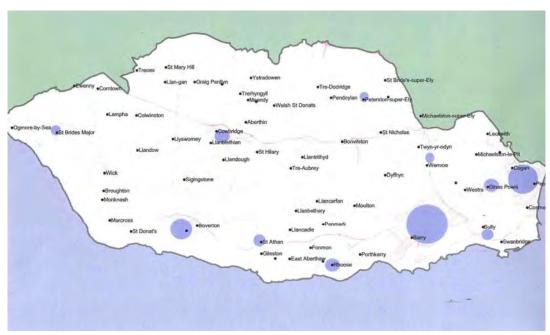


Figure 3.2: Indicative Illustration of Option 2a

# 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).

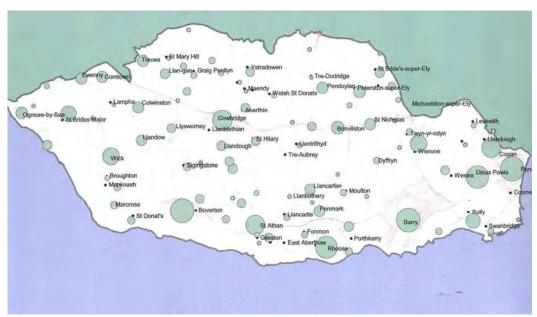


Figure 3.3: Indicative Illustration of Option 2b

## **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).

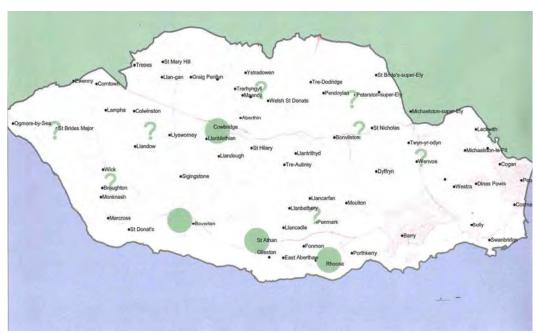


Figure 3.4: Indicative Illustration of Option 3

## 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).

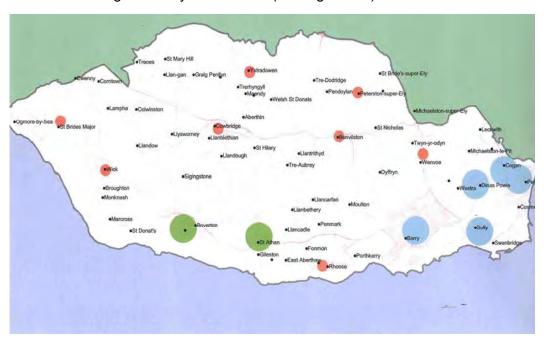


Figure 3.6: Indicative Illustration of Option 5

## 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, 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. Dinas Powys and Rhoose 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 Rhoose (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 Rhoose 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 Ogmore-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 and 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**

Perf	ormance
++	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
Leve	els 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
Н	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: and conc Penarth, Rhoose (	entratino Dinas Po	g growth i owys, Su	lly and	emplo the cu	n 2a: Dispe yment opp rrent popul nent (witho	ortunities blation of ea	pased on ach	employm the curre	nent opp ent popu	portunities ulation of	ousing and based on each ability test).	village Major,	es in rur , Cowbr otentiall	al areas (e	in the larger .g. Llantwit than, Rhoos be	to promo	e sustair		tlement able elf –	opport East Z a key Other accom	tunities in Zone. The developm sustainab	Barry and St.Athan ent oppor le settlem urther hou	nents to using and
SA Objectives	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		rans- oundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	I	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Tran	ns- ndary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		rans- oundary	Level of Certainty
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	Urban SE	Rural			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban Ru SE Va				Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.																								
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7. To minimise waste.					1								-								1			
Performance	0	0	0	М	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
Commentary	govern th Developr	ne levels of nent could i	waste going to esult in the reu	ent is the same for landfill. se of disused build ave consideration o	ings in thes	e urban areas	s, reducing wa		Ü	vill be the s	same. The S	South East Wale	es Regional	Waste Pla	n and the Landf	ill Directive limits	5							

LDP Strategy Options	Option1: Mand conce Penarth, D Rhoose (c	ntrating inas Po	growth ir owys, Sull	n Barry, ly and	employ the cur	ment opp rent popul	rsal of housi ortunities ba ation of eac out a sustain	ased on th	employm the curre	ent opportun nt population	of housing and ities based on of each tainability test).	Option 3: Hig villages in ru Major, Cowb and potentia identified).	ral areas (e.goridge, St. Atl	g. Llantwit nan, Rhoose	to promo	ote sus	ral new set stainable s		opportunit East Zone a key deve Other sust	Concentrate dies in Barry ar . The St.Atharelopment opportainable settled date further hold development	of the South on area to be ortunity. The ments to ousing and
SA Objectives	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial			Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans- boundar	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty
		ural ale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban Ri			Urban Rural SE Vale			Urban R SE V	tural 'ale			Urban Rui SE Val		
8. To use land effectively and efficier	ntly.									-	1		1								
Performance	+	+	0	М	+	?	0	М		? 0	M		0	M	-		0	М	+ +	_	M
Commentary  9. To protect and enhance the built a	quality high-de This option of from inappro development in sites and vaca Barry in pa brownfield land There is the p occur on ed availability of b	nsity deverers some priate on urban se n urban se nt building ticular had that can be that can be of too rownfield	elopments.  protection of development ettlements that gas available. has significate be re-developwever, that of the work, greenfier reduces.	of the countryside by focussing at have brownfield ant amounts of sped. development may	in urban a Developm within ex ensure inappropr upon the settlemer The optic	areas, particul nent in rural isting built up hat the co- iate developm availability of t boundaries. on presents lity high-dens	arly Barry. settlements wou o areas wherev untryside is p nent. However, the f land for devel the opportunity	uld need to be ver possible to protected from his will depend dopment within to encourage	sites in urba Developmer within existi ensure that inappropriate depend up developmen The option encourage of	n areas, particular at in rural settlemen ng built up areas the countryside e development. con the availa t within settlemen also presents	ly Barry. Ints would need to be wherever possible to is protected from However, this would for land for the second	e settlements (with o result, it is likely m will be located or ill boundaries. Effic or through good qua	available in som the exception of that most of the greenfield land of tient use of land	ne of these rural f St Athan). As a new development outside settlement can be achieved	greenfield la on the cou opportunity and high de	and and intryside for the o	would have a and landsca	an adverse effect pe. There is the	urban areas, developed lan the rural sett land may occi land for developt it is expected housing and would use large Development within existing ensure that inappropriate The option encourage good the rural language of the setting the	there is high poter d to be used, parti- lements developm or depending upon opment within settled that major demployment) at Steply previously devenin rural settlements built up areas whethe countryside is	tial for previously cularly in Barry. In ent in greenfield the availability of ement boundaries. Evelopment (both Athan and Barry eloped land. Would need to be rever possible, to a protected from even poportunity to
Performance	+	+	0	L	+	<del>+</del> /-	0	M	+	<b>+/-</b> 0	М	0 +/-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	0	M
Commentary	negatively af dependent upon that planning standards. The option with the refore proving in the species of the	ect the on design policy wo bould limit ding some iate develoringly becomes a representation of the coamay affects that may affects that may affects and expenses the coamay affects that may affect the coamay affects that may affect the coamay affects that may affect the coamay affects that may be compared to the coamay affects that the coamay affects that may be compared to the coamay affects that the coamay affects the coamay affects the coamay affects that the coamay affects	built enviring at project levould set out developmer e protection topment. coming evic nificant habititats may eas, particula 3arry and Su astline, whence the coasay be affected.	onment; this is rels. It is assumed minimum design to the countryside dent that some tats for important be affected by arly in Barry. Illy are located in the growth and stall environment and along the Barry	s ensuring settlement the oppoint the built integration is assuminimum. The natural likely to laffect big resource settlement the chara developm. Furtherm proximity developm. There are	that development that boundaries tunity to imprend from of development of development that pladesign standar all environment of each environment of the standard environme	opment is foci. Development, rove or enhance through regener the within surrounning policy wards. In the analysis of the work	cussed within to growth offers to the quality of ration and the ration and the runding uses. It would set out it settlements is velopment may runction, water mber of rural rudscape areas, rely affected by are located in growth and I environment, along the Barry	on ensuring settlement be the opporture the built envintegration of The natural is likely to I may affect water resource settlements the character by developmental them one of the proximity developmental there are Searry stretch	that development oundaries. Development brought to improve or a fironment through of development with environment in arrose adversely affe biodiversity, land the use and herital are located in speer of which may be bent.  The coastline to the coastline to the coastline that may affect the assist that may be hof coastline as	nt is focussed within opment/growth offer enhance the quality of regeneration and the hin surrounding uses did around settlement cted as development scape, soil function	d d d t. e	kely to be adve ay affect biodive ter resource use settlements are l , the character of ed by development th through sensi- ted to enhance to	rsely affected as rsity, landscape, and heritage. A ocated in special of which may be not tive development he quality of the	biodiversity, resource us new settlem on the locat	, lands se and nent. The	scape, soil heritage in the e level of impa	function, water e location of the act would depend	particularly in bring physica improvement The natural settlements is development soil function, number of rur landscape are negatively affer Furthermore, in proximity t development There are SS	urban areas, as I regeneration to as long as it is preenvironment in a silkely to be adversible and a settlements are eas, the character acted by development and the coastline, way affect the coast that may be a for coastline as well	development can areas in need of operly integrated. In around these resely affected as earsity, landscape, and heritage. A located in special of which may be int.  Sully are located here growth and stal environment. Iffected along the
10. To provide a high quality environ	ment withir	all ne	ew devel	lopments.																	
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	М	++	+ 0	M	0 +	0	М	0	+	0	M	+ +	- 0	М
Commentary	objective is of carried out at policy would so Development such as Barry	dependent project leve et out mini may result and the in a catalys	t upon how vel. It is assur imum design It in the rege ntegration of	development is med that planning standards. eneration of areas new development	objective carried ou policy wo Developm t such as E	is depender ut at project le uld set out min nent may resu Barry and the i as a cataly	nt upon how do vel. It is assume nimum design sta alt in the regener ntegration of new	levelopment is ed that planning tandards. tration of areas w development	objective is carried out planning po standards. Developmer areas such	dependent upon at project level. slicy would set of the may result in as Barry and the	how development in the same of the second that the regeneration of the improvement of the second th	is The extent to wis objective is depote to carried out at p n planning policy standards.  Development mae existing built envol and the integratic a catalyst for over	endent upon hoveroject level. It would set out by result in the imitronment in these on of new development.	development is assumed that minimum design provement of the trural settlements of the ment may act as	designed fr quality, sus access etc. spirit. The this manner elsewhere	om the stainable and car develops could s in the V	outset in order materials, usen promote a poment of the noset precedence alle of Glamo	er to include high e of open space, ositive community ew settlement in e for development organ, particularly	development order to includ use of open s positive comm intervention	is well-designed from the high quality, susting pace, access etc and annity spirit. This	om the outset in ainable materials, nd can promote a will apply to all

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.

LDP Strategy Options	and cond Penarth,	centrating , Dinas Po	ing the po g growth ii owys, Sul JDP strati	n Barry, ly and	employr the curr	nent op ent pop	ersal of ho portunities ulation of e nout a susta	based on ach	Option 2b: E employment the current p settlement (	t oppo popula	rtunities ation of e	based on ach	village Major,	s in rura Cowbri otentially	ner growth i al areas (e.ç idge, St. Ath y others to b	g. Llantwit nan, Rhoose	to pror	note su	ural new se	ttlement able	opport East Z a key Other accom	tunities in Barry	ttlements to housing and
SA Objectives	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Tran		Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans- bounda	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale				Rural Vale			Urban Rural SE Vale	I			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale	
11. To protect, enhance and promote			characte	r of the Val	-		n's cultu	e and herit						v alo			02	Vaio			02	Valo	
Performance	+/ <mark>-</mark>	+	0	M	<b>+</b> /-	-	0	M	<b>+</b> /-		0	M	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+/-	- 0	M
Commentary  12. To reduce the need to travel and	designation: Glamorgan. listed builc monuments enhance an Growth will improve ti environmen buildings. A opportunity cultural/hist developmer In the rural growth will cultural and the negativ any monum	as and protect. In urban cellings, consists, which is and promote, provide the quality ats, particula Although never to enhance coric environ and may be inseed the protect of the protect	cted monume entres, there ervation are sensitive de opportunities of culturary with regard with developme and promote ment, there is ensitive to the it is assumed ironment will development of be protected.	nts in the Vale of are a number of as and ancient velopment could in urban areas to all and historic gards to historic nt may offer the the quality of the is the risk that we see assets. Peceted that much it that the existing be protected from it. The setting of d.	designation Glamorgan listed buil monument enhance at Growth will improve environmen buildings. opportunity cultural/his developme There are I may be aff	n and proton and proton and proton and promote provide the provide the the qualints, partic Although reto enhand toric environt may be neritage feected by no	ected monume centres, there nservation are sensitive de e. ne opportunities ty of cultur ularly with re- new developme ce and promote onment, there insensitive to t atures of value ew development	nts in the Vale of are a number of as and ancient velopment could in urban areas to all and historic gards to historic ent may offer the the the quality of the is the risk that hese assets. in rural areas that	designation and of Glamorgan. number of listed ancient monume could enhance a Growth will provi to improve the environments, p buildings. Althou opportunity to et the cultural/histo that developme	I protected In urbad building ents, while and promotion the open quality particularly and new conhance a porice environment may age featured.	ed monume an centres gs, conserva pich sensitiv tote. pportunities or of cultura developmer and promot ironment, th be insens ures of value	nts in the Vale there are a ation areas and e development in urban areas al and historic ards to historic th may offer the e the quality of lere is the risk sitive to these e in rural areas	designat Vale tha settleme numbers Cowbrid the oppo of the cu that dev assets. There ar that may	ions and p t may be a ints. In p of listed ge. Althou ortunity to a ultural/histo velopment	protected monuraffected by develoarticular there buildings in Litingh new develoenhance and proric environment may be inse	nents in the rura elopment in these are significan antwit Major and pment may offe omote the quality , there is the risk nsitive to these ue in rural areas	I landscap However t therefore areas fro	e and her , it would offer so	ritage value in d deflect devel me protection	ts immediate area opment from, an to, remaining rura	designated of Glam number ancient could en Growth areas to environn buildings the opport of the cuthat devassets. There are	ion and protected morgan. In urban of listed buildings, comonuments, which whance and promote. Will provide the oimprove the quality ments, particularly words. Although new destrunity to enhance a ultural/historic environzelopment may be	pportunities in urbar of cultural and historic ith regards to historic velopment may offend promote the quality ment, there is the risk insensitive to these of value in rural areas
Performance	+	-	?	M	+	-	0	M	+ -		0	M	0	+/-	0	L	0	-	?	L	++	0 ?	M
Commentary	that develop to services urban sett accessible particularly However, in continue to limited prov communitie be poor Colwinston settlements Appraisal D	pment is loca as well as tlements in by existing in via the Cardi in the rural Va be an issue, vision of faci es. Bus servi in Abertha and Per s (as detaile praft Scoping	ated in areas to neighbou the south name to neighbou the south name to the south iff-Bridgend rate isolation or as there wo ditties and emice provision w (West), nllyn amon(ed in the Li Report, Febr	with easy access iring areas. Most east are also ic transport links, all service. f settlements may uld continue to be iployment in rural is considered to Cog, Penmark, gst other rural DP Sustainability	and Penart result in transport. existing na the Cardiff- It would be and emplo local invest work locall majority of require are area (as d Draft Scop In larger of	h may red the use of Most urbational publibridgend re- earlicipatryment in ment and yy. However residents e unlikely etailed in ting Report centres, h propriate e	uce the need to of more sust n settlements ic transport lin ail service. ed that the program settlement to work away to be provide the LDP Susta, February 200 owever, it ma	o travel by car and ainable forms of are accessible by ks, particularly via ovision of housing ints would attract urage residents to be potential for the as the jobs they d within the loca inability Appraisa 7).	Barry and Penal and result in the transport. Most accessible by links, particular service. It would be antic	arth may be use of it urban existing rly via cipated that in rural and there are likely have are area. s, however at a cipated that it and there are likely have are area. s, however are likely have are area.	reduce the more sustant settlement national puthe Cardiffmat the provide settlement refore encour, the major y to continue unlikely to ver, it may employment litty test, resappropriate ling long di	need to travel inable forms of nts are also ublic transport f-Bridgend rail sion of housing s would attract trage residents ity of residents the to do so, as to be provided be possible to and reduce sidents of rural facilities may	include employm would be urban cet this opti-depender Residen to continuse of sof Furtherm only set Glamorg available an opposettleme service Aberthay Penllyn a	development oppose expected entres would on achieve introduced in the solution of the solution	nent of local rtunities. If this if that the need lid be reduced. The set this sustainate policies gover ler rural settlem ling to the larges. The set and Llantwith rail service by Line. There is rural settlement improve bus other rural town is considered Cog, Penmark,	facilities and is is the case, it travel to large the level to which billity objective is ning delivery, ents would needer settlement for it Major are the son the Vale or no rail transpor s. There may be tervices in these in which but to be poor (e.g.	d short-tent wider tr commuti with res transport settleme address private c the need for higher	m, it is lik affic cor ng. Much pect to links. H nts in the issues r ars in rura	ely that over tingestion throuse depends upor existing and dowever, constituting to the all areas, nor is I to existing m	me it will generat igh in and out the exact locatio proposed publidering other nevely ely that this would dependence out it likely to reduc	to work travel to settleme c national Cardiff-E Increase around travel dis struly se reduced	locally, therefore work and commute nts are also ac public transport linl stridgend rail service. In development of existing rural central stances. If St Athan If-contained, this was and communication of the stances.	homes and facilities es could also reduce and Llantwit Major are would also result in but they may also
13. To provide for a diverse range of	local job	opportu	ınities.																				
Performance					employme	nt in urba	an areas suc	h as Barry and	employment in	urban a	areas such	as Barry and	settleme	nts, most	residents are e	employed outside	e it is a	ssumed	that it wou	ld provide loca	l employn	nent in urban area:	M ovide opportunities for s such as Barry and
Commentary	Penarth, wh Although un settlements settlements There are rural settler would conti	nere unemplo nemploymen s, most reside and some or limited local ments. Thro	oyment is an the is not a kents are emploutside the Vale employmen ugh this strategies.	issue. ey issue in rural oyed outside their ıle of Glamorgan.	Penarth, w difficult to settlements for large so limits the provided in Overall, alt though not	here unem attract so s due to the cale indust range of rural settle hough job significar mited due	nployment is a me large emphere not being rial developme job opportunitements.  opportunities rattly, the range	n issue. It may be loyers to smaller appropriate areas ats. This therefore ties that can be may be increased, of jobs available	Penarth, where be difficult to a smaller settlem appropriate are developments.  job opportunities	unemplo attract s nents du eas for This the es that of ugh job gh not s vill be lim	oyment is a some large ue to the large so erefore limit can be pro opportunsignificantly	n issue. It may employers to ore not being cale industrial s the range of ovided in rural ities will be , the range of	their se Glamorg opportur In urba unemplo opportur	ttlement a an. There nities in rura an areas yment is	and some outs e are limited lo al settlements. such as an issue, the	ide the Vale o ocal employmen Penarth, where creation of job	f employm t developr into a co not ass	ent opposent and ommuter ist in posent opposent	portunities ir its surrounding settlement. Ho providing a o	the area on s, i.e. not develo wever, this woul diverse range of	f Penarth, b It may b d due to i f smaller r job opp settleme to create Overall, increase	where unemployme e difficult to attract nappropriately sized settlements therefor ortunities that can nts. Development in e many local jobs. although job oppo , the range of jobs due to the d	

LDP Strategy Options	and co Penart	ncentratin h, Dinas F	sing the po g growth ir Powys, Sull UDP strate	n Barry, ly and	employ the cur	,ment opp rent popu	ersal of hou cortunities l lation of ea out a susta	based on ach	employmer the current	Dispersal of hat opportunitie population of (with a sustain	s based on each	village Major,	es in rura , Cowbri otentially	al areas (e.	nan, Rhoose	to promote	sustainable s	ttlement able self –	Option 5: Co opportunities East Zone. T a key develo Other sustair accommodat associated d	in Barry an he St.Athan oment oppo nable settlen e further ho	d the South area to be rtunity. nents to using and
SA Objectives	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	l	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 Rura SE Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban Rura SE Vale			Urban Rural SE Vale		
14. To maintain and enhance the vital	ity and	viability	of the Va	le of Glam	organ's	s town, d	listrict ar	nd local ce	ntres.												
Performance	+		?	M	++	++	0	M	++ ++	0	M	0	+	0	M	<mark>+/-</mark>	0	М	++ ++	0	M
Commentary	vitality ar areas thre existing benefit. There is attractive town reta is assum will be employm An incre investme contribute	nd viability through the integration of the integra	ough new dever gration of new wever, rural of unity to make dents that currents (e.g. Culve community and ether with new ulation and junber of local	elopment in urbar development with centres may no e urban centres rently use out-of erhouse Cross). I d leisure facilities ew housing and obs and overal centres should d viability of the	n vitality ar urban and t There is attractive town reta is assum will be is employm An incre investme	nd viability thr d rural areas. an opportu- to local resi- iil developmen ed that local provided togo- ent. ase in popu nt in a nun e positively t	ough new dev unity to mak dents that cur nts (e.g. Culve community an ether with ne ulation and j nber of local to vitality anc	relopment in both the town centre- rently use out-of- erhouse Cross). I d leisure facilitie ew housing and obs and overa centres should d viability of the	n enhance vita development in s There is an or attractive to lo it of-town retail s Cross). It is a d leisure facilities housing and er Il An increase in d investment in c contribute posi	ity and viability both urban and ru opportunity to ma cal residents that developments (essumed that locas will be provided to	through new all areas. Ke town centres currently use out- g. Culverhouse community and ogether with new jobs and overall I centres should diviability of the	of these and loca of reger option. There is attractive facilities local coprovided employn An increinvestme contribut	e four village al centres in neration, variant opportre e to local ringer ommunity of togethement.	es. However, on the Vale of Glawould not ben unity to make the residents that consettlements. It and leisure are with new opulation and number of local	ther town, district lamorgan in needefit through this need town centres urrently use retain is assumed that facilities will be housing and jobs and overall centres should diviability of the	t designed to end largely depends development. It that exist in som Glamorgan, nota This may result as residents use	sure its own vita s upon the exa will not address e of the other cea ably in the urbans in nearby settlem	lity. However, thinct design of the vitality problem ntres in the Vale count east.	This option offes enhance vitality enhance vitality development in but a tractive to local of-town retail do the constant of t	and viability oth urban and ru ortunity to ma residents that of evelopments (e) umed that local ill be provided to oyment. opulation and number of local ely to vitality ar	r through new ral areas. ke town centre currently use ou e.g. Culverhous I community an ogether with new jobs and overall centres should viability of the
15. To promote appropriate tourism.																					
Performance	?	0	0	L	?	?	0	L	? ?	0	L	0	?	0	M	0 0/-	0	M	? ?	0	L
Commentary	therefore businesse predomin these se that start As develor is assum	increasing es. At preser antly resider ttlements will up as growth opment would	opportunitie nt most develo ntial. Tourism I depend upor continues. I be focused in e would be r	es for tourism opment has beer development in the businesses	this stra developm strategy. Developn or negativ t although	tegy, it is nent will occured will occured will occured with the value of the would be it would be	unlikely that ur purely as rious settleme y tourism asse expected tha	specific tourism a result of the ents may enhance ets in those areas t planning polici	n this strategy, e development v strategy. Development enhance or ne y those areas, a	it is unlikely that vill occur purely a in the various gatively affect any lithough it would design standards,	specific tourism s a result of the settlements may tourism assets in the expected that	depend of continue Developmenhance those are planning	upon the bes. Imment in e or negative reas, although policy des	the various stelly affect any sugh it would be	start up as growth settlements may tourism assets in toe expected that	significantly affe as a whole.			o Increased develor contribute to a intervention are uncertain at this s Tourism develop depend upon th growth continues	iourist infrastrud as, although cale. ment in these	cture across the this would be settlements with

## Vale of Glamorgan LDP Strategy Options - Appraisal Matrix (Options 6 to 8)

LDP Strategy Options  SA Objectives	Maximi concen Dinas F (curren develop	sing the patrating gr Powys, Su t UDP stroing a new	n 1 and Opti potential of rowth in Bar ully and Rho rategy) as w w rural settl able self-co	and rry, Penarth, oose vell as ement to	Conce opports South area to opport settlem further develo	ntrate de unities ir East Zor be a ke unity. Ot nents to housing	a 2b and Opevelopment Barry and evelopment. The Step development accommonates and associased on a est.	nt d the Athan ment nable date ciated	Conce opport area opport settle settle further	entrate tunitie East i to be a tunity ments ment)	to accomming and as	ent and the St. Athan opment ainable a new rural odate
	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 th	neir hous	sing needs	•								
Performance	++	+	0	L	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	М
Commentary	7500 units be key s appropriat and the r has broug Haven an may be potential t through th	s. It is envisa settlements tely in Penar new settlements ght about don't Rhoose Findelivered et o meet the windfall of	ged that Barry a with the rema th, Dinas Powy ent. The currer delivery of hou Point and there elsewhere. T housing need	of Glamorgan is and St. Athan will inder distributed rs, Sully, Rhoose nt UDP Strategy sing in Penarth fore, more units his Option has around the Vale epending on the	housing n both exist this appro- too thinly a The susta delivered accommon parts of th	needs in centing urban center ach, housing across the Valinability test in those seldate new de	tres across the entres and for re all allocation wou ale of Glamorga twould ensure ttlements with evelopment, pa	e whole Vale, in ural needs. With ald not be spread an. that housing is	7500 un will be I housing would no Option around	its. It is e key settle in the new of fully add has pote the Vale	nvisaged that B ments. This opi i settlement and dress the needs ntial to meet t through the win	le of Glamorgan is arry and St. Athan ion would provide in urban areas but in rural areas. This he housing need dfall development, sites across the
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the	range of	local fac	cilities.			1				1		
Performance  Commentary	that deve are availa establishe being dev regenerati rural area the surrou	elopment occable. Barry a local fac veloped as ion effort. Miss, with benearing area,	curs where app and Penarth al ilities, with ad part of the Ba ixed effects wor efits for the nev		facilities in existing fa ensure tha with signif There wo Council to	n both rural acilities rema at there is suf- icant new po- uld be scop o set policies busing develo	and urban area in viable. It will fficient service ipulations. De for the Vala s outlining plan	ning obligations	be realis also acr realised particula positive There w Council	ed in the coss rural in the r which affects in could be stood to set pol housing of	urban centres to areas. Positive area of the n would create rural areas. scope for the \(\)icies outlining p	es provision would the south east and effects would be ew settlement in combined major 'ale of Glamorgan lanning obligations enhance facilities
3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	М	+	+	0	M
Commentary	minimum are design Positive e to the sou built envir Mixed effi benefits fe windfall de may not	design stan ned to be acc effects would th east and forment. Tects would lead to the new evelopment, t be addr	ndards to ensur- cessible to all. be realised in t Rhoose in terms be realised in settlement, and but existing rur	re that buildings he urban centres s of access to the rural areas, with a associated with ral access issues here. Increased	minimum are design Growth in in both u greater pr improved Increased sensitive	design standard to be accessettlements and recoportion of the access to fadevelopmer locational	dards to ensur cessible to all. across the Va ural areas will he population va acilities and sp nt presents an design to	re that buildings le of Glamorgan I ensure that a will have access pecific buildings. I opportunity for ensure that	minimun are designated access.	n design : gned to be eased spr lorgan sh and decr the Vale good de Increas	standards to en e accessible to a ead of populatic ould help to in rease isolation of Glamorgan sign measures ed developme nsitive locationa	n around the Vale mprove access to New development has potential to to improve local nt presents an I design to ensure

LDP Strategy Options  SA Objectives	Maxim concer Dinas (currer develo	ising the p ntrating gr Powys, So nt UDP str ping a ne	1 and Opt potential of owth in Bar ully and Rhategy) as w w rural settl able self-co	and ry, Penarth, cose vell as ement to	Conce opport South area to opport settlen further develo	ntrate de unities ir East Zon be a ke unity. Ot nents to housing	a 2b and Opevelopment Barry and the Start	nt d the Athan ment nable date ciated	Concoppo South area oppo settle settle further	centrate rtunitie h East to be a rtunity ements ement)	to accomm	ent and the St. Athan opment ainable a new rural
	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatia	ıl	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	would be east whe Multiple Vale, although areas of achieved settlemen	realised in re multiple de deprivation is nough isolation concern. Ro as a cascant and thi	the urban cent privation is a ke not a key is: on and access eduction in de ade effect from	sue for the rural to services are privation may be in the new rural I development,	east part spread of decent contributin Barry). L significant rural part necessari	of the Val f growth sh homes and and to tackling carge growth ly to employ s of the Val y reduce de	le of Glamorg, nould increase and business of the causes of th centres worment and resinale. However, privation assoc	an. A balanced the number of development,	the sou A reduction	tion would th east an ction in de	I be realised in the dalso across runger privation may also the new rural	the causes of e urban centres to al areas. o be achieved as a settlement through
5. To maintain, protect and enhance comm	unity s	pirit.				1						
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	М
Commentary	distinctive communi this optio	eness, reduce ty facilities to n focuses de rural settlem	e the fear of co enhance com velopment in u	nity to promote rime and provide amunity spirit. As irban settlements will be focussed	positive. communit	Growth in t y spirit throu	these areas m igh an increase	ay contribute to	commu	nity spirit	through an increa	nay contribute to ise in development
6. To minimise the causes and manage the	effects	s of clima	te change.									
Performance	+/-	0	0	L	+/-	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	across the travel and from transpector of the transpector of transpe	e Vale of Gla d hence redi sport. nent will initi g constructic suildings can ents of new b g on exa ent, flood pla nent in coas ea level rise areas arou d Penarth. Fu	morgan may re uce greenhous ally result in in n. The develo help reduce of uildings. ct location a ins may or may tal areas may particularly ind Ogmore-by	duce the need to e gas emissions increased energy pment of energy perational energy and design of y not be affected by in the low lying -Sea, Aberthaw, its of Sully, Dinas	limit trave gas emis developm public trai settlemen test there are suffici Nonethele use as a i of green negatively	I distances a sions. The ent in the unsport. Locats will be detected by ensuring ent facilities I ses, other issesult of incressinks, built affect this	and hence vehic option also orban areas alr ation of develop ermined throug that growth oct to sustain it. sues such as in eased developr ding on flood s objective. A	cular greenhouse promotes more eady served by oment in smaller h a sustainability curs where there increased energy ment, destruction plains etc. can large area of	commu opportu spreads fewer/sl vehicula develop settlema increasa sinks, n	ting as to nities for s of home horter tripher ar greenhorment over ent will ed floodir	there would be public transport as, jobs and serv as being made buse gas emissio erall and particu- lead to increa	o a reduction in more accessible and the increased ices would lead to and hence fewer ns. However, more llarly a new rural sed energy use, struction of green
7. To minimise waste.									1			
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	М	0	0	0	M
Commentary	Regional Developr	Waste Plan a nent could res	and the Landfill sult in the reuse	t is the same for a Directive limits go of disused building consideration of	vern the lev	els of waste urban areas	going to landfil s, reducing was	l.	J	ited will be	e the same. The S	South East Wales

LDP Strategy Options  SA Objectives	Maxim concer Dinas I (curren develo	ising the p ntrating gro Powys, Su nt UDP stra ping a new	ılly and Rh ategy) as v v rural sett	and ry, Penarth, oose vell as	Conce opport South area to opport settlen further develo	ntrate de unities in East Zor be a ke unity. Ot nents to housing	2b and Opevelopment Barry and Exemple States of the States	nt d the d.Athan ment nable date ociated	Conc oppor South area oppor settle settle further	entrate rtunitien East to be a rtunity ments ment)	to accomm sing and as	ent and the St. Athan opment tainable a new rural nodate
	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	I	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  Commentary	centres to more area such as of brownf There is to occur or availabilit Negative single ner of greenfithe select	o the south ea as of previous Barry and Pe ield land that the potential I n edge of t y of brownfiel effects would w settlement ield land, altho	ast and Rhoose ly developed la narth have signarth have signarth have signare he re-developed. The following the following signare have a signare have larger than the following signare have been seen as likely to use the signare have larger than the following signare have been signared in the following signare have been signared to be signared to signare have signared to signared to signare have signared to signared t	sed in the urban as where there are and to use. Areas prificant amounts eloped. development may ald land as the rural areas, as a a significant tract are can be given to brown field land	in urban a Developm focused with court developm availability up areas. The option good qua	reas.  yent in rural  within existing  tryside is  ent. Howeve  of land for d  also presen  ity high-dens	settlements wig built up area protected from er, this will de levelopment with the opporture.	ould need to be s to ensure that m inappropriate epend upon the thin existing built	areas, developed developed upon the existing It is expand emplayed and emplayed process. A new greenfie the court can be	there is ed land to ment in gree available built up a sected that ployment) previously rural set ld land ar ntryside a given to	s high potenti o be used. In the reenfield land ma- ility of land for or reas. at major developri o at St Athan an developed land. tlement is likely nd would have an and landscape, a	M d in existing urban al for previously e rural settlements by occur depending development within ment (both housing d Barry would use to be on largely n adverse effect on lithough preference sites that contain ale.
9. To protect and enhance the built and na	atural en											
Performance	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	to the so and reger Mixed eff new settl higher va damaging In urban evident t habitats f affected t Furtherm close pro developm There are	outh east and neration. fects would be lement would be lement would be lement would like environm g developmen settlements hat some be or important soy developme ore, Rhoose, eximity to the lent may affi	Rhoose throuse realised in be damaging ent, while defit from other ru, it is increasing rownfield sites pecies? These nt in urban are Barry and Sue coastline, we feet the coas	to the existing, lecting potentially ral areas. Isingly becoming are significant be habitats may be	settlemen developm Developm areas (Ba as a improvem In rural ar of the ex adversely The envi likely to be affect bic resource boundarie in specia	t and therent rather the trent may resurry for exam catalyst of ents. eas, this wou isting enviro affected. ronment surper adversely believestly, lause and hes. A number landscape	refore encour than use of oult in the rege ple) as new d for general all be negative nment that wi rounding rural affected as de ndscape, soil eritage outside of rural settlem	rage brownfield greenfield sites. eneration of built evelopment acts environmental due to the value ill potentially be settlements is evelopment may function, water e of settlement tents are located eracter of which	centres regenera due to ti potentia Negative rural ar adverse Although preferen rural Val	to the so ation. In r he value Ily be adv e effects eas, and impacts n this c atial selec	uth east through rural areas, this of the existing erersely affected. would be realise I more so due s of the new could be redu tion of brown fie	ised in the urban enhancement and would be negative nvironment that will d in more sensitive to the potentially rural settlement.
10. To provide a high quality environment	within a	all new de	velopmen	its.	1							
Performance	++	++	0	М	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	to the sou can provi would be settlemen	uth east and F de high qualit realised in	Rhoose where of the design. Major rural areas, and the opportunity	the urban centres new development or positive effects as a single new by to be designed	designed quality, s access e spirit. Thi	from the ou ustainable m to and can p s will apply	utset in order naterials, use promote a pos	to include high of open space, sitive community Athan and other	well-des quality, access spirit. T	igned fron sustainat etc and o his will a	m the outset in o ble materials, us can promote a	e opportunity to be rder to include high se of open space, positive community at Athan and other south east.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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 (Op Maximising to concentration Dinas Powys (current UDI developing a promote sus	the potent og growth s, Sully ar P strategy a new rura	ial of a n Bari nd Rho ) as w ll settle	and ry, Penarth, pose ell as ement to	Concer opportu South I area to opportu settlem further develop	ntrate de unities in East Zor be a ke unity. Other to a housing	2b and Opevelopmer Barry and the Story developmer sustain accommod and associated on a set.	t the Athan ment hable date	Option 8 (Op Concentrate opportunitie South East area to be a opportunity, settlements settlement) further hous development	e developm s in Barry a Zone. The key devel Other sus (including to accomm ing and as	ent and the St.Athan opment tainable a new rural
	Spatial	Tran bour	s- ıdary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban Rur SE Vale				Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban Rural SE Vale		
11. To protect, enhance and promote the q	uality and ch	naracter o	of the	Vale of Glar	norgan's	culture	and herita	ge.			
Performance	+		0	M	+	-	0	М	+ - There are a lar	0	M
Commentary	enhance and pro	hich sensitive mote. de the opport quality of carticularly we use the motern of the mo	unities in cultural with regardleopmen romote to the mot expressumed belopment will be blopment protected rural sing to the	n urban areas to and historic ards to historic ards to historic to may offer the he quality of the is the risk that are assets. ected that much that the existing e protected from . The setting of ed. The notable ettlement which he existing, high	monument enhance al Growth will improve environmel buildings. opportunity cultural/his developme There are I	s, which s nd promote. provide the the quality nts, particul Although ne to enhance toric enviror nt may be in peritage feat	opportunities in of cultural arly with regard wedvelopment and promote to the innent, there is ensitive to the ures of value in	durban areas to and historic tras to historic tras to historic tras offer the he quality of the s the risk that are assets.	monuments, whi enhance and pron Growth will provict to improve the environments, pabuildings. Althoug opportunity to enthe cultural/histori development may There are heritag that may be Development of	ch sensitive denote. We the opportunit quality of cullificularly with right name development of environment, to be insensitive to the features of viaffected by right the new settle.	evelopment could ies in urban areas tural and historic egards to historic nent may offer the note the quality of here is the risk that these assets.
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable	e the use of I	more sus	tainal	ole modes o	f transpo	ort.					
Performance	++		0	М	+	+/-	0	М	+ +	0	М
	Focusing growth that developmen to services as well-	t is located ir	areas v	vith easy access	work locall				Focusing develop	ment in urban ar	eas where there is

LDP Strategy Options  SA Objectives	Maximising concentratir Dinas Powy (current UD developing a	ption 1 and Op the potential c ng growth in Ba rs, Sully and R P strategy) as a new rural se stainable self-c	of and arry, Penarth, hoose well as ttlement to	Conce opport South area to opport settlen further develo	entrate de unities ir East Zor o be a ke unity. Ot nents to	a 2b and Opervelopment Barry and evelopment. The Step development accommons and associated on a sest.	nt d the Athan ment nable date cciated	Conce opport South area to opport settler settler	entrate tunities East 2 o be a tunity. ments ment) t r hous	to accomming and as	ent and the St. Athan opment ainable a new rural odate
	Spatial	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	•	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban Rur SE Val			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
13. To provide for a diverse range of local	job opportu	nities.									
Performance		+/- +	М	+	+	0	М	+	+	0	М
Commentary	employment in Penarth, where unemployment it most residents and some outsidential local continue to be employment opport the new rura contained, it is employment oppand its surround the employment	s likely to provide urban areas surunemployment is s not a key issue in are employed outside the Vale of Gla employment opporough this strategy, e affected by the contunities. I settlement is surassumed that it woortunities in the arings. However, this issues in much of e.g. in Barry and Per	ch as Barry and an issue. Although n rural settlements, de their settlement morgan. There are rtunities in rural a rural areas would he lack of local stainable and self-vould provide local rea of development would not alleviate the rest of the Vale	employme Penarth, vidifficult to inappropri settlemen opportunit settlemen create ma Overall, increase, limited du	ent in urbar where unemp o attract so iately sized its therefore ties that o its. Developm any local jobs although jot the range o	n areas such ployment is an ome large em employment: elimiting the can be provinent in St Athan. o opportunities of jobs availal	as Barry and issue. It may be ployers due to sites to smaller range of job-vided in rural n is expected to sare likely to ble may remain	employm Penarth, difficult t inappropr settlemer opportuni settlemer create ma Overall, increase, limited du If the ne contained	ent in u where un to attract riately size the tribles than this. Devel any local although the rangue to the cw rural s d, it is as eent oppor	rban areas su employment is a some large eted employmen fore limiting that can be poportunity go of jobs availispersed nature ettlement is sus sumed that it w tunities in the ar	ch as Barry and an issue. It may be employers due to t sites to smaller ne range of job rovided in rural
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality ar	nd viability o	of the Vale's to	own, district a	and loca	l centres						
Performance		+/ <mark>-</mark>	M	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	to the south ea and investment urban centres currently use of Culverhouse of community and together with ne Mixed effects we new settlement ensure its own upon the exact	would be realised in its and Rhoose this and Rhoose this. There is an opattractive to locout-of-town retail occoss). It is assist leisure facilities whousing and emprould be realised in has potential to be vitality. However, the design of the deversible of the dev	rough regeneration portunity to make cal residents that developments (e.g. sumed that local will be provided alonyment. In rural areas, as a see well-designed to his largely depends elopment. It will not	vitality an urban and There is attractive town retails assume will be pemployme. An increainvestmer contribute	d viability thrad recas.  an opportion of color residence of color res	ough new devo unity to make dents that curr nts (e.g. Culve community and ether with ne ulation and jo nber of local to vitality and	e town centres ently use out-of- rhouse Cross). It I leisure facilities w housing and obs and overall centres should viability of the	enhance developm There is attractive town reta is assum- will be p employm An incre investme contribute centres, p The new designed largely c developm	vitality nent in bos an oppe to local railid developed that looprovided eent. ease in part in a e positive particularl rural settl to ensu depends nent. It wis some commend to be a some commend to b	and viability the urban and rur portunity to may residents that cubcal community a together with a together and together with a together and together with a together that the pere its own vita upon the exauli not address vi	y through new al areas. ake town centres urrently use out-of-verhouse Cross). It nd leisure facilities new housing and jobs and overall al centres should nd viability of the
15. To promote appropriate tourism.											
Performance	?	0 0	М	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	M
Commentary	development of increased development developme	unlikely to signi of tourism in the velopment and astructure in urb ourist infrastructure.	e Vale, although improvement of oan areas could	contribute although t	to tourist	provision ac	ross the Vale,	infrastruc infrastruc	cture co cture acros	uld contribute	to a tourist on areas, although







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 Plan<sup>1</sup>.

#### 3. SA & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 3.1 As part of the LDP process, the Council is required<sup>2</sup> to undertake a SA of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive<sup>3</sup>, as transposed by the Welsh SEA Regulations<sup>4</sup>.
- 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:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Section 62(5), The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>5</sup>. 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
  - 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.
  - Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
  - Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
  - 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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

**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

#### **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 16<sup>th</sup> January 2008 and noon on the 27<sup>th</sup> 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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# **Appendices**

- SA Matrices of The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP)
  Vision
- 2 SA Matrices of the nine LDP Alternative Strategy Options
- 3 SA Matrices of the LDP Core Strategic Policies

#### 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 Plan<sup>6</sup>.

#### 2.2 SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.2.1 As part of the process of preparing the LDP, the Council is required<sup>7</sup> to undertake a SA of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive<sup>8</sup>, as transposed by the Welsh SEA Regulations<sup>9</sup>.
- 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Section 62(5), The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> January 2008 and noon on the 27<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> February 2007 and the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2007, and following amendments, the Council formally adopted the Scoping Report on the 6<sup>th</sup> 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	Section 2 of the SA Scoping Report			
other relevant plans.	Section 8 of this report			
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely	Section 4.4 of SA Scoping Report			
evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	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	Section 4 of the SA Scoping Report			
programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular	Section 7 of this report.			
environmental importance				
The environmental protection objectives, established at international,	Section 2 of the SA Scoping Report			
Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme	Section 7.2 Table 3 of this report.			
and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been				
taken into account during its preparation.				
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and	Section 9.1 of this report			
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; (I) landscape; and (m) the				
inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	Costian F. 7 of the CA Cooping Deport			
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any	Section 5.7 of the SA Scoping Report			
significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or	Sections 8.8 and 9.2 of this report			
programme.	Section 8 of this report			
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a	Section 6 of this report			
description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.				
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance	Section 5.7 of SA scoping Report			
with regulation 17	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.			
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	rayes i-vi ui iilis lepuit.			

#### 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.

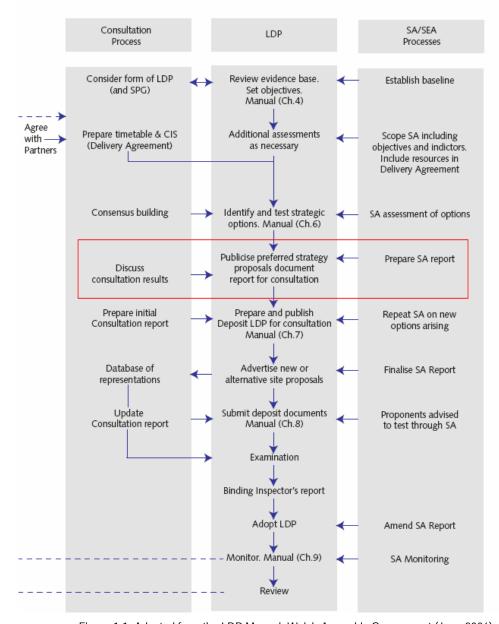


Figure 1.1: Adapted from the LDP Manual, Welsh Assembly Government (June 2006)

### 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 guidance<sup>10</sup> 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
  - 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.
  - Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty. Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.

    The performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with
- 6.2.5 A description is provided below of the approach to this appraisal using the matrix.

high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

- 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

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> 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.
- 6.28 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.    To address the causes of climate change programme (2000/2006)		Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies				
To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.    To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.   European   Europe		Overarching Principle				
Sustainable Development  To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  To maintain sustainable Development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  To maintain sustainable Development Matural resources.  To maintain sustainable Development Which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  National  Wiscustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  Wiscustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  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:  A stainable Resources:  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.  To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.  To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.  To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.  To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.  To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.	Climate Change			United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC) Kyoto Protocol 1997		
Sustainable Development  To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  To maintain sustainable Development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  European  National  Wiscustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  National  UK Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  National  UK Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  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:  A promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty energy future - creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)  The Energy White Paper: Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)  The Energy White Paper: Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)  The Energy White Paper: Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy			·			
To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.    Valional   European   Agenda 21 (1992)   The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)			INATIONAL	The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy Climate Change Wales-Learning to Live Differently (2001)		
recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the careful management of natural resources.  National  National  Wissustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)  UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005  Starting to Live Differently (2004)  The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assemtl Government 2004 – 07  The Welsh Assembly Government's Environment Strategy People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan Planning Policy Wales (2002)  Uccal  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.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government's Environment Strategy People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan Planning Policy Wales (2002)  Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013  Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DT1 2003)  The European Sustainable Pevelopment Strategy (2001)  TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)  MIPPS 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy  Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000.  MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)  European  European  European  European  European  European  European  European  UK Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)  Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC	Sustainable Development		International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)		
Sustainable Resources: Energy  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy poverty energy poverty 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  Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000.  MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)  EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)  To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.  National  UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)		recognises the need to protect the environmental alongside the		The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)		
Sustainable Resources: Energy  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.  To 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.  Sustainable Resources: Waste  To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.  To promote 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 Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000. MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)  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)		caroral management of matara resources.	National	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		
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Minerals use and recycling.  Sustainable Resources: Waste  To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.  MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)  European  European  Furopean  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)	Energy	and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.		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		
Waste To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.  91/156/EEC) Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC  National UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)	Minerals		National	MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)		
			European	91/156/EEC)		
		encouraging sustainable waste management.	National	UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000) Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)		
Regional South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)			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:	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable	European	EU Water Framework Directive 200/60/EC	
Water	water resource management.		Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	
		National	Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales	
Biodiversity and habitat	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife habitats	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity	
protection		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	
A . O		European	EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC	
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		UK Air Quality Strategy (2000/2003)	
Flood Risk	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public wellbeing, the	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002)	
	economy and the environment.		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	European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	
	design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of		European Landscape Convention (2000)	
	access for all.	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	European	EU Rural Development Policy		
,	sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.		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	European	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) The European Employment Strategy		
	priority areas.	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	Theme Overarching Principle		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	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	International	Agenda 21 (1992)		
Social Inclusion		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.

Annendix 7

Appendix 7							
	Table 4 Likely significant environmental, social and economic effects under 'a no plan' scenario						
	Issue Potential 'No Plan' Scenario for the Vale of Glamorgan						
	issue	Potential No Fian Scenario for the vale of Glamoryan					
	Housing	<ul> <li>Continual increase in demand for and potential shortfall of houses alongside increase in</li> </ul>					
		house prices					
		Continued fall in the provision of affordable housing					
		<ul> <li>Development of housing on a windfall basis without a strategic framework – an appeal</li> </ul>					
		led development control system					
Μ	Lack of Local Facilities	Continued loss of local facilities with no significant new provision					
SOCIAL		<ul> <li>Continued movement outside Vale to access goods and services elsewhere</li> </ul>					
S	Access for all	Continued minimum provision for mobility impaired					
		<ul> <li>Protection provided under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995</li> </ul>					
	Deprivation	<ul> <li>Continued isolation of deprived communities</li> </ul>					
	Lack of community spirit	Continued missed opportunity for community resource					
		Continued high perception of crime					
	Climate change	Causes of climate change at a local level would continue to increase					
	3.	<ul> <li>Consequences of climate change at a local level would pose an increasing threat</li> </ul>					
	Waste	<ul> <li>Continual increase in municipal waste levels and fly tipping despite increase in recycling</li> </ul>					
		<ul> <li>Continued lack of waste management facilities in the Vale</li> </ul>					
	Impact of new	No strategic policy framework to control the impact of new development – an appeal led					
F	development on built and	development control system					
Ę	natural environment	<ul> <li>Listed Buildings, Habitats and Biodiversity are protected by other legislation (but does</li> </ul>					
불		not encourage enhancement).					
ENVIRONMENTAL	Quality of new	No improvement in the quality of design of new developments due to a lack of statutory					
IR	development, particularly	framework – an appeal led development control system					
	residential						
_	Degradation of cultural	Continued degradation of historic environment with no strategic framework for					
	heritage and historic	improvement or protection					
	environment	<ul> <li>Listed Buildings are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage</li> </ul>					
		enhancement).					
		Continued lack of cultural facilities					
	Transport and	<ul> <li>Continued reliance on the car to access goods, services and employment, and</li> </ul>					
	accessibility	associated traffic, congestion, parking problems and negative impact on the					
		environment.					
		<ul><li>Continued growth in freight by unsustainable means e.g. air and road.</li></ul>					
ပ	Employment	<ul> <li>Continued pressure on existing and allocated employment sites for alternative uses</li> </ul>					
Ž		Continual increase in reliance on Cardiff and beyond for employment					
2		Continual decline in the rural economy					
ECONOMIC	Retail	Continued fall in the vitality and viability of Barry Town Centre					
Ш		<ul> <li>Continued pressure for growth of out-of-town retailing</li> </ul>					
		Continued increase in retail expenditure outside the Vale					
	Tourism	<ul> <li>Unfettered tourism growth in some areas could harm the Vale's natural resources e.g.</li> </ul>					
		landscape, biodiversity, heritage etc.					
		<ul> <li>Continued missed opportunities for tourism weaken the Vale's economy</li> </ul>					

#### 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			
	Housing	<ul> <li>Lack of affordable housing and shortage of temporary accommodation</li> <li>Increased housing demand / need</li> <li>Increasing house prices</li> <li>Increasing need for smaller dwellings due to smaller households – under occupation of large dwellings</li> <li>Lack of range and choice of property types and tenure to meet demand</li> <li>Potential conflict between housing development and other land uses e.g. open countryside, biodiversity, landscape, employment, retail etc.</li> </ul>			
JAL	Lack of local facilities	<ul> <li>Residents need to travel outside the Vale for some types of health care</li> <li>Lack of local retailing facilities e.g. shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes etc.</li> <li>Lack of public open space (formal and informal, indoor and outdoor), pressure for development of existing sites</li> <li>Lack of local employment opportunities</li> <li>Lack of local facilities in new residential developments (e.g. Rhoose Point, Pencoedtre, Cogan Hall Farm etc.)</li> <li>High level of outward movement and expenditure especially to Cardiff, e.g. services, retail spend, employment etc.,</li> <li>Lack of burial land / crematoria within the Vale</li> <li>Over capacity in schools and falling need / demand for school places in some areas – potential to lead to school closures</li> </ul>			
SOCIAL	Access for all	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Ageing population, therefore more people affected by mobility issues</li> </ul>			
	Deprivation	<ul> <li>Isolated areas of deprivation especially in Barry and Penarth:</li> <li>Low economic activity (e.g. unemployed)</li> <li>Low educational achievement (e.g. Gibbonsdown and Court)</li> <li>Poor health (Barry, Penarth, St. Athan and St. Brides)</li> <li>Income inequality – Gibbonsdown and Court wards average household income approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely</li> </ul>			
	Lack of community spirit	<ul> <li>Missed opportunity to work together as a community</li> <li>Lack of community facilities</li> <li>Lack of community ownership / responsibility</li> <li>Lack of local identity, especially in new developments</li> <li>Lower levels of crime than national average but high perception of crime</li> </ul>			

	Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan					
	Key Issue Identifying factors					
	Climate change	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Consequences: increased risk of flooding, changes to farming practices (e.g. growing different crops), impact on biodiversity, economic impact, human lifestyle impact etc.</li> </ul>				
	Waste	<ul> <li>Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year</li> <li>Lack of waste management / recycling facilities</li> <li>Fly-tipping throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</li> </ul>				
ENVIRONMENT	Impact of development on built and natural environment	<ul> <li>Visual impact on open countryside / landscape / coast</li> <li>Consequences for biodiversity, flora and fauna – Vale has a large number of statutory and non-statutory designated nature conservation sites</li> <li>Loss of open spaces / recreation (urban and rural)</li> <li>Impact on built environment and threat to cultural heritage</li> <li>The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on sustainable brownfield sites, but this is a dwindling resource</li> <li>Long-term demand for minerals across the South Wales Region</li> <li>Impact on water quality and water resources</li> </ul>				
E	Quality of new development particularly residential	<ul> <li>Poor design – visually uninspiring without local distinctiveness (e.g. public art, finishing materials etc)</li> <li>Lack of local community facilities</li> <li>Estates designed for motorcars - poor permeability for pedestrians and lack of facilities for cyclists</li> <li>Lack of off-street car parking</li> <li>Missed potential for sustainable building design, drainage and materials</li> </ul>				
	Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment	<ul> <li>Large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments</li> <li>Insensitive new development damaging built environment</li> <li>Proliferation of highway signs and modern infrastructure in historic towns e.g. Cowbridge.</li> <li>Lack of funding to protect or enhance historic environment</li> <li>Some neglect of listed buildings, conservation areas, ancient monuments etc.</li> <li>Ignorance and complacency</li> <li>Lack of cultural facilities e.g. theatres, museums, art galleries, public art, etc.</li> </ul>				

	Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan				
	Key Issue Identifying factors				
	Transport and accessibility	<ul> <li>Congestion at peak times on key routes to Cardiff</li> <li>Inappropriate traffic management measures</li> <li>General lack of parking (e.g. town centres, new housing developments etc)</li> <li>Insufficient public transport (especially in rural Vale)</li> <li>Lack of provision for cyclists and pedestrians</li> <li>Lack of 'park and ride' and 'park and share' sites</li> <li>Increased car ownership</li> <li>Increased reliability on cars for access to goods and services</li> <li>Increasing commuter distances to work</li> <li>Environmental impact of vehicular traffic e.g. noise, emissions etc</li> <li>Continued growth of air freight and passenger transport</li> <li>Increase in total freight movements, but sustained decrease in rail freight</li> <li>Access to MoD St Athan and Cardiff International Airport</li> </ul>			
ECONOMY	Employment	<ul> <li>Limited employment opportunities within Vale</li> <li>Pressure for development for alternative uses on employment sites e.g. retail, car parking, residential etc.</li> <li>Reliance on travel to work by car</li> <li>Existing industrial sites with insufficient infrastructure for HGVs and poor public transport links e.g. Llandow</li> <li>Reliance on Cardiff / Bridgend for employment</li> <li>Decline in traditional agricultural industry</li> <li>Potential for increased home working</li> <li>Rural diversification</li> </ul>			
	Retail	<ul> <li>Higher proportion of vacant units in Barry town centre than Cowbridge</li> <li>Congestion, traffic and perceived lack of parking</li> <li>Missed potential for an evening economy – potential for local jobs</li> <li>Growth of out-of-town retail developments especially for food goods e.g. Culverhouse Cross, and in adjoining authorities - Cardiff Bay, Talbot Green.</li> <li>Lack of suitable sites for bulky goods retailers within town centres</li> <li>Infrequent public transport to Cowbridge town centre</li> </ul>			
	Tourism	<ul> <li>Predominance of residential development at Barry Waterfront, Penarth Marina and promenade - not enough mixed use development to encourage tourism</li> <li>Lack of evening economy in Barry, especially Barry Island</li> <li>Growth in tourism has potential to conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, biodiversity, landscape, coast etc.</li> <li>Growth in farm diversification</li> <li>Tourism uses generally accessed by car</li> </ul>			

- 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. Ho	1. Housing					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
	To provide the opportunity for	Annual affordable housing provision as a % of all house builds	JHLA Studies	Increase the level of affordable housing		
Economic	people to meet their housing needs.			to meet the identified need.		
ouc	Aims:	Average house price compared to average incomes	VOG Housing	Bring average house prices closer to		
Ec	<ul><li>Provide a mix of dwelling types and</li></ul>		Strategy	average incomes		
tal	tenure	Proportion of households unable to purchase a property	VOG Housing	Decrease the proportion of households		
Jen	<ul> <li>Build in sustainable locations, with</li> </ul>		Strategy	unable to purchase a property		
Environmental	good access to local facilities	Population / household structure	Census	Match dwelling type to population needs		
virc	<ul> <li>Provide affordable housing</li> </ul>	Dwelling type / tenure	VOG Housing	Increase the range and choice of dwelling		
	<ul> <li>Preference for previously</li> </ul>		Strategy	types and tenures to meet demand		
ial	developed land in sustainable	% of new housing built on previously developed land	JHLA Studies	Increase the % of new housing built on		
Social	locations			previously developed land		
0)		House build rates	JHLA Studies	Match house build rates with population		
				needs.		

2. Lo	2. Local Facilities					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
nic	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.  Aims:  Meet the needs of existing communities throughout 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		
Economic	<ul> <li>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the</li> </ul>	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.		
Social	<ul><li>needs of future users</li><li>Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible</li></ul>	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		
	<ul> <li>Prevent the loss of existing well- used and valued local facilities</li> </ul>	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. Ac	3. Access for all				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target	
	To maintain and improve access for	Number of alterations to public buildings and spaces to provide	Planning / building	Increase the number of alterations to	
	all.	for disabled persons access	control database	public buildings and spaces to provide for	
<del>-</del>				disabled access	
Environmental	Aims:	Public perception of ease of access within the built environment	VOG Opinion	Improve public perception of ease of	
Ē	<ul><li>Ensure the built and natural</li></ul>		Surveys	access within the built environment	
/iro	environment is easily accessible to	Public perception of ease of access within the natural	VOG Opinion	Improve public perception of ease of	
En	all the Vale's community	environment	Surveys	access within the natural environment	
a	<ul><li>Improve public perception of</li></ul>	Number of new developments with special provision for disabled	Planning	Increase special provision for disabled	
Social	access	persons	application	persons within new developments	
S	<ul> <li>Benefit health and well being</li> </ul>		database		
	through social inclusion within the	Number of life time homes as a proportion of all new homes	Planning / building	Increase the number of life time homes	
	physical environment		Control database	as a proportion of all new homes	
	<ul><li>Promote 'life-time' homes</li></ul>				

4. De	4. Deprivation				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target	
	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:	WIMD	Reduce overall deprivation	
<u>.</u> 2		Educational achievement (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve educational achievement	
om	Aims:	Health and well-being (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve health and well being	
Social Economic	<ul> <li>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and</li> </ul>	Housing (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access to good quality, affordable housing	
	wellbeing, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	Environment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve the environment in deprived areas	
	<ul> <li>Prevent the isolation of deprived</li> </ul>	Access (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Improve access for deprived areas	
	communities.	Employment (WIMD indicator)	WIMD	Increase employment opportunities	

5. Co	5. Community Spirit				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target	
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime	Crime statistics	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.	
	<ul> <li>Aims: Reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>Provide community facilities</li> <li>Encourage local distinctiveness</li> </ul>	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	Planning application database	Increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population	
	(e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	and / or population	Census		
	<ul> <li>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</li> </ul>	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. Cli	6. Climate Change				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target	
nic	To minimise the causes and manage 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	
Economic	Aims: ■ Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport /			reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)	
alE	industry emissions)	Emissions of greenhouse gases	WAG Statistics	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	
ent	<ul> <li>Reduce energy consumption (e.g.</li> </ul>	Number of trips made by car.	Census/ Sewta	Reduction in the number of trips made by	
l lu	promote energy efficient building)		Surveys	car.	
Environmental	<ul> <li>Promote renewable energy generation</li> </ul>	Renewable energy generation	Planning/Building Control Database	Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means.	
Social	<ul> <li>Reduce flood risk to people,</li> </ul>			Number of new developments with	
Sol	property and maintain the integrity			renewable energy generation on site.	
	of floodplains	Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan /	Environment	Reduce number of incidents of flooding	
	<ul> <li>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</li> </ul>	Properties at risk of flooding	Agency	within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding	

<ul> <li>Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks.</li> </ul>	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. W	7. Waste						
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target			
	To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste			
ntal	Aims:	% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled			
Environmental	<ul> <li>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)</li> </ul>	Access to household recycling schemes	Waste Strategy	Increase the % of households with access to (or using) curb- side recycling schemes			
Envi	<ul> <li>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</li> <li>Avoid landfill of waste</li> </ul>	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. La	8. Land use						
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target			
	To use land effectively and efficiently.  Aims: Retain greenfield land	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land			
nental	<ul> <li>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</li> <li>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having</li> </ul>	Proportion of new development on greenfield land.	JHLA and planning application database	Reduce the proportion of greenfield land being developed			
Environmental	<ul> <li>regard to the local context.</li> <li>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value.</li> <li>Restore contaminated land to beneficial use.</li> </ul>	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. E	9. Environmental Assets					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
Environmental	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.  Aims: Protect or enhance natural assets such as	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land		
En	biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species	LBAP and CCW	Improve priority habitats and species		

<ul> <li>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</li> <li>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</li> <li>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</li> </ul>	Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration  Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems	Planning application database Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems
<ul> <li>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets.</li> </ul>	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. 0	10. Quality of new development					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	Community perception of design quality	VOG Surveys	Improved community perception of design quality		
	Aims:  Ensure development meets the needs of	Proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering benefits for the public realm		
ıtal	<ul><li>current and future users.</li><li>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g.</li></ul>	Number of new developments recognised by national design awards	Design Awards (various)	Increase number of new developments recognised by national design awards		
Social Environmental	<ul> <li>shared spaces, public art, local materials)</li> <li>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</li> <li>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</li> <li>Provide adequate green spaces.</li> </ul>	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		
	<ul> <li>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</li> </ul>	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. C	11. Cultural heritage and historic environment					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target		
Environmenta	To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	Number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase number of new cultural facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan		
	<ul><li>Aims:</li><li>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</li></ul>	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		
Social	<ul> <li>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale</li> </ul>	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.	Proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	Census	Increase proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	
	Aims:  Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel	Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership	
	modes <ul><li>Promote technologies to reduce need to</li></ul>	Modal shift	Census Sewta Surveys	Increased use of alternative transport modes.	
	<ul><li>travel (e.g. home working)</li><li>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</li></ul>	Levels of congestion	VOG Surveys	Reduce levels of congestion	
	<ul> <li>Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the</li> </ul>	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	
	To provide for a diverse range of local job	Percentage of working age population in employment	Census	Increase total number in employment	
	portunities. <u>Aims:</u>	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	
Social Economic	Protect existing and potential employment	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	
	<ul> <li>sites for employment uses</li> <li>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</li> <li>Encourage a range employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</li> <li>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</li> <li>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</li> </ul>	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	Vacancy rates for properties within the retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys	Reduce the proportion of vacant units within town centres	
	centres. Aims:	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.	
	<ul> <li>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</li> <li>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres</li> <li>Avoid out-of-town retail development</li> </ul>	Opening hours of premises in retail centres	VOG Retail Surveys / Planning applications	Increase average opening hours into evening hours.	
	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration	Availability of short stay car parking	VOG Parking Surveys	Increase the availability of short stay car parking	
	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	

15. Tourism					
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target	
Economic	To promote appropriate tourism.	Number of new tourist related developments	VOG Tourism	Increase the number of tourist related	
	Aims:	Number of flew tourist related developments	Strategy	developments in the Vale of Glamorgan	
		Visitor numbers	VOG Tourism	Increase the total number of tourists	
	<ul> <li>Promote local economic growth through</li> </ul>	VISITOI TIUTTIDEI 3	Strategy	visiting the Vale of Glamorgan	
	<ul><li>tourism</li><li>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by</li></ul>	Visitor spend	VOG Tourism	Increase the value of tourism spend per	
		visitor sperid	Strategy	head	
	<ul><li>sustainable travel modes</li><li>Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural</li></ul>	Length of stay	VOG Tourism	Increase the average length of stay in the	
			Strategy	Vale of Glamorgan per tourist	
	and built assets	Mode of travel - % of tourists who used public transport	VOG Tourism	Increase % of tourists who used public	
	<ul> <li>Protect potential tourism destinations against</li> </ul>	whilst on holiday.	Strategy	transport whilst on holiday.	

	inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)  Inable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	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
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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 LDP<sup>11</sup>, 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Vale of Glamorgan Cabinet Meeting 27<sup>th</sup> 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: Com	patibi	lity of Ke	y LDP	Objecti	ves with	the SA I	Framew	ork Ob	jective	:S				Аррсі		
Key  ++ Major Positive Effect  Major Negative Effect  + Positive Effect  Negative Effect  0 No Effect/ Neutral  +/- Positive or Negative Effect  ? Uncertain effect – more information required					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
<b>1</b> : To e	bjective ensure that development wit vely and efficiently; and to p	thin the	Vale of Glamorgan uses land both the sustainable use and manager	n nent	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	0
2:To e			Vale of Glamorgan makes a position of, and mitigating against the adve		+/-	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	+	++	+	0	+
3: To p	provide the opportunity for p g needs		n the Vale of Glamorgan to meet the		++	?	0	+	+	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	0	?	0
	maintain, enhance and prom f Glamorgan	note co	mmunity facilities and services in t	he	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	+/-	0	0	+	+	+	+
meets Region	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	+	++	+	+
enablir	<b>6:</b> 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
enviror		-	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	++			
Vale of	sustain and further the deve f Glamorgan, providing opposing for all.	+	+	+	+	++	+/-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			

### 8.5 Strategic Options.

8.5.1 On May 24<sup>th</sup> 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: <a href="http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning-policy/local\_development\_plan.aspx">http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning-policy/local\_development\_plan.aspx</a>

8.5.2 The nine strategic options considered for assessment were: Officer 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

#### **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 dwellings<sup>12</sup>. 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> 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) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/eco-towns">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/eco-towns</a>

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 M Preferred Str	
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 Ogmore-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	CSP1: Sustainable Development
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	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment 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.

Lable 9 : Ne	gative Effects Associated with the Preferred	Option and Mitigation
SA Objective	Appraisal Summary	Relevant Strategic Policies
To protect and enhance the built and natural	The natural environment in and around these settlements is likely to be adversely	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Environment.	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. 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.	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.		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.

	: Intern		patibility	of the	Core S	Strategi	ic LDP	Policie	S			
CORE STRATEGIC LDP POLICY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sustainable Development												
2. Climate Change												
3. Renewable Energy												
4 Housing Need												
5 Affordable Housing												
6 Integrated Sustainable communities												
7 Retailing												
8 Employment												
9Minerals												
10 Built and Natural Environment												
11 Strategic Transport Improvements												
12 Sustainable Waste Management												
Key ✓ C	ompatik	ole 0	No	direct I	ink -	Inc	ompat	ible				

- 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, 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.
- 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	Percentage of secondary aggregates used in construction
The increased demand for energy as a result of future planned development over the plan period	<ul> <li>Number of dwellings constructed to Eco homes standard of good or above</li> <li>Number of residential developments that incorporate on site renewable energy generation</li> <li>Number of business units constructed to a minimum BREEAM good standard</li> </ul>
Increased car ownership and use	<ul> <li>Percentage of residents commuting to work by car</li> <li>Average commuting distance</li> <li>Average shopping distance per resident</li> </ul>
Increased waste arisings	<ul> <li>Average household recycling rate as a percentage of overall waste generated</li> <li>Annual waste arising for the Vale.</li> </ul>

### 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**

Perfo	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										

#### 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.

### **Notation**

Perfo	rmance										
++	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										
Level	s 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										
Н	The performance of the Option against the SA Objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal										

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximis concentrating grow Powys, Sully and RI	∕th in Barry, I	Penarth, Dinas	opportu		on the curr	and employment ent population of each lity test).	Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).					
SA	Spatial	Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Spatial		Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty		
OBJECTIVES	Urban SE Rural Vale	-	•	Urban SE				Urban SE	Rural Vale				
1. To provide the	ne opportunity for peo	ple to meet their	housing needs.		•								
Performance	++ -	0	M	+	?	0	L	++	++	0	L		
Commentary	This option has requirements, includi urban areas but not existing strategy that housing along the Brand Rhoose Point. A for growth, rural set Llantwit Major would delivered through withat an appropriate regrowth continues. It current UDP strategy availability of affordal Glamorgan as eviden It is expected that by Barry, housing will access of facilities a previously developed	ng that of afford the rural Vale. It has brought a arry Waterfront, ir lithough not strate lements such as it still benefit frondfall applications ix of housing will should be noted, there has been ble housing throughed in the baselin focusing growth be provided that and use will be mental value.	able housing, in It builds on the bout delivery of a Penarth Haven egically identified Cowbridge and om development is. It is assumed I be provided as it decline in the ghout the Vale of e data obtained. In areas such as it is within easy	throughd developr which it does no need. V provided available. The hou units. It settleme provisior	out the Vale ment of hous is required. It give an a Vithout a so in settlement to support the sing allocation is envisaged onts. It is un	e of Glamor sing will be Current sett ccurate indicustainability at that do no ne new develon for the Vathat Barry a certain whether set the lack	address housing issues gan, it is unlikely that directed to the areas in ement population alone ation of future housing test, housing may be thave sufficient facilities opment.  The of Glamorgan is 7500 and St. Athan will be key her the level of housing of affordable housing	appropriate ho facilities to s settlements, por Glamorgan, in to support a settlements are	susing in settle support the articularly tho need of hous dditional house identified for 2a, it is unce all address	ements that increase in se in the rur sing, but with using may developmentain whethe the lack of	note the delivery of have the appropriate a population. Some all part of the Vale of out sufficient facilities be excluded when at.  The level of housing affordable housing		

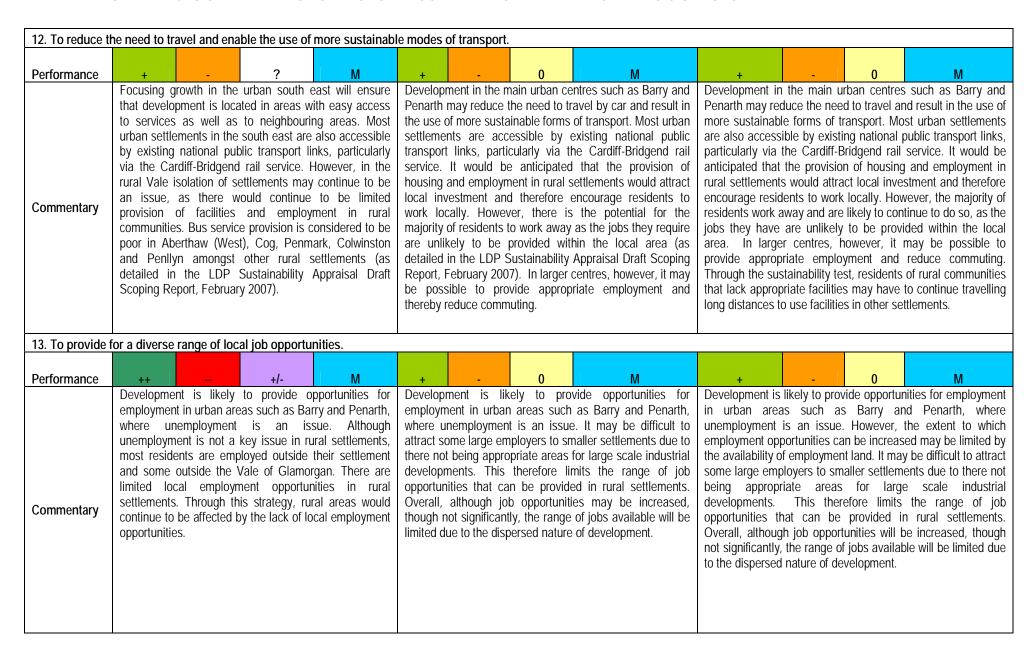
2. To maintain,	promote and	d enhance the	e range of loca	al facilities.								
Performance	+	-	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	of local facted to incomplete the control of the co	ilities where the reased provisual communities, the deliver that developme available. An scheme Bashed local factored as particular areas will so a signification the rural viservices) indin rural parts eas.	nere is a need. ion of facilities es are likely y of housing in nent occurs wh is part of the E arry and Penari cilities, with ado of the regenera not benefit thro the need for incr ale. The WIME icates that se of the Vale of o	ne development This option will in urban areas to use them. In urban centres here appropriate Barry Waterfront th already have ditional services tion effort.  Dugh this option. Heased provision O (Geographical rvices are less Glamorgan than	availabili developr facilities would h Council new hou areas.  The us populatic future h good rar developr well-use disperse pressure	ity of support ment will occur to meet the towever, be to set policiusing development of current on forecasts ousing needinge of local fament may ered. However, do nature of the control of eviction occurs.	ing facilities.  Jur in settlement needs of the scope for	without consideration of it is, therefore, likely that ents that do not have the local population. There he Vale of Glamorgan planning obligations for hance facilities in these in figures rather than the best indication for ettlements that have a Barry and Penarth), new ese are maintained and insidered that due to the int under this strategy, is may not increase ents.	settlements, in venhanced and strategy will be that settlements	which develor promoted. I determined b s with a lack e of Glamorg	pment occurs However, as by the sustain of facilities gan) may be	of facilities in those s, will be maintained, the delivery of this nability test, it is likely (particularly in rural e excluded and may ities.
3. To maintain a	and improve	access for a	ll		1	1			Т	ı		
Performance	?	-	?	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	minimum d designed developme locational located in option, the areas. Pos centres to	esign standar to be acce nt presents design to er accessible to se benefits i	ds to ensure the essible to all an opportunity asure that devocations. Howemay not be realistant and Rhoo	ons would set at buildings are I. Increased y for sensitive yelopments are ever under this ealised in rural ed in the urban se in terms of	minimum designed presents	n design sta d to be acce an opportur that develo	ndards to er ssible to all. nity for sensi	regulations would set issure that buildings are increased development tive locational design to located in accessible	design standard accessible to a Glamorgan in b greater proportion facilities and so presents an op	Is to ensure of the court of the popular of the popular operation operation of the popular operation of the popular operation of the popular operation operation of the popular operation of the popular operation	that buildings n settlements nd rural area bulation have dings. Incr r sensitive	would set minimum is are designed to be so across the Vale of as will ensure that a design improved access to deased development docational design to accessible locations.

4. Reduce the c	auses of deprivation	٦.									
Performance	+ 0	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	Ĺ
Commentary	High levels of multip in and around Barry Multiple Deprivation opportunity to addre in Barry and other not a key issue for the access to services a	y as detailed in the n. The option therei ess deprivation throi settlements. Multip he rural Vale, althou	e Welsh Index of fore presents an ugh regeneration le deprivation is ugh isolation and	mainly of housing larger un opportur introduct	concentrated and employr rban settlem nity to reduc- tion of new a facilities thr	in and aroument opportulents including the cause housing off	multiple deprivation are and Barry. Provision of onities will be focused on g Barry, presenting the es of deprivation. The fers the opportunity to ag conditions and \$106	sufficient, apprileisure facilities option may the settlements (paservices (a WIN those settlements) be identified for expected that the level to white	opriate facilitie, schools etc., schools etc., erefore result articularly rural MD domain) is ts with high levor development nese deprivation in the type and I	s includir to suppor in the ones) ir an issue. els of muli and, the n issues v is address	se settlements with ng health services, rt development. The exclusion of those n which access to However, some of tiple deprivation may erefore, it would be would be addressed. sed in these areas is evelopment allocated
5. To maintain,	protect and enhance	e community spirit									
Performance	+ 0	0	L	+	+	0	L	+	+	0	L
Commentary	Development presonal distinctiveness, reduction community facilities this option focuses benefits will be real in rural communities.	uce the fear of cri s to enhance come development in ur lised mainly in urba	me and provide munity spirit. As ban settlements,	designed	d to enhan	ce communi	developments would be ty spirit through local he fear of crime.		enhance com	munity s	lopments would be pirit through local of crime.

6. To minimise	the causes a	nd manage	the effects of	climate change.										
Performance	+	0	0	L	+		0	M	+/-	0/-	0	M		
Commentary	across the travel and from transp green sinks  Developme during corefficient bui requirement  Depending developmer Developme future sea estuarine a Barry and I	Vale of Glan hence reductort. The open ont will initially astruction. Ildings can hear to on exact ont, flood plain ont in coastalevel rise areas aroun Penarth. Fur	norgan may recover greenhouse tion offers son a result in increasing the development of t	in urban centres luce the need to gas emissions ne protection of ased energy use ent of energy erational energy and design of not be affected be affected by the low lying Sea, Aberthaw, of Sully, Dinas poding.	Develop during of new buildings of new b	gan may red greenhouse g ment will init construction. is can help red buildings. elating to de in sinks will be ment. Addition affected by fing estuarine w, Barry and	uce the need as emissions ially result in The development in the dependent	ment across the Vale of dot travel and hence from transport.  In increased energy use ment of energy efficient nal energy requirements  floodplains and effects upon specific location of pment in coastal areas el rise particularly in the round Ogmore-by-Sea, s of Sully, Dinas Powys, longst others are also at	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					
7. To minimise	waste.						Ι				<u> </u>			
Performance	0	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 Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disus construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.													

8. To use land 6	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 vacan 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.	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 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 settlements boundaries. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density
9. To protect an	d enhance the built and natural environment.	
Performance	+ + 0 L	+ + +/- 0 M + +/- 0 M
Commentary	In urban areas, development may either positively of 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.	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

10. To provide a	a high quality environment within all new developments							
Performance	+ 0 0 L	+	++ + 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 V	ale 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.					

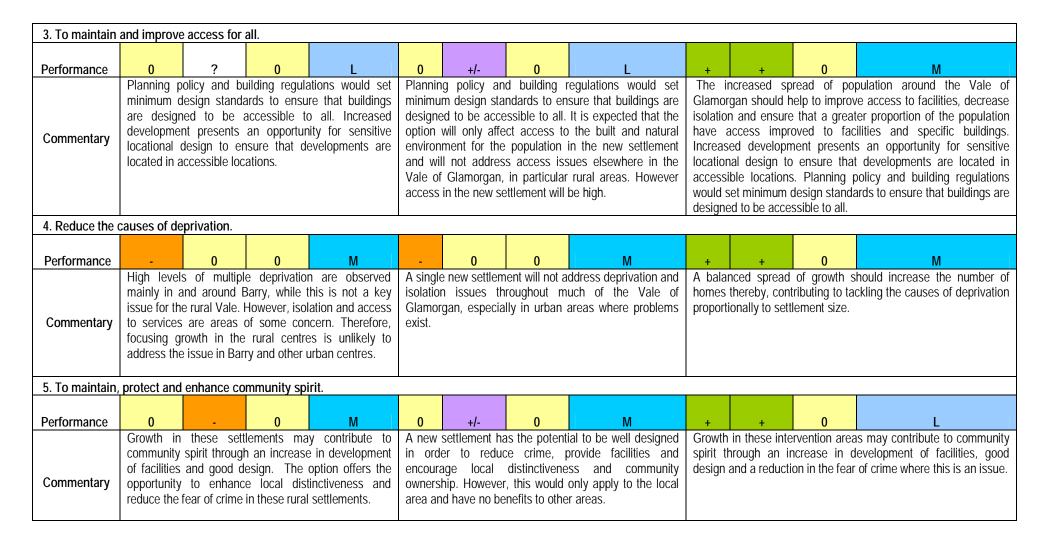


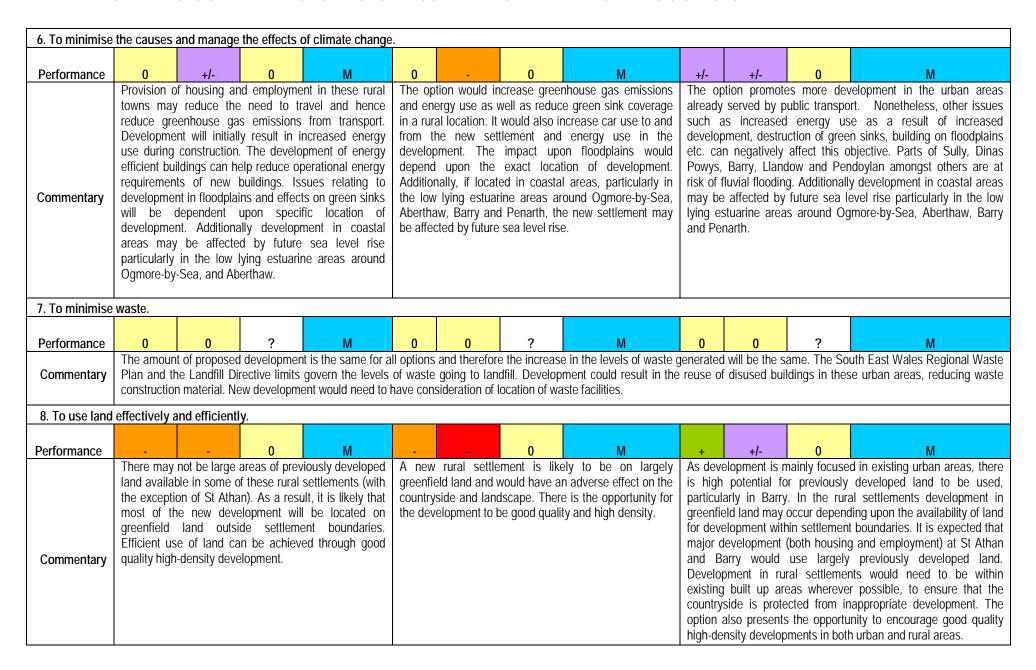
14. To maintain	and enhanc	e the vitality	and viability o	of the Vale of Gla	morgan's	town, distri	ct and local	centres.						
Performance	+	-	?	M	++	++	0	M	++	++	0	M		
Commentary	vitality and areas throu existing fa benefit. The attractive to town retail of assumed the providemploymer overall investontribute.	viability through the integricilities. However is an opportunity of local residuate local commend togethem. An increastment in a positively to	agh new develoration of new dever, rural ceportunity to make ents that curres (e.g. Culverhomunity and leis rewith new ase in populationumber of loca	nity to enhance opment in urban evelopment with ntres may not e urban centres ntly use out-of-use Cross). It is ure facilities will housing and on and jobs and centres should viability of the is.	vitality a urban ar town cer out-of-to It is assu be provide An incre in a num	and viability and rural area attractive wn retail devimed that locided together ase in population viability	through news. There is the to local respector of the toleral respector of the toleral community with new hotelion and jobstentres should	opportunity to enhance or development in both an opportunity to make idents that currently use a.g. Culverhouse Cross). It and leisure facilities will ousing and employment. It is and overall investment discontribute positively to es, particularly for rural	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	increasing present more residential. will depend continues. centres, it	opportunities ost developn Tourism dev upon the bus As developm is assumed	s for tourism nent has beer velopment in th sinesses that st ent would be fo	ments therefore businesses. At predominantly ese settlements art up as growth ocused in urban ld be no major	strategy, occur pu the vario any tour expected	it is unlikely urely as a re ous settlemen ism assets i	that specific that sold of the	development under this ourism development will trategy. Development in ince or negatively affect s, although it would be esign standards, would	strategy, it is u occur purely as various settlem tourism assets	nlikely that s a result of ents may e in those area policy desig	specific touri the strategy. nhance or r is, although	elopment under this ism development will. Development in the negatively affect any it would be expected s, would seek limit		

### 1[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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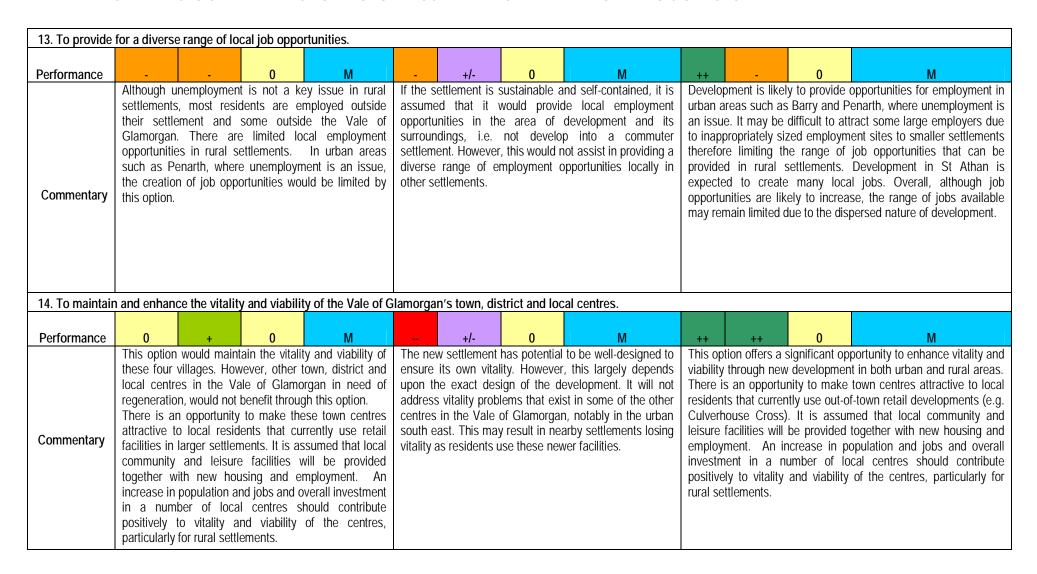
SA	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty			
OBJECTIVES	Urban SE	Rural Vale	boundary	Certainty	Urban SE	Rural Vale	boundary		Urban SE	Rural Vale	boundary				
1. To provide to	he opportuni		e to meet the	eir housing needs				L			ı	<u> </u>			
Performance	0	+	0	M	-	+	0	M	++	+	0	M			
Commentary	developmer affordable settlements	nt. This option and approp identified. I sues in urba	on would add vriate housir However, it i	include housing dress the lack of ng in the rural is not likely that ther than Barry)	settlemother rumany of unlikely required help mothers.	ent, the option of the control of th	on would not areas. It is un to develop new settleme owever this ing need are nt, depending	provided in the new address the needs in alikely that there will be brownfield land. It is ent would provide all Option has potential to bound the Vale through on the distribution of	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 an	d enhance th	ne range of l	ocal facilities.											
Performance	0	+	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M			
Commentary	villages ide doctors sur the need t facilities. It i of appropr settlements Although a developed benefit fro settlements 'catchment Sea to the	ntified remain geries shopp o travel to s assumed thate, addition dditional fact in other rual m those . However, arear of these	n viable, for eing facilities, nearby settle nat growth winal local facilities are lear settleme provided in settlement e four towns Bride's-super-	lities in the four example schools, thereby reducing ements for such II include delivery cilities in these less likely to be nts, they would the identified its outside the (e.g. Ogmore-byEly to the north)	location facilities assume would catchmosimilar facilities other co	and will not s throughou ed that the be accessi ent. The opt facilities in s within the entres in clos xperience pre	address issite the Vale facilities in ble and fittion may resusurrounding new develoe proximity to	s close to the chosen uses of wider access to of Glamorgan. It is the new development for-purpose for their alt in the under use of areas. Alternatively if pment are insufficient to the new development ir existing facilities e.g.	facilities settlem access that the	s. This will ents in the S to facilities ere is sufficie	proportionally outh East and in rural areas nt service ca	vill include the provision of local y benefit Barry, St Athan and d help to address issues of poor s. It will be essential to ensure pacity to cope with increases in nan and Llantwit Major.			



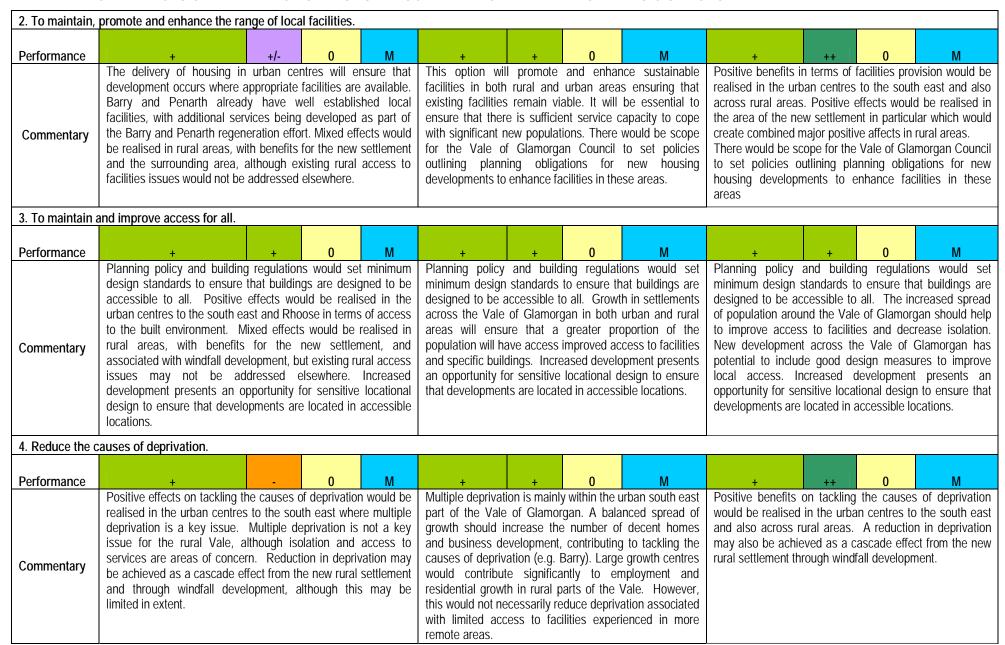


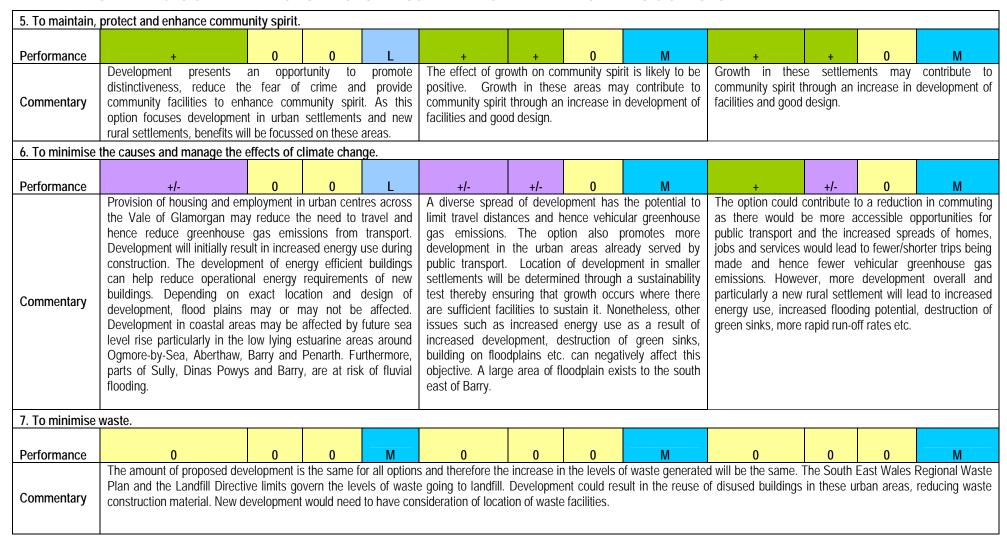
9. To protect a	nd enhance t	the built and	natural env	ironment.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M		+	-	0	М			
Commentary  10. To provide a	is likely to be affect biod resource us settlements the characted development development quality of the affect of the settlements.	pe adversely iversity, land land lase and he are located er of which not In generant would be built environ	affected as of discape, soil ritage. A rin special I may be negated and growth the expected nament in these	rural settlements development may function, water number of rural andscape areas, tively affected by hrough sensitive to enhance the se 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.					
Performance	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M		+	+	0	M			
Commentary	objective is carried out a policy would Developme existing bui and the inte	s dependent at project leve d set out mini nt may resul It environme	upon how el. It is assur mum design It in the imp nt in these w developm	provement of the rural settlements ent may act as a	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						ed from the able material e a positive	outset in ls, use of op community	re that new development is well- order to include high quality, pen space, access etc and can or spirit. This will apply to all the Vale of Glamorgan.			

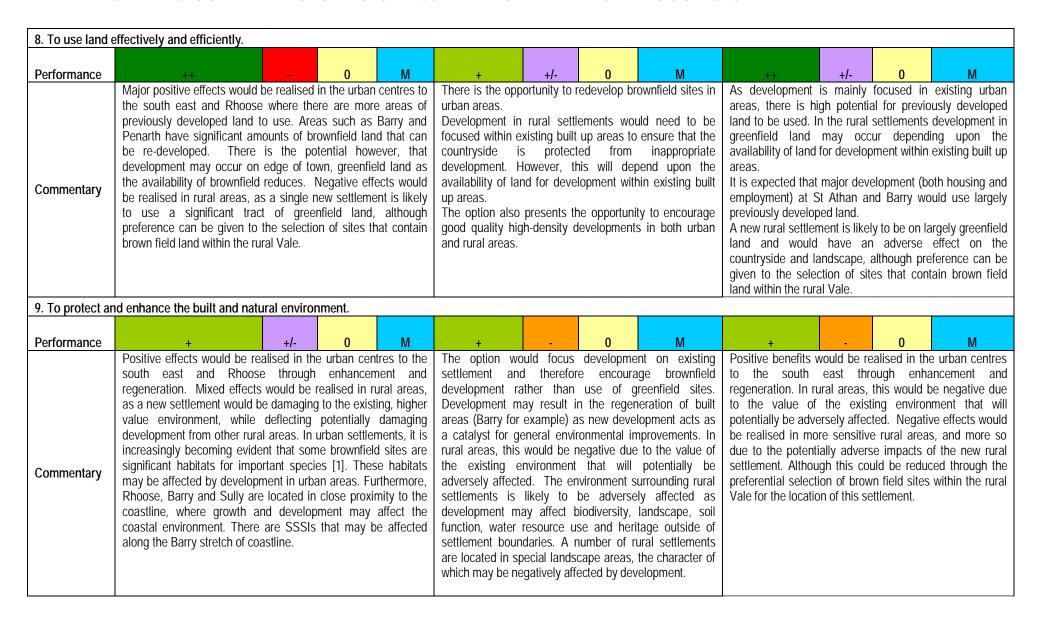
11. To protect,	enhance and promote th	e quality ar	nd character of the	Vale of	Glamorgan's	s culture and	d heritage.								
Performance	0 -	0	M	0	+/-	0		<b>VI</b>	+/-	-	0	M			
Commentary	There are a large nudesignations and protect Vale that may be affect settlements. In particular of listed buildings in Lla Although new development of enhance and procultural/historic environment development may be in There are heritage feature may be affected by new of the control of the c	cted monunted by dever- there are significant may off omote the ment, there insensitive res of value development	nents in the rural elopment in these ignificant numbers r and Cowbridge. For the opportunity quality of the is the risk that to these assets. in rural areas that it.	and he would some develop	evelopment is eritage value deflect deve protection forment pressu	in its immed lopment fror to, remainir re.	diate area. F n, and there	However, it efore offer	protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban						
12. To reduce t	he need to travel and en	able the us	e of more sustaina	ble mod	es of transp	ort.									
Performance	0 +/-	0	L	0	-	?	L	L	++	0	?	M			
Commentary	It is assumed that groinclude development of loopportunities. If this is that the need to travel to be reduced. The level to this sustainability object policies governing delives ettlements would need larger settlement for Furthermore, Rhoose an settlements with rail Glamorgan Railway Lineavailable in other rural sopportunity to improve settlements and other rur provision is considered (West), Cog, Penmarkamongst others).	ocal facilities ne case, it w o larger urb to which this tive is dep ery. Resider to continue use of nd Llantwit M services of e. There is tettlements. e bus se ral towns in to be poo	s and employment would be expected ban centres would so option achieves bendent upon the nots in smaller rural e travelling to the some facilities. Major are the only on the Vale of a no rail transport. There may be an ervices in these which bus service or (e.g. Aberthaw	term, it conges depend and pconsider unlikely dependent to reduced	the settlemen is likely that of the settlemen is likely that of the expression of th	over time it was in and and acceptance and in and acceptance and in and acceptance and acceptance and acceptance acceptan	ill generate vout-commution with respect toort links.ents in the issues related areas, no	wider traffic ng. Much to existing However, UK, it is ting to the or is it likely	locally, commumum by exis Cardiffand factravel do contained	therefore rete to Cardiff. ting national Bridgend rail cilities around listances. If seed, this would	educing the Most urban public tran service. Ind d existing ro St Athan ard d also result	should enable people to work need to travel to work and settlements are also accessible sport links, particularly via the creased development of homesural centres could also reduced Llantwit Major are truly self in reduced travel distances, buitps from surrounding areas.			

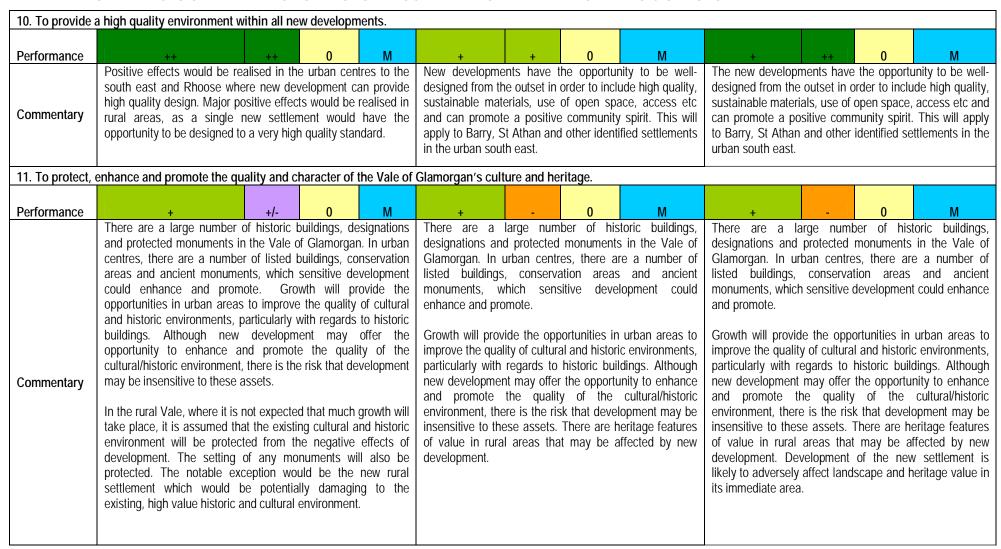


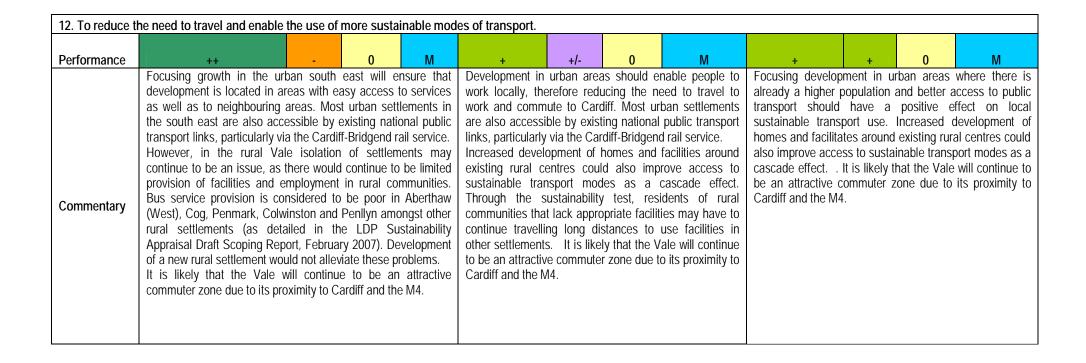
15. To promote	appropriate	tourism.				_	_					•				
Performance	0	?	0	M	0	0/-	0		M		?	?		0		L
Commentary	upon the continues. may enhanin those ar	businesses Development ce or negativ eas, although blicy design ects.	cantly affect tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan as a would be settlem							sed development and infrastructure could contribute to a infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this be uncertain at this scale. Tourism development in these nents will depend upon the businesses that start up as a continues						
LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	of and co Powys, Su as develo	Option 1 and ncentrating Ily and Rhoo ping a ne e self-contair	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.						develor East Z develor settlem	oment op Jone. The oment ents (incondate	portuniti ne St.At opportui cluding	ies in Barry than area t nity. Other a new rural	settlement) to nd associated			
SA	Spatial			Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Spatial Trans- Level of boundary Certain					Spatial			Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty
OBJECTIVES	Urban SE		Rural Vale		_	Urban SE	Rural Vale					Urban SE	Rural Va	ale		
1. To provide th	ne opportunit	y for people	to meet the	eir housing nee	eds.											
Performance		++	+	0	L	++		_	0	M			+	+	0	M
Commentary	units. It is settlements Penarth, Di The curren housing in more units potential to	envisaged the with the results of the results of the with the results of the resu	nat Barry ar mainder dis Sully, Rhoose egy has br en and Rho ivered elsev using need	e of Glamorga and St. Athan v stributed appro- e and the new s rought about o lose Point and where. This C around the Va on the distribut	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.					

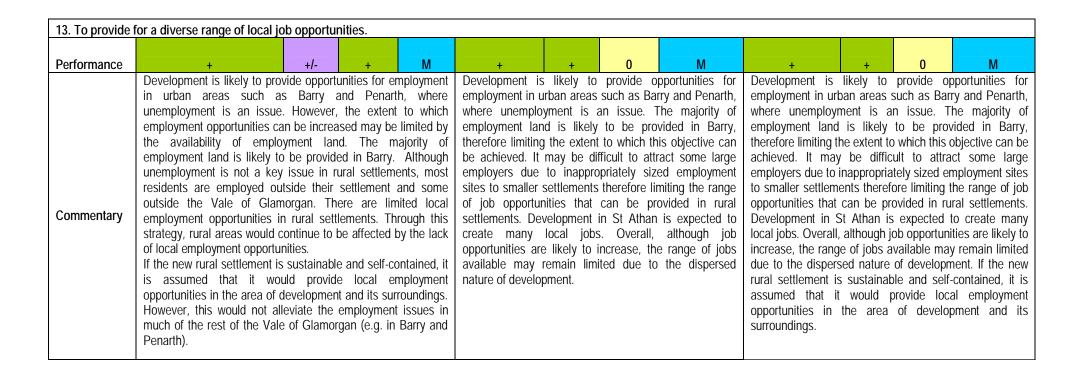












14. To maintain	and enhance the vitality and viability of	f the Vale's town, distr	ict and local centres.						
Performance	++ +/-	0 M	++ ++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the south east and Rhoose through regene. There is an opportunity to make urbar local residents that currently use developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross local community and leisure facilities will with new housing and employment. Mixed effects would be realised in rusettlement has potential to be well-designitality. However, this largely depends upof the development. It will not address exist in some of the rest of the Vale's run.	ration and investment. In centres attractive to e out-of-town retail I). It is assumed that I be provided together I areas, as a new upon the exact design vitality problems that	This option offers a sig vitality and viability throurban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to local residents that developments (e.g. Cultitat local community provided together with nean increase in populinvestment in a num contribute positively to centres, particularly for resident in the contribute of the c	ugh new developments of make town courrently use of the course that the course of the	centres attractive out-of-town retail (s). It is assumed facilities will be a employment. bs and overall centres should viability of the	This option offers vitality and viabili urban and rural are There is an opporto local residents developments (e.g. that local commun together with new An increase in investment in a nupositively to vital particularly for rural sedesigned to ensur depends upon the will not address vit rest of the Vale's r	ty through eas. tunity to m that curre Culverho ity and leis housing an population mber of loc ality and al settlemer ttlement ha e its own v e exact des tality proble	new developments and jobs cal centres si viability of the ems that exist ems that exist ex	entres attractive ut-of-town retail. It is assumed will be provided ent. It is and overall hould contribute the centres, intial to be well-ever, this largely development. It

15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	7	0	0	M	7	7	0		7	7	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.				contribute to tou	rist provisio	and infras		As with Option infrastructure coul across the interveuncertain at this so	d contribu	reased dev	

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	concentrat	ing growth		ntial of and Penarth, Dinas DP 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).			
SA	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty
OBJECTIVE	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		j	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	М
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	М
11	+/-	+	0	M	+/-	-	0	M	+/-	-	0	М
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

LDP Strategic Options	rural areas	(e.g. Llantwoose and po	th in the larg vit Major, Co tentially othe			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	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans- boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial	Spatial		Level of Certainty	
OBJECTIVE	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 at of and concentrating Powys, Sully and Reas developing a sustainable self-conf	ng growth in hoose (curren new rural s	Barry, Pena t UDP strateg	rth, Dinas y) as well	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.				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			
SA	Spatial Trans- Level of boundary Certainty			boundary Certainty						Level of Certainty		
OBJECTIVE	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

Perfo	ormance
++	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
Leve	Is 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.
М	Performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
Н	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:

- 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	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	+	++	++	Н

## Commentary

Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure

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.

Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities

This policy will encourage mixed use developments with provision of sustainable transport choices, therefore actively supporting this aim.

Provide affordable housing

The policy does not have direct bearing on the aim.

Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

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					

### 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	ess for all	access	evorar	iπ	and	ntain	mair	To	3.
---------------------------------------	-------------	--------	--------	----	-----	-------	------	----	----

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.

II I TOURGO III OUROO O I WO I I TURIO II				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for	+	++	++	M
all.				
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	L

### 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	mair	ıtain,	pro	tect	and	enhance	community	spirit.
_			-	-					

or to maintain, protoct and orinancy community control					
Reduce the fear of crime	?	?	?	L	
Provide community facilities	++	++	++	Н	
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)	+	+	+	Ĺ	

### 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.

<ol><li>To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.</li></ol>	

6. To minimise the causes and manage the checks of dimate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	+	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+	++	++	Н
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	+	1

## 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

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.

or to accident chickery and chickery.					
Retain greenfield land	+	+	++	M	
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	Н	
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	++	++	++	Н	
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas	+	+	++	M	
of high landscape value					

### 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.	++	++	++	Н
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

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.

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.

Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources

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.

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.

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. *Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.* 

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

### 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.

11. To protect, crimance and promote the quanty and character of the vale of clamorgan's cartare and normage.				
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	+	++	++	M
provision, public rights of way)				

### 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

Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs

Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

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

? ? ? L

0 0 0 M

M

L

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### 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

Ensure a range of uses within retail centres

+ + + M

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

+ + + M

M

### 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.

Promote local economic growth through tourism		1		1
	т	т	т	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

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

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.

Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)

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.

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

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	Н
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M

## Commentary

Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure

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.

## Provide affordable housing

This policy will have no effect on the provision of affordable housing.

Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities

This policy will have no direct bearing on achieving this aim.

Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations. This policy is unlikely to assist in the achievement of this aim.

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

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	Н
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	Н
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	0	0	0	M
all.				
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.	_		1	
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	Н
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	Н
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	Н
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 energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	++	++	++	Н
Promote renewable energy generation	++	++	++	Н
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

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

Through a reduction in energy use, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would be expected.

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

The policy directly seeks to reduce energy consumption and therefore supports this aim.

Promote renewable energy generation

Through the use of renewable energy, including the incorporation of on site renewable energy, as encouraged by this policy, will assist this aim.

Protect and promote carbon sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.

### 7. To minimise waste.

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

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings) reuse materials)

This policy is unlikely to directly support this sustainability aim.

Provide and promote recycling facilities.

The policy is unlikely to encourage the development of recycling facilities. Further consideration of waste management is given in CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.

Avoid landfill of waste

The policy will have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aim.

8.	To use	land	effectively	and	efficiently
----	--------	------	-------------	-----	-------------

6. To disclaim checuvery and emolerary.				
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	0	0	0	M
of high landscape value				

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

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources.

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.

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas and Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

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.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

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	Н	
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	Н	
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

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

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.

Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)

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).

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions

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.

Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians

The policy is unlikely to have a direct effect upon achievement of this aim.

Provide adequate green spaces

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.

Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.				
t 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 ar	nd 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	0	0	0	M
provision, public rights of way)				
Commentary				
The policy does not specifically address climate change in relation to greenhouse gas emissions as a result of access to				
ransport would be encouraged for access to developments. However, sustainable transport is addressed more directly u	nder CSP1 (S	Sustainable Develo	pment) and CSP10	) (Transport).
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.			·	<u>-</u>
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	L
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does on 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
vialiaus tourisiri to protect tris vais or Giarroruari s riatural ariu pulit assets		0	0	M
	()	U		
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0			
	0	0	0	M

CSP3: RENEWABLE ENERGY				
Proposals for community based renewable energy schemes such as district heating, community wind power, biomass combust	tion and combine	ed heat and power v	vill be permitted	providing they satisfy
the requirements of other policies within this plan.	non and combine	ou nout and power t	in be permited	providing they satisfy
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment	of Effects		Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	<b>,</b>
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	1		, <u>J</u>	
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	Н
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	Н
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	Н
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	Н
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.		1 -	_	1
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.	0	Ι ο		
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	Н
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	Н
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	Н
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

Commentary

Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. Promote shared spaces, good design)

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

o. To minimise the causes and manage the cheets 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	++	++	++	Н
Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0	0	0	Н
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	М

# Commentary

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

Through encouraging the development of renewable energy, the policy will assist in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases in operation.

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

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).

Promote renewable energy generation

The policy encourages the generation of power and provision of heat from renewable sources.

Protect and Promote the development of carbon sinks

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains

The policy has no bearing on this aim

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

0	0	0	Н
0	0	0	Н
0	0	0	Н
0	0	0	11
Ü	0	Ü	Н
0	0	0	Н
	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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	Н
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of	0	0	0	Н
high landscape value			·	
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		•	•	1
The policy has no direct bearing on the aims under this objective. Where any renewable energy scheme is likely to have negative	ve effects on the	built and natural er	nvironments, this	s 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)	+	+	+	Н
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				
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)				
The development of community renewable energy schemes will promote a sense of community pride. The policy has no bearing	g on the other ai	ms under this objec	tive.	
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,	0	0	0	M
public rights of way)				
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

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								
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification								
Encouraging generation of power and heat from renewable sources such as biomass, would promote farm diversification								
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 po	olicy would assist the overal				
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.								

### 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:

- 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

The conversion of suitable dwellings and appropriate small scale milit development.						
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty		
	Short	Medium Term	Long			
	Term		Term			
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	Н		
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	?	Н		
Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	Н		
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	?	Н		

#### Commentary

Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure and Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities

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.

## Provide affordable housing

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.

## Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

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

Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan

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 a	3.	To maintain	and improve	access for	all.
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of to maintain and improve according				
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

### Commentary

Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community

This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Improve public perception of access

This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment

This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Promote 'life-time' homes

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

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.

This policy will positively assist the housing element of this aim

Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

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

Reduce the fear of crime

It is unlikely that this policy would contribute directly to reducing the fear of crime.

Provide community facilities

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.

Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)

The policy will not have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)

The policy will not have bearing on the achievement of this aim.

<ol><li>To minimise the causes a</li></ol>	and manage the effects of	f 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

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

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

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.

### Promote renewable energy generation

This policy does not have bearing on the above aim.

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

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.

#### 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

#### Commentary

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings) reuse materials)

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.

## Provide and promote recycling facilities

This policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

### Avoid landfill of waste

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.

# 8. To use land effectively and efficiently.

6. 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	0	0	0	M
of high landscape value				

## Commentary

Retain Greenfield land

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.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use

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.

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to local context. The policy does not directly support the achievement of 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 directly support the achievement of this aim.

<ol><li>To protect and enhance t</li></ol>	ne built and natural env	ironment.
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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
--

10. To provide a riight quanty environment maint an 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

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

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.

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.

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	Н

## Commentary

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

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.

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

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	0	0	0	M
provision, public rights of way)				
Commentary				
Although this policy makes provisions for the location of housing developments it is unlikely to support the sustainability ain				
Transport, other plans such as the Regional Transport Plan, more detailed polices and at the individual project level. Detail		and developmen	ıt briefs may be ı	used to support these aims in
conjunction with this Policy e.g. inclusion of suitable ICT infrastructure within housing developments to support home worki	ng.			
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	Н
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	Н
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	Н
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	Н
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	Н
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	Н
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	Н
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	Н
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	Н
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	Н
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	Н
Commentary	•			
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
, , ,				

### 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	Assessment of Effects		
	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	++	++	++	Н
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	L
Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	Н
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M

#### Commentary

Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure and Provide affordable housing

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.

Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities and Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

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.

# 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	

## Commentary

Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan

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.

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

This policy is unlikely to support the remaining sustainability aims.

# 3. To maintain and improve access for all.

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

### Commentary

The policy does not directly support any of the sustainability 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.	++	++	++	N
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	N
Commentary	•	•		
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.				
This policy for affordable housing will positively assist the housing element of this aim.				
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.				
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 dep	rived commu	nities.	
The aim cannot be addressed through the provision of housing alone, and achievement will only be possible in conjunction with policies are	nd briefs that support the specific cause	s of deprivation	on in	
each area.		•		
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	N
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	N
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	N
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	N
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	Ν
Promote green sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)	0	0	0	Ν
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	Ν
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	Ν
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 p				
standards in terms of energy efficiency, landscaping and accessibility. This is in part supported by CSP5: Integrated sustainable commun	ities. This inclusion of "sustainability" in	the policy ma	ay als	0
assist its performance.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	Λ
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	Λ
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	Λ
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 aims.	essed at a regional level and through CS	SP11: Strateg	ic was	ste
management facilities.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.			0	
Retain greenfield land	0	0		

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				
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context				
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 mix, size and type.	propriate. 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	Н
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	Н
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	Н
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	Н
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	Н
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	Н
Commentary				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.				
The provision of affordable housing in new developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for ensuring development me	ets the needs of cu	rrent and future ι	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	Н
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	Н
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

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 affordat		
be a key issue for residents that take up the affordable housing. Detailed policies in support of this policy and CSP5: Integrated sustainable	ble 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.		

#### **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	Assessme	Assessment of Effects		
	Short Tern	n Medium Term	Long Term	Certainty
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

#### Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure

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.

## Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities

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.

# Provide affordable housing

It is assumed that where appropriate, the Council will expect developers to provide affordable housing where residential development is taking place.

## Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

This policy has limited influence on the location of new development

2. To maintain, promote and ennance 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	+	++	++	Н
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	M

### 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.

C. To maintain and improve access for air.				
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.

1. Reduce the educes of deprivation.					
	Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	Н
	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.

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

Reduce the fear of crime

The policy can assist in improving the quality of the built environment and green spaces therefore possibly reducing the fear of crime.

Provide community facilities

The policy will assist in the provision of local community facilities.

Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)

This policy has limited influence on the achievement of this aim.

Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)

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)	+	+	+	Н
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	Н
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M

#### Commentary

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

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

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

Developers may be expected to ensure that buildings are energy efficient in conjunction with design requirements and Building Regulations.

Promote renewable energy generation

Renewable energy generation may be one of the contributions developers can be expected to make under this policy.

Protect and promote carbon sinks Provision and improvement of open spaces as well as environmental protection and enhancement by developers may encourage tree planting.

Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains 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.

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

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.

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

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)

Design standards can be expected to promote the use of secondary resources although his policy cannot be expected to do so directly

Provide and promote recycling facilities.

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Avoid landfill of waste

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	Н
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	Н
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	Н
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape	0	0	0	Н
value				

#### 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

77 To protect and children and natural children children				
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

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.

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.

Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.

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.

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.

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.

Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

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.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

The policy seeks to improve existing open space and protect environmental assets. The policy therefore supports 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	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

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

There is no direct relationship between this aim and the policy.

Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)

The policy will encourage the provision of community facilities and spaces by developers therefore assisting in promoting community pride.

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.

This policy has no bearing on this aim.

Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.

Through the provision of public transport infrastructure by developers, provisions can also be expected to be made for pedestrians and cyclists.

Provide adequate green spaces.

Developer contribution to the provision of green spaces will assist in achieving this aim.

Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

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.

Dualant and anhance eviations	ultural haritaga	مرم مالسمامانما اممر	dua mus a mito	 				N.A.
Protect and enhance existing c	cultural heritage		/ironments		+	+	+	IVI
Promote new opportunities for	culture in the Va	ale of Glamorga	n		+	+	+	M

# Commentary

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

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.

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

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	Н
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,	+	+	+	M
public rights of way)				

# Commentary

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes

The policy does not have any influence on the location of new development.

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)

The extent to which this policy can influence the achievement of this aim is limited.

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.

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

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.

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

The formation and ornation and training of the value of Glamer gain a town and today contract.						
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

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport

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.

Ensure a range of uses within retail centres

The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Avoid out-of-town retail development

The policy does not influence the location of development and therefore does not relate to this aim.

Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes

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.

Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

0	0	0	Н
0	0	0	M
0	0	0	M
0	0	0	Н
0	0	0	Н
	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

CSP7: RETAILING				
The vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale's town, district and village retail centres will be protected and enhanced, ensured the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale's town, district and village retail centres will be protected and enhanced, ensured the vitality of the vita	ring that new retail o	development proposi	als are of an app	ropriate scale and
type consistent with the role, character and function of each centre.	<u>,                                      </u>			•
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment			Level of
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Certainty
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
<b>Commentary</b> Generally the lack of local facilities (including retailing) is an issue in the Vale of Glamorgan particularly in the more rural parts. A	Ithough this policy r	elates to the develor	ment of retail fa	cilities it is relevan
only where proposals for development have been made and does not determine levels of provision and the type of retail provide	d.	ciates to the acverop	ment of retail to	ciitics, it is reievar
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	Н
Commentary				
Generally there is an opportunity to ensure that all new retail development is appropriately developed to be easily accessible by	all. Building Regulat	ions and design star	ndards would as:	sist 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
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATE Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0 OLIC	0	0	M
Commentary		U		101
There is no direct relationship between this policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
There is no direct readients up setween this policy and the direct this on objective.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	Н
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	Н
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				
enhanced would in turn maintain community spirit by encouraging local distinctiveness. The policy, however does not have a signif	ficant bearing	on all the aims un	der 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	Н
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	Н
Commentary				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)				
There is an opportunity to promote the conversion of existing buildings, particularly within centres that have vacant units e.g. Barry	l .			
Provide and promote recycling facilities.				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
A seld londfill of conde				
Avoid landfill of waste				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently. Retain greenfield land	7	?	7	
<u> </u>	?	?	?	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	0	0	0	M
landscape value				

# Commentary

Retain reenfield 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.	+	++	++	Н	
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	M	
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	Н	

#### 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	

## Commentary

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

There is no clear, direct link between the policy and this aim.

Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)

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.

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.

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.

Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.

The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.

Provide adequate green spaces.

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.

Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

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 herita	ige and	historic environments			+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan			?	?	?	L			

# Commentary

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

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.

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

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.

0	_		
U	0	0	M
0	0	0	Н
0	0	0	M
0	0	0	M
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

#### Commentary

There is no direct link between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.

13. To provide for a diverse rang	e of	local job	opportunities.

Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	Н
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	Н
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	Н

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	Н		
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	?	?	?	M		
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	Н		
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

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport

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.

# Ensure a range of uses within retail centres

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.

# Avoid out-of-town retail development

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.

# Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes

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

# Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres

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	Н
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

## 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:

- 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		
	Short Term	Medium	Long	Certainty	
		Term	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.	
<b>∠</b> .	. I O IIIaii ilaiii,	promote and emiance the range of local facilities.	

2. To maintain, promote and emilance 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

## Commentary

Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan

Through the provision of employment, existing facilities are maintained and enhance while new ones can be provided. The policy therefore supports this aim.

The policy has no direct influence on the provision of local facilities.

Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users

Through the provision of employment, existing facilities are maintained and enhance 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.

6. 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

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.

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.

# Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

Depending on the location of employment sites, the policy may support this aim...

# 5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.

1 ····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
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	Н

#### 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.

The state of the s				
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	Н
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

#### Commentary

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

Provision of employment opportunities within the Vale of Glamorgan would encourage people to work locally thereby reducing transport related carbon emissions.

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

The policy has no direct influence on the achievement of this aim.

Promote renewable energy generation

There is no direct link between the policy and this aim.

Protect and promote carbon sinks The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.

Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains

The policy does not specifically refer to the location of employment in flood plains and therefore has no direct bearing on this aim.

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

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 M  Provide and promote recycling facilities	77 To Time Tractor				
Dravido and promoto recycling facilities	Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste 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

Retain greenfield land

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.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use

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.

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context

Preference for mixed-use development may assist in delivering high density developments and would also overall sustainability benefits.

Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value

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).

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

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources.

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.

### Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.

The effects of the provision of employment opportunities on water resources are dependent on the siting and type of employment. Where new development will being 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.

### Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.

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.

# Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

Any impacts on cultural heritage and archaeology should be addressed through environmental impact assessment where new development is proposed or other policy particularly CSP9.

# 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.	?	?	?	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

## Commentary

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

Development for employment purposes needs to be sensitive to historic environments particularly in Conservation Areas.

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

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	0	0	0	M
of way)				

# Commentary

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes

The accessibility of employment land is dependent on location. Travel to new developments would be governed by CSP 5 and CSP 10

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)

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.

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

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	++	++	++	Н	
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	+	++	++	Н	

# 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	Н
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	++	++	++	Н
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	Н
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

## 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	
	Short Term	Medium	Long Term	Certainty	
		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	Н	
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	Н	

AFFENDIX 5. SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FLAN STRATEGIC F						
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M		
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	Н		
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	Н		
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	Н		
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M		
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	Н		
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	Н		
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	Н		
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	Н		
Commentary						
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)						
The transportation of extracted minerals has implications for the emission of greenhouse gases. Mineral extraction also generates dust. E	Efforts would need	to be made to mir	nimise these effe	ects.		
Consideration can be given to the location of processing plants in proximity to existing reserves.						
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)						
The extraction of minerals is highly energy consuming and therefore emphasis need to be given to promoting the use of secondary mater	rials, 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)	+	++	++	Н		
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	+	+	+	M		
Avoid landfill of waste	+	++	++	M		

# Commentary

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)

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.

Provide and promote recycling facilities.

The policy is likely to promote the use of recycling facilities.

Avoid landfill of waste

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.
----	--------	------	-------------	-----	--------------

e. To use fails effectively and efficiently.	s. To use failu 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	Н
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape	0	0	0	M
value				

# Commentary

Retain greenfield land

The policy does not directly influence this aim.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use

There is an opportunity to develop land used for mineral extraction once it has become disused in the long term.

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context.

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be subject to EIA at project level.

To protect and enhance the built and natural environment

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil	-	-	-	Н
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	Н

# Commentary

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.

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.

Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.

The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.

All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be subject to EIA at project level.

Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

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.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

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	Н	
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	Н	
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	M	
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	Н	
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M	
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	Н	

# Commentary

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.

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	Н

# Commentary

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

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

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

l	12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
ſ	Encure now development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes

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	Н
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	0	0	0	M
rights of way)				

#### Commentary

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes

All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and therefore no new infrastructure will be required.

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)

The policy does not have direct bearing on this aim.

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

As above, wherever possible, a range of transport modes need to be explored for the movement of people and minerals to and from sites.

Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

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.

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

13. To provide for a diverse range or local job opportunities.					
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	M	
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	Н	
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

Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses

Mineral extraction offers employment opportunities and therefore safeguarding reserves, safeguards potential employment opportunities.

Support a culture of entrepreneurship

The policy has no bearing on the aim.

Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes

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.

Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs

The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

1/1 To maintain and onhan	ca tha vitality	and viahi	ility of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.
14. TO IIIaii ilaiii and ciiilaii	ce the vitality	ana viabi	mility of the vale of Glaffiorgan 3 town, district and local certifes.

14. To maintain and emilance 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	Н
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	Н
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	Н

ATTEMBRY 3. 3A MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GEAMORGAN EOGAE DEVELOT MENT I EAN STRATER	JIC I OLICILI			
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	Н
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	Н
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

Promote local economic growth through tourism

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes

The policy has not bearing on this aim.

Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim...

Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

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,
- Favouring opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites of national and local nature conservation interest

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of I	Level of			
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Certainty	
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	

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# APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

# Commentary

Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure

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.

Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

# Provide affordable housing

Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development, it does not directly support the provision of affordable housing.

Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations

Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities

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

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#### Commentary

There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this objective.

3. To maintain and improve access for all.

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

Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community

This policy has no direct bearing on access within the Vale of Glamorgan.

Improve public perception of access

The policy does not directly influence the public's perception of access.

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment

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.

Promote 'life-time' homes

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

## Commentary

Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.

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.

### Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

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.

Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	++	Н
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)	+	++	++	Н
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design )	+	+	++	Н

#### Commentary

Reduce the fear of crime

Improved quality in the built environment reduces the fear of crime. The policy therefore supports this aim.

# Provide community facilities

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)

The policy promotes design that reinforces the local character of settlements thereby encouraging, promoting and maintaining local distinctiveness.

Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)

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	Н
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	Н
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	Н
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	M

# Commentary

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

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

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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

# Commentary

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)

The policy would encourage the reuse of existing buildings in an effort to maintain and reinforce local character.

Provide and promote recycling facilities.

The policy does not directly influence this aim.

Avoid landfill of waste

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.

6. 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	++	++	++	Н
landscape value				

#### Commentary

Retain greenfield land

The protection of the natural environment and creation of designated sites will assist in efforts to retain undeveloped land.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use

The policy does not specifically refer to the reuse of previously developed land although it is addressed though CSP1. However, this can be an integral element to reinforcing local character

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context In promoting high quality design the policy supports this aim.

Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value

The policy protects the natural environment through creation, protection and enhancement of designated sites and therefore protects the countryside from inappropriate 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.	+	+	+	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	+	+	+	М
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	++	++	Н
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	Н
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	M

# 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 an 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 doe 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

#### 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	++	++	++	Н
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	Н

# 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	Н
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	?	?	?	L
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	?	?	?	L
rights of way)				

# Commentary

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes

The policy does not influence the location of development and therefore has no bearing on this aim.

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)

Although not specifically, the policy may assist this aim though ensuing that the design of new housing takes homeworking into consideration and makes provision for this where possible.

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

The policy has no bearing on this aim.

*Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways,* pedestrian provision, public rights of way) 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.

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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 centre	es.					
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		

## 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.

10. 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					
	Short Term	Medium	Long Term	Certainty		
		Term				
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.						
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	Н		
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	Н		
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	Н		
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	Н		

# 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	?	?	?	
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	?	?	?	L

#### Commentary

Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan

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.

Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible

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.

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

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.

o. To maintain and improve access for an						
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		

### 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

or to maintain protoct and orinance community some					
	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.

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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	Н
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	Н
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

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) and Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

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.

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

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	Н
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	Н

#### 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.

or to use failure encourory and emoleraly.				
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	?	?	?	L
landscape value				

#### Commentary

Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value

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.

Retain reenfield 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. 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

#### Commentary

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.

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.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.

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

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

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.

#### Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.

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.

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions, Provide adequate green spaces and Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

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.

Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)

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 quali	ty and character of the Vale of	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

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments

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.

Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan

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.

	4				
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	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,	++	++	?	Н
public rights of way)				

#### Commentary

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

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.

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). This policy is likely to have no effect on these sustainability aims.

Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

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.
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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

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport

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.

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

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

Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).

#### Commentary

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes

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.

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).

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.

### 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:

- Atlantic Trading Estate
- The operational Port of Barry Docks

Proposals for additional waste management facilities will be favoured where they are located either:

- 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 o	Assessment of Effects		Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium	Long Term	
		Term		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	Н
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	Н
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	Н
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	Н
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	Н

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	Н	
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	Н	
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	Н	
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	Н	
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					
4. To minimize the equation and manage the effects of climate change.					
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.			10	- 11	
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	Н	
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

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)

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.

Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim...

Promote renewable energy generation

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.

Protect and promote carbon sinks There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains

The policy does not make reference to the location of waste facilities in flood plains.

Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

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

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)

The policy has some scope to promote the use of secondary resources through the reuse of existing sites and buildings.

# Provide and promote recycling facilities.

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.

#### Avoid landfill of waste

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.

6. To use failu 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	+/-	+/-	+/-	M
landscape value				

#### Commentary

Retain greenfield land

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.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use

The policy has no direct bearing on the aim.

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context

There is no 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 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.

7. 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	Н	

### 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.

#### APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

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	Н
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	Н
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	Н
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	Н
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	0	0	0	M
rights of way)				
Commontary				•

#### Commentary

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes

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.

Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)

The policy does not have significant bearing on the aim...

Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means

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.

Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)

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

Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses

Waste facilities are considered B2 or B8 use classes and therefore by favouring their location on employment land, the policy supports this aim.

#### Support a culture of entrepreneurship

The policy has no significant bearing on the aim

#### Ensure employment sites are promoted in accessible locations

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.

#### Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs

There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

#### Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification

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.

ı	<ol><li>To maintain and enhance the vital</li></ol>	ty and viability of the Vale of Glamo	rgan's town, district and local centres.

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	Н
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	Н
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	Н
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	Н
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	Н

#### Commentary

There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.

#### 15. To promote appropriate tourism.

13. To promote appropriate tourism.					
	Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	Н
	Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	Н
	Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	Н
	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

Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)

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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House builder Representor

Page 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 Llandow ......there is already an existing employment base which requires an improved transport network ....would 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

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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 (options1, 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

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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.

Rep No: 492/33/ISA/1

Professional bodies Representor

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

Rep No: 2231/92/ISA/1

Statutory Consultees Representor

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.

Rep No: 2318/35/ISA/1

Statutory Consultees Representor

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 Llancarfan (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 Quinnquennial 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

Rep No: 2318/35/ISA/1

Statutory Consultees Representor

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.

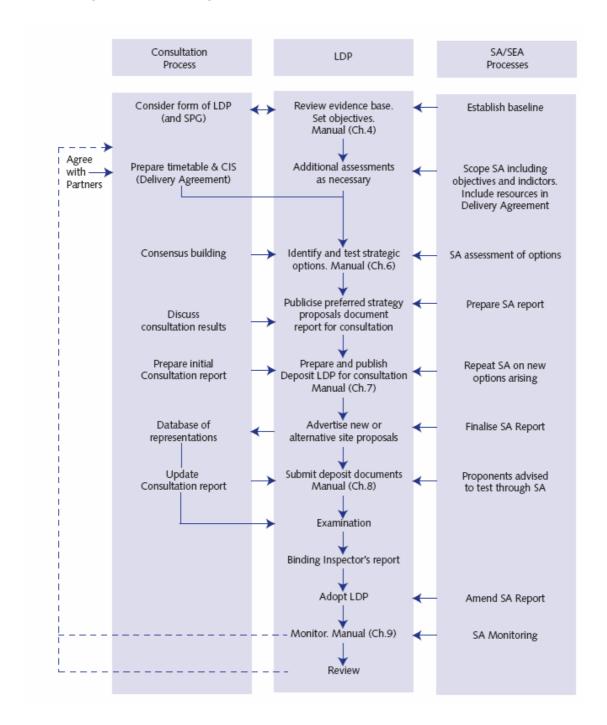


Figure 1: Main stages of the LDP and SA Processes (Source: LDP Manual, June 2006)



- 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 indentifies 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 selfcontainment
  - **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)<sup>1</sup>.
  - 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 stage<sup>2</sup> 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 2006<sup>3</sup>. 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 2007<sup>4</sup>. This report outlines the findings of the appraisal of the 10 options set out above and provides recommendations for the LDP strategy.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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 <a href="http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning">http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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 sincs

#### 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 guidance<sup>5</sup> 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

    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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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 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.<sup>6</sup>

#### 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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 Rhoose (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 Rhoose, 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.

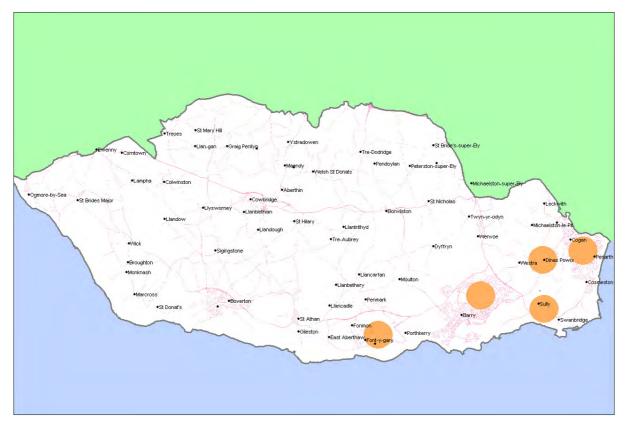


Figure 2: Indicative Illustration of Option 1



#### **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).

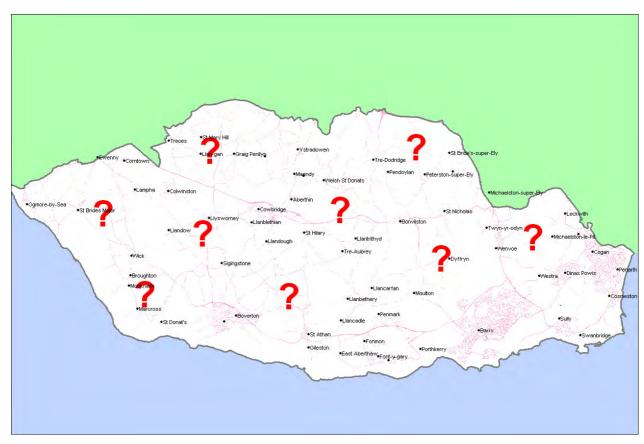


Figure 6: Indicative Illustration of Option 4

#### **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.

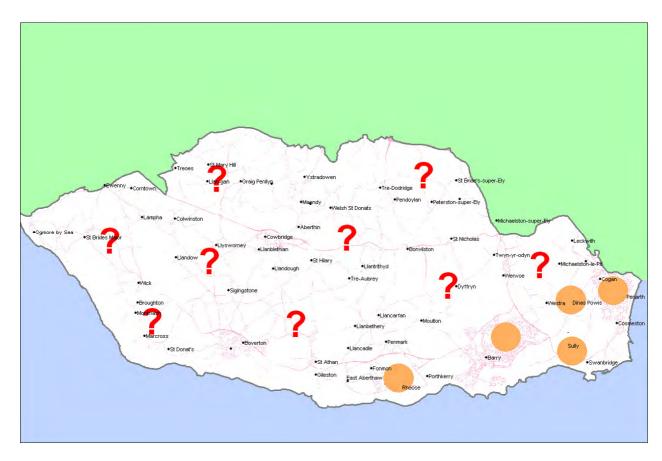


Figure 8: Indicative Illustration of Option 6

#### **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.

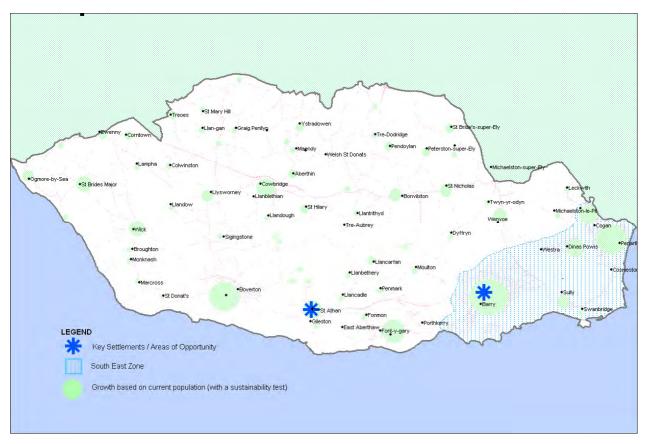


Figure 9: Indicative Illustration of Option 7



#### **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.

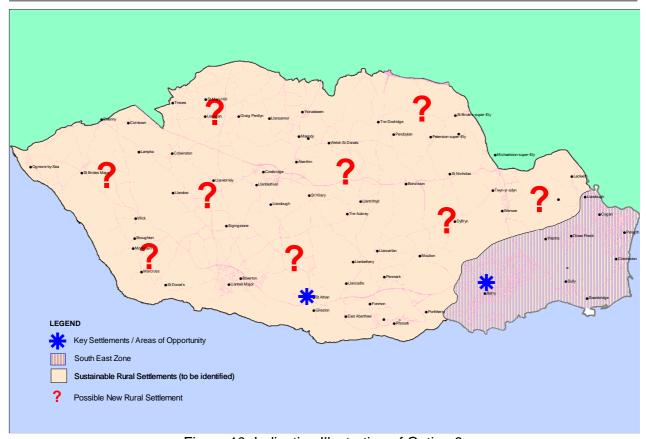


Figure 10: Indicative Illustration of Option 8

#### **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 Ogmore-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.

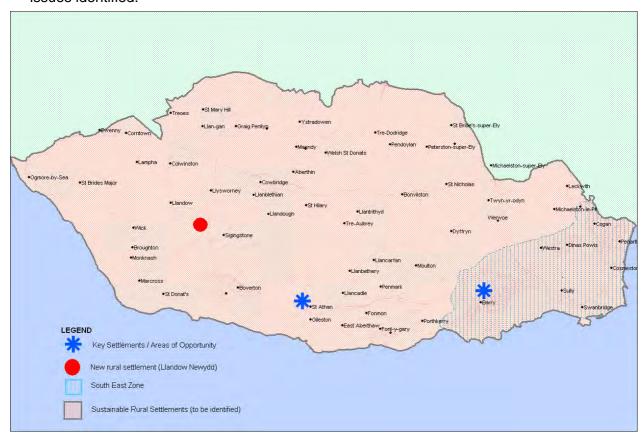


Figure 11: Indicative Illustration of Option 8a



#### **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.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	Develop policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings, including landscape features historic
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	environments and conservation areas
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	concentratir	Maximising the pag growth in Barry y and Rhoose (curre	y, Penarth, Dinas	opportunities bas	ersal of housing ed on the current p it a sustainability tes	opulation of each	Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			
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	
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	rural areas (	gher growth in the lar e.g. Llantwit Major, C ose and potentially ot	owbridge, St.	Option 4: A rural ne sustainable self – c	ew settlement able to ontainment.	promote	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	
SA 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	++	+	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	potential of Penarth, Dir UDP strateg	ption 1 and Option 4, and concentrating nas Powys, Sully and y) as well as develo to promote su	growth in Barry, Rhoose (current ping a new rural	development opportant opportunity. Oth accommodate		d the South East key development settlements to and associated	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	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	

Append	lix 9
Local Development	Cynllun Datblygu
Flat	

LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	combined): ( the South Ea opportunity. rural settlem	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	Spatial		Trans-boundary										
OBJECTIVE	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)

Perfo	rmance								
++	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: Ma	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).												
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	e the opportur	nity for people to	meet their l	nousing needs	S.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?									
	Urban SE	Urban SE Rural Vale Trans- Short Medium Long term boundary term term												
Performance	++	+/-	0	+	+	?								
Commentary	main towns of for limited sm  Therefore the lesser extent dwellings, the Local Housin development opportunities to medium te  However foci	Strategic Option 1 is effectively the current Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan (1996-2011) which to 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.  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.  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.												
Mitigation	development period would expansion of	s to meet the r require securion settlement bo	needs identified w ng a high percent undaries within tl	ithin the Loc age of afford ne 28 smalle	al Housing Ma able housing or r settlements	rket Assessmer In new allocated Would facilitate	DP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing nt. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan d sites which may not be financially viable. Alternatively, the consideration of the further growth, but this could lead to increased commuting and a dispersal of within rural areas.							

	What is the n	and enhance the range of local facilities.  What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?													
Danfannanaa	·				1	1	Т								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term									
			boundary	term	term		4								
	+	+ +/- 0 +/- +/- +/- +/- Locating development within the larger populated settlements will provide opportunities to secure new and enhanced community and recreation facilities as well as larger													
Commentary	catchment ar facilities in ur appropriate for Since there we areas would the key stake	reas that would ban areas whe acilities are ava will be limited do benefit less thre cholder worksho	support the provi- re local communi- illable. evelopment oppor- ough this option, v	sion of new ficies are likely tunities within where a signiful by deprivati	acilities that hat to use them. If the smaller ruficant need for on indices. The	uve the potential Furthermore, the ural settlements improved transe Wales Index o	I to serve a we delivery of he that would of port access a	vide area. Therefor housing in urban ce otherwise contribute and an increase in t	re this option wou entres will ensure e towards the prov the provision of lo	eation facilities as well as large ld lead to increased provision o that development occurs where ision of new local facilities, rura cal facilities was identified at ervices) indicates that services					
Mitigation	level of facilit planning obli- elsewhere co The use of processes where boundaries w	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.  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.													
3. To maintain and i	improvo accoss fo	or all													
J. 10 maintain and			of the option on e	ach S A Obio	activo?										
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term		<u> </u>							
renomiance	Olbali SL	itulai vale	boundary	term	term	Long term									
		,				,	-								
	+	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	<u> </u>								
		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.													
Commentary	realised in th	e urban centres	s to the south eas	t and Rhoose			lt environmen	nt. However under							

4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	0	0	?	+	+			
Commentary	opportunity to	o address depr		generation ir	n Barry and oth	ner settlement	s. Multiple de	elsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. The option therefore preprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isc	
Mitigation	Ensuring tha	t employment c	pportunities are p	rovided withi	n close proxim	ity to areas of	deprivation w	vill assist in meeting the SA objective	
5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance	community sp	irit.						
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+/-	0	?	?	+			
Commentary	focuses deve	elopment in urb rd rural settlem	an settlements, be	enefits will be	realised main	ly in urban are	as and not in	vide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As rural communities. However, it should be noted that the op impact on community spirit, and therefore could have a new	otion would
Mitigation	Policies for e	nsuring new de	evelopment is integrated a positive co				s the provisio	on of new community facilities ,improved employment oppor	rtunities

	\\\/\ \_\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	•	of climate chang		!! O									
	·		of the option on e			1								
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
Performance	+	0	?	-	?	+/-								
Commentary	contribute to result in incre Depending o particularly ir	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 we contribute towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The option also offers some protection of green sincs. However, new development will initial result in increased energy use during construction.  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 ris 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.												
Mitigation	Similarly the energy consult for Sustainab	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.  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 the development would not take place in undeveloped coastal areas.												
7. To minimise waste		e site ussessiii	ioni wiii diso dasis	t iii tiio ideiit	incation of some	ntive locations c	na mororo	re provides i	or arr cromen	or magation.				
		redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obie	ective?									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
Commentary	Regional Wa locations for	ste Plan and the new regional w	t is the same for ne Landfill Directiv aste management evelopment could	ve limits the l t facilities. Co	evels of waste onsequently, th	going to landfill is option would	. Similarly, inherently	National Pla make a posit	nning Guidar	nce will requir on to reducing	e the plan to ic waste arisings	lentify preferred		
Mitigation	Ensure that t	he plan include	s a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recycl	ing facilities wit	nin new de	velopments,	and promote	the sensitive	reuse of existir	g buildings.		

8. To use land effe	ctively and efficier	ntly.									,	
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	+	0	+	+	+/-						
Commentary	vacant buildi	ngs available. I		has significa	nt amounts of	brownfield land	that can be	re-developed. Ther		that have brownfield nowever, that develop		
Mitigation	mixed use de	evelopments.		romote the re	euse of brownf	ield sites over g	reenfield sit	tes; encourage high	density developm	ent and where approp	riate	
9. To protect and e	enhance the built a	nd natural env	/ironment.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	?						
Commentary	design and s countryside f It is becomin areas. Further are SSSIs th	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.  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.										
Mitigation	location of de	evelopment par	ticularly where thi	s is in close <sub>l</sub>	proximity to na	ture designatior	ns will need		the candidate site	y to the built environm assessment stage. V nditions/obligations.		

10. To provide a hig	gh quality environ	ment within al	l new developme	nts.			
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?		
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	0	0	+	+/-	+	
Commentary	set out minim		ndards. Developm				relopment is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would s such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for
Mitigation							o ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.
11. To protect, enh	ance and promote	the quality ar	d character of th	e Vale of GI	lamorgan's cu	Iture and herit	age.
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?		
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+	0	+	+	+	
Commentary	Growth will p development these assets	areas and and provide opportu t may offer the t. In the rural V	ient monuments, varities in urban are opportunity to en	which sensiti eas to impro hance and p n is limited, i	ive developmer ve the quality or promote the quality is assumed the	nt could protect of cultural and hality of the culti	n the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings and enhance.  historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new ural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to g cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of
Mitigation		icies for the pro					to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment. ensure that the positive contribution that this option has on the SA objective will
	The candidat	te site assessm	nent will also assis	t in the ident	ification of sens	sitive locations a	and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.

12. To reduce the n	eed to travel and	enable the use	of more sustain	able modes	of transport.								
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	-						
	+	-		+	+/-	-		access to services as well as to ne					
Commentary	settlements isolation of considered t Scoping Rep However the highway link	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).  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.											
Mitigation  13. To provide for a	that the leve Regional Tra	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	<u> </u>		of the option on e	ach S A Ohia	active?								
		-	·			1 , ,	1						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	++	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+	-						
Commentary	Existing employment areas and employment land allocations within the Adopted UDP are located primarily within Barry, Penarth and Rhoose, 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.												
Mitigation	In progressi	ng this approach	there is the pote	ntial to reduc	e the need for	a proportion of	the population	to commute outside the authority for	or employment purposes.				
wiiugation	The option opportunities also be cons	s. Similarİy, poli	al to meet local cies for enhancin	employment ig rural empl	opportunities oyment throug	providing the h rural diversif	plan includes ication, conver	intervention measures that will util sion of rural buildings for business	lise existing employment land use and homeworking should				

14. To maintain and			,			t and local cer	ntres.						
	What is the p	oredicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+	+	?	+	+	+							
Commentary	of services v attractive to community a	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	Similarly the		policies that prom mall rural facilities						nd viability of	existing retail cer	ntres will be required		
15. To promote app	· .												
	What is the	predicted effect	t of the option on $\epsilon$	each S.A Obj	jective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		•					
	+	++	0	+	+	+							
Commentary			could provide opposite opposit								rgest tourist attraction		
Mitigation	In support of	f this objective,	the plan should in	nclude policie	es that promote	appropriate to	ırism developı	ment within b	oth urban and i	rural areas.			

0Perf	0Performance								
++	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. D	Option 2a. Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).												
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.  What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?												
	What is the p													
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	-								
Commentary	the areas wh	nere need is th ement populati	e greatest. For ex	xample, Barr e does not g	y has the high live an accurat	est level of affore e indication of	ordable hou	tely that the level of new housing in each settlement will be using need (Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Market Asing need. Without a sustainability test, housing may be	Assessment).					
Mitigation  2. To maintain, prom	affordable an	id general market on a site by s	ket housing could I site basis. In areas	be delivered	to meet the nee	eds of each set	tlement, i.e.	cy measures that would ensure that the appropriate levels e. a range of site thresholds and affordable housing targets of unrealistically high site targets.	of s would					
2. To maintain, prom			of the option on ea	ach S A Obie	ective?									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
	?	-	0	+/-	+/-	-								
Commentary	development populations, (Geographica In those settl	will occur in s the level of de al access to se ements that ha	ettlements that do velopment would vices) indicates the very a good range of	not have the be comparanat services a of local faciliti	e facilities to m ble, and theref are less access les (e.g. Barry a	eet the needs ore it would be ible in rural part and Penarth), n	of the local difficult to ts of the Val ew develop	facilities to support the planned housing. It is therefore population. Also given that some of the rural settlement is secure new local facilities. The Wales Index of Multiple ale of Glamorgan than in urban areas.  Someonet may ensure that these are maintained and well-used ure on existing facilities may not increase significantly in	ts have small e Deprivation ed. However,					
Mitigation	Whilst there		o set policies to se port contributions			planning obliga	tions it is lik	kely that these would be limited in the rural vale where lev	els of					

3. To maintain and	improve access for	or all.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	?	?	0	+	+	+					
Commentary	Increased de	evelopment pre	esents an opportur	nity for sensit	ive locational d	esign to ensu	e that devel	lopments are loc	ated in accessib	le locations.	
Mitigation	0 .	es within the LI	DP and Building R	egulations w	ould provide th	e key mitigation	n tool for all	l development.			
4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	+	+	0	?	+	+					unities will be focused
Mitigation	enhance faci Ensuring tha scale rural er	lities through p t employment o mployment wou	lanning conditions opportunities are p uld also assist rura	and S106 agrovided withi	greements.						ers the opportunity to
5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance	community sp	oirit.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	+	+/-	0	?	+/-	+/-					
Commentary	provision of	new housing o		could result	t in developme	nt impacting of					ar of crime. However enhance community
Mitigation	Policies for e	nsuring new de		grated into ex	kisting commur	nities as well a	s the provision	on of new comm	unity facilities ,i	mproved employ	ment opportunities

	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obie	ective?					
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term				
	Orban SE	raidi valo	boundary	term	term	Long term				
Performance										
	+	-		0	-	-				
Commentary	development less accessib centres would Development	in rural areas le in rural parts d be lost.	where access to s of the Vale of Gl esult in increased	services is li amorgan tha	mited. The Wa n in urban area	les Index of Mu as. Therefore ar	ultiple Depr ny advance	rivation (Geographical a ment made in reducing	or travel as the proposal work ccess to services) indicates the need to travel in the bet uildings can help reduce o	s that services ar ter serviced urba
	areas may be Powys, Barry	e affected by fu , Llandow and	ıture sea level ris Pendoylan amonç	e particularly gst others are	in the low lyir also at risk of	g estuarine are fluvial flooding.	as around	Ogmore-by-Sea, Aberth	elopment. Additionally deve naw, Barry and Penarth. Pa	rts of Sully, Dina:
Mitigation	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.  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.									
	The candidate	e site assessin	CHI WIII diso dssis	i iii tiie ideiiti	ilication of sens	ntive locations a	ind therefor	re provides for an eleme	ant of mingation.	
7. To minimise was	te.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term				
	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-				
Commentary	Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glam	nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, the incr	and the Landfill regional waste m	Directive lim anagement f of the popula	nits the levels of acilities. Whilst tion would place	of waste going to the options wo se pressure on t	to landfill. So ould therefo the delivery	Similarly, National Planr ore make a positive con	ed will be the same. Howev ning Guidance will require the tribution to reducing waste Development could also res	he plan to identify arisings within the
Mitigation	Ensure that the	ne plan include	s a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recyc	ing facilities with	nin new dev	velopments, and promot	te the sensitive reuse of exis	sting buildings.

8. To use land effect	ctively and efficien	ıtly.											
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-							
Commentary	challenging. development	Also this is lik encroaching o	ely to require the	e extension cape areas a	of rural settler	ment boundarie	s to ensure	Barry. However, achieving this we that their existing character is so no would however present the oppo	afeguarded, which could lead to				
Mitigation	settlements v	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 e	nhance the built a	nd natural env	ironment.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	improve or en The natural eand heritage Rhoose, Barr	nhance the qua environment in a . A number of in ry and Sully are	lity of the built envand around settler rural settlements a located in close p	vironment thr ments is likely are located in proximity to the	ough regenera y to be adverse n special lands he coastline, w	tion and the inte ely affected as c cape areas, the here growth and	egration of n levelopment e character d developme	settlement boundaries. Development within urban centroller that affect biodiversity, landscape, of which may be negatively affected ent may affect the coastal environment.	es. soil function, water resource used by development. Furthermore,				
Mitigation	However, the The location Where this r conditions/ob	affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.  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 are The location of development (particularly where this is in close proximity to nature designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment state Where this may have an impact on landscape and nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through plann 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 hig	gh quality environ	ment within al	I new developme	nts.					-
	What is the p	oredicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
Performance	+	?	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary								is carried out at project level. Developm overall environmental improvements.	nent may result in the
Mitigation	The adoption built environ		olicies that promote	e good desig	n and respect r	rural and urban	settings will be	e required to ensure that development contri	ibutes positively to the
11. To protect, enh	ance and promote	the quality ar	nd character of th	e Vale of Gl	amorgan's cu	Iture and herita	age.		
	What is the p	oredicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term			
			boundary	term	term				
	+/-	-	0	+/-	_+/-	+/-			
Commentary	buildings, co improve the and promote	onservation are quality of cultu the quality of t	as and ancient mo ral and historic en	onuments, w vironments, environmen	hich sensitive particularly wit there is the r	development co h regard to hist	ould enhance a oric buildings.	e of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there a and promote. Growth will provide opportur Although new development may offer the ent may harm these assets. There are herita	nities in urban areas to opportunity to enhance
Mitigation	The adoption built environ		olicies that promot	e good desig	n and respect	rural and urban	settings will be	e required to ensure that development contr	ibutes positively to the
	The candida	te site assessn	nent will also assis	t in the identi	ification of sens	sitive locations	and therefore p	provides for an element of mitigation.	

12. To reduce the n	need to travel and e	nable the use	of more sustain	able modes	of transport.				
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obj	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+		0	0	-	i			
Commentary	transport and via the Cardil services and transport sen be provided v	I also reducing ff-Bridgend rail facilities. As h vices or local fa vithin the local	pressure on strateservice. In the ruing lighlighted above the acilities. For both the pressure of the pressure	tegic highwa ral vale, the c the level of d urban and ru in the LDP S	ys at peak time effect would be levelopment for ral areas, there Sustainability Ap	es. Most urban an increase in recast in the sr is the potentia opraisal Draft S	settlements ar private transponaller rural sett I for the majorit	d to travel by car, resulting in the use e accessible by existing national publ ort as a result of an increased populat tlements is unlikely to be of a scale the ty of residents to work away as the job, February 2007). In larger centres, he	ic transport links, particularly ion that have poor access to at would support new public is they require are unlikely to
Mitigation  13. To provide for a	transport. Ac	cordingly there	exists a conflict b					uccess of the plan in promoting the upy not be sufficiently mitigated against.	use of sustainable modes o
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obj	ective?				
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
Performance	+/-	_	0	+	_	_			
Commentary	Development some large e opportunities	mployers to sn that can be pr	naller settlements	due to there tlements. O	not being appr	opriate sites fo	r large scale in	th, where unemployment is an issue. I dustrial developments. This therefore reased (though not significantly) the ra	limits the range of job
Mitigation	rural areas a for new empl	nd fewer larger oyment sites a	employments site	es in the areast in Barry. T	as of higher po herefore this st	pulation number rategy option v	ers. However, t vould result in a	itigation measures would require sma he Council's employment land strateg a mismatch between supply and dema	y has identified that demand

	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	++	++	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	is an opport and overall	unity to make to investment in a	own centres attrac	ctive to local centres shoul	residents that d contribute po	shop outside of	the Vale or us	se out-of-town	retail developme	nts. An increase	ural areas. There in population, jobs ividual rural shops	
Mitigation			policies that prom mall rural services						l viability of exis	ting retail centres	s will be required.	
15. To promote app	propriate tourism.											
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?							
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 the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect tourism assets in those areas particularly within the rural Vale.  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.											

Perfo	rmance
++	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: D	Dispersal of ho	ousing and emplo	yment oppo	ortunities base	ed on the curre	ent popula	ation of each settlen	nent (with a sust	ainability test).	
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	e the opportur	nity for people to	meet their l	housing needs	5.					
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach SA Obje	ctive?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Performance	++	++	0	+	+	+/-					
Commentary	settlements in	n need of hous		ose in the ru						he increase in populat itional housing may be	
	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 ho settlement would address local housing needs. In Barry for example, the level of affordable housing need is greatest (Vale of Glamorgan Local Ho Assessment).  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 housin diminish due to the way that development would be apportioned to each settlement.									amorgan Local Housi	ing Market
Mitigation	Setting site s	pecific threshol	ds for affordable h	nousing woul	d assist in mee	ting the SA obje	ective, hov as result o	wever it may require the street of the approach for all the same approach for all the street of the same approach for all the same approach approach for all the same approach appr	ne setting of unre ocating sites unde	alistic affordable houser this option.	sing
2. To maintain, pror	note and enhance	the range of	local facilities.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach SA Obje	ctive?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	+	+/-	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			ensuring that appl meeting this obje		munity facilities	are provided a	s part of a	ny new development,	and that existing	community facilities a	ire

3. To maintain and			6.1					T	
			of the option on ea		1	1			
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary			ified as being sust aller rural settleme		result in a grea	iter proportion	of the popul	lation having improved access to facilities and s	services. However thi
Mitigation	Design polici	es within the LI	OP and Building re	gulations wo	ould provide the	e key mitigatio	n tool for all o	development.	
4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach SA Obje	ctive?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	-	0	+	+	+		ces, leisure facilities, schools etc. to support ac	
Mitigation		t employment c	dependent upon t	3.	'	•		ious locations.  ed within close proximity to areas of deprivation	will assist in meeting
	,								
5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance	community sp	irit.						
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach SA Obje	ctive?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+	0	+	+	+			
Commentary	It would be e	xpected that ne	ew developments v	would be des	signed to enhar	nce community	spirit throug	gh local distinctiveness and reduce the fear of cr	rime.
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 manag	ge the effects	of climate change	e.							
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach SA Obje	ctive?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		·			
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary	Development requirements  Issues relatir parts of Sully	t will initially ro of new building ng to developm or, Dinas Powys	gs. ent in floodplains	d energy uso and effects and Pendoyla	e during const on green sincs an amongst oth	ruction. The do	evelopmen dent upon of fluvial fl	nt of energy efficient the specific local looding. Additional	cient buildings tion of develop ally developme	can help reduc	nnsport.  ce operational energy  t should be noted that as may be affected by
Mitigation	Policies for the further enhand In terms of countries that developed	of settlements ne provision or nce this option. pastal flooding, ment would not		range of loca ew facilities, ate change developed coa	energy efficier on coastal settle astal areas.	ervices and faci it buildings and ements are unc	encouragion	d therefore providing mixed use developments	le a level of mit velopments with the locational p	igation. nin the settlemen	this option the  Ints identified would  Ints identified would  Ints identified would
7. To minimise was	 te										
7. 10 mmm3e was		redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach SA Obje	ctive?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Commentary	Regional Wa	ste Plan and the new regional v	ne Landfill Directiv	e limits the l	evels of waste	going to landfill	. Similarly,	, National Plannii	ng Guidance w	ill require the pla	the South East Wales an to identify preferred uction material in both
Mitigation	Ensure that the	he plan include	s a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recycl	ing facilities wit	hin new de	evelopments, and	promotes the	sensitive reuse o	of existing buildings.

8. To use land effect	ctively and efficier	ıtly.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ctive?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-						
Commentary	wherever pos within settler	ssible to ensure nent boundarie:	e that the countrys s and the impact i	side is protec new develop	cted from inapp ment on availa	propriate developments  ble land would	opment. Hov	ent in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up are owever, this will depend upon the availability of land for development he character of the settlement. The option presents an opportunity				
Mitigation	Policies enco settlements v	encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.  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 er	nhance the built a	nd natural env	ironment.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach SA Objec	ctive?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-						
Commentary	to improve o urban settlen water resour development	r enhance the nents. The natu ce use and he . Furthermore,	quality of the buil ral environment in eritage. A numbe Rhoose, Barry an	t environmer and around of rural se d Sully are lo	at through rege settlements is ttlements are acated in close	eneration and t likely to be adv located in spe proximity to th	ne integration versely affect ricial landscare de coastline,	in settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunation of development within surrounding uses particularly in the largested as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil functions cape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected where growth and development may affect the coastal environmes Severn Estuary SAC.				

10. To provide a hi					-1!0						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	of the option on ea			Longtorm					
	UIDAN SE	Rurai Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Performance	++	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary								ent is carried out at ut the Vale of Glamor		Development ma	y result in the
Mitigation	However, the Accordingly,	loss of green the location of this may have	field sites adjoinir development parti	ng existing se icularly wher	ettlements coul e this is in clos	d harm the set e proximity to r	ing and cha nature desigr	e that development racter of some of the nations will need to late ate mitigation measur	e rural settlem be considered	ents, or special land at the candidate s	ndscape areas ite assessmen
11. To protect, enh	•					ture and herita	ige.				
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach SA Obje	ctive?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
			0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary			of historic buildin	ngs, designa	tions and prote	ected monume		ale of Glamorgan. I e and promote. Gro			
Commentary	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote	nservation area quality of cultu the quality of t	of historic building as and ancient mo ral and historic en	ngs, designa onuments, w ovironments, c environmer	tions and prote hich sensitive of particularly with	ected monume development con regard to hist	ould enhance oric building:	ale of Glamorgan. I e and promote. Gro s. Although new dev e insensitive to these	wth will provid elopment may	le opportunities in offer the opportu	urban areas to nity to enhance
Commentary  Mitigation	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote rural areas the to ensure that	nservation area quality of culture the quality of the nat may be affe which this object to development	of historic building as and ancient moral and historic en the cultural/historic cted by new develoctive is supported contributes positive.	ngs, designa conuments, wavironments, cenvironment lopment. dwill be relia	tions and prote hich sensitive of particularly with nt, there is a ris nt on stringent uilt environment	ected monume development con regard to hist k that developed policies that pro	ould enhance oric building: ment may be omote good o	e and promote. Gro s. Although new dev e insensitive to these design. Policies that	wth will provid elopment may assets. There respect rural a	le opportunities in offer the opportune are heritage featured urban settings	urban areas to nity to enhance ures of value in
,	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote rural areas the to ensure that The candidate	nservation area quality of cultur the quality of the nat may be affe which this object development the site assessm	of historic building as and ancient moral and historic en the cultural/historic cted by new develocative is supported contributes positivent will also assis	ngs, designa conuments, wavironments, convironments, convironment lopment. di will be relia wely to the but in the ident	tions and prote hich sensitive of particularly with nt, there is a ris nt on stringent uilt environment ification of sens	ected monume development con regard to hist k that developed policies that pro	ould enhance oric building: ment may be omote good o	e and promote. Gro s. Although new dev e insensitive to these	wth will provid elopment may assets. There respect rural a	le opportunities in offer the opportune are heritage featured urban settings	urban areas to nity to enhance ures of value ir
Mitigation	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote rural areas the to ensure that The candidated to travel and e	nservation area quality of culturathe quality of the pat may be affer which this object development the site assessmenable the use	of historic building as and ancient moral and historic en the cultural/historic cted by new develocative is supported contributes positivent will also assis	ngs, designa conuments, w evironments, coenvironment. dowill be relia wely to the bu t in the ident able modes	tions and prote hich sensitive of particularly with ht, there is a ris nt on stringent will environment ification of sens of transport.	ected monume development con regard to hist k that developed policies that pro- itive locations a	ould enhance oric building: ment may be omote good o	e and promote. Gro s. Although new dev e insensitive to these design. Policies that	wth will provid elopment may assets. There respect rural a	le opportunities in offer the opportune are heritage featured urban settings	urban areas to nity to enhance ures of value ir
Mitigation	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote rural areas the to ensure that The candidated to travel and e	nservation area quality of culturathe quality of the pat may be affer which this object development the site assessmenable the use	of historic building as and ancient moral and historic en the cultural/historic cted by new development will also assisted more sustain.	ngs, designa conuments, wavironments, convironments, convironments downling be relial vely to the but in the ident able modes each SA Objet Short term	tions and prote hich sensitive of particularly with nt, there is a ris ant on stringent uilt environment ification of sens of transport. ective?	ected monume development con regard to hist ik that developed policies that pro- citive locations and Long term	ould enhance oric building: ment may be omote good o	e and promote. Gro s. Although new dev e insensitive to these design. Policies that	wth will provid elopment may assets. There respect rural a	le opportunities in offer the opportune are heritage featured urban settings	urban areas to nity to enhance ures of value ir
Mitigation  12. To reduce the r  Performance	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote rural areas the to ensure that The candidated to travel and e What is the purchase I will be the purchase I wi	nservation area quality of cultur the quality of the nat may be affe which this object to evelopment e site assessmenable the use predicted effect Rural Vale	of historic building as and ancient moral and historic en the cultural/historic etced by new development will also assistent will also assistent of the option on each option opt	ngs, designa bonuments, w avironments, c environment. d will be relia vely to the bu t in the ident able modes each SA Obje Short term	tions and protein thich sensitive of particularly with the tent on stringent will environment of transport.  The tective?  Medium term  +/-	ected monume development con regard to hist k that developed policies that pro- citive locations and Long term	ould enhance oric building ment may be omote good o	e and promote. Gros. Although new develors insensitive to these design. Policies that exprovides for an election	wth will provid elopment may assets. There respect rural a ment of mitigat	le opportunities in offer the opportune are heritage featured and urban settings ion.	urban areas to nity to enhance ures of value ir will be required
Mitigation  12. To reduce the r	There are a buildings, co improve the and promote rural areas the to ensure that the candidated what is the purban SE  The extent to to ensure that the candidated to travel and of the candidated what is the purban SE  Development urban settler provision of residents we possible to purpose the candidated when the candidated w	nservation area quality of culture the quality of t	of historic building as and ancient moral and historic en the cultural/historic cted by new development is supported contributes positive ent will also assistent will also assistent of the option on each option of the option on each of the option on each of the option of the op	ngs, designa onuments, wavironments, cenvironments, cenvironment.  d will be reliated by the but in the idented by able modes each SA Object Short term +/- as Barry and settlement use to do so, and reduce	tions and protein thich sensitive of particularly with the particularly with the particularly with the particularly with the particular of	ected monume development con regard to hist regard to hist k that developed policies that probabilities that	eed to travel ticularly via nt and there kely to be pinced.	e and promote. Gro s. Although new dev e insensitive to these design. Policies that	wth will provide lopment may assets. There assets. There are pectrural ament of mitigate of more sustended are all service, dents to work cal area. In la	te opportunities in offer the opportune are heritage featured and urban settings ion.  Stainable forms of It would be antic locally. However, arger centres, how	urban areas to nity to enhance ures of value in will be required transport. Mosipated that the majority of ever, it may be

	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach SA Obje	ctive?							
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+	+						
Commentary	supply of em may be limite employment identified a h opportunities	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 ther 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 an	d enhance the vital	ity and viability	y of the Vale of (	Glamorgan's	s town, distric	t and local cer	entres.					
	What is the p		of the option on $\epsilon$	ach SA Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+	ale's town, district and local centres that serve both urban and rural areas. Th					
,	and overall i	nvestment in a	number of local	centres shou	uld contribute p	ositively to the	of the Vale or use out-of-town retail developments. An increase in population, jne vitality and viability of the centres. Locating developments where local services are considered to the contract of the vitality and viability of the centres.					
Mitigation	rural settlem  To support t	ents where no c	levelopment is prolicies that prom	oposed woul	d not be suppo	rted. It that would no	not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be requi					
	To support t Similarly the	ents where no c	levelopment is prolicies that prom	oposed woul	d not be suppo	rted. It that would no						
Mitigation 15. To promote app	To support t Similarly the propriate tourism.	ents where no c his objective, p protection of sn	evelopment is proceed of the control	oposed woul ote new reta such as sho	d not be suppo ail developmen ops and pubs sl	rted. It that would no	not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be requi					
15. To promote app	To support to Similarly the propriate tourism.  What is the properties to the proper	ents where no control whis objective, protection of some	levelopment is proposed of the option on e	oposed would note new retains such as shown as how each SA Objections.	d not be supported in development operand pubs sleetive?	rted. It that would no	not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be requi					
15. To promote app	To support to Similarly the propriate tourism.  What is the propriate tourism.	his objective, p protection of sn predicted effect Rural Vale	olicies that promall rural services of the option on e Trans- boundary	oposed would note new retains such as shown as how sach SA Object Short term	d not be supported in development open and pubs sleetive?  Medium term	t that would nould assist the	not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be requi					
15. To promote app	To support to Similarly the propriate tourism.  What is the purpose of the properties of the propertie	his objective, p protection of sn predicted effect Rural Vale	olicies that promall rural services of the option on e Trans- boundary 0	oposed would ote new retains such as shown as Short term +/-	d not be supported all developments and pubs sleetive?  Medium term +/-	t that would no nould assist the Long term	not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be requinose settlements where no development is planned.					
	To support to Similarly the propriate tourism.  What is the purpose of the difference of the differenc	his objective, p protection of sn predicted effect Rural Vale ? spersed nature	olicies that promall rural services of the option on e Transboundary  of development hay enhance or in	oposed would note new retains such as shown as shown as Short term the street with the street	d not be supported and pubs sleetive?  Medium term +/- rategy, it is unli	t that would no nould assist the Long term	not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be requi					

Perfo	rmance
++	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, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option 3: Hi	gher growth ir	n the larger villag	jes in rural a	reas (e.g. Llar	ntwit Major, Co	owbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	e the opportur	nity for people to	meet their h	nousing needs	i.	
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?		
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance		+	0	+/-	+/-		
Commentary	where afford concentrating majority of ne	lable housing g development ew household for elopment within	need is greatest within the rural V ormation occurs.	(Vale of Gla 'ale would no	amorgan Local ot remove the r	Housing Marl need for new d	settlements identified. However, in the urban settlements of Barry and Penarth ket Assessment 2008) the option would not address this need. Furthermore, evelopment in the eastern vale where the population is greatest and where the all therefore undermine the potential for the LDP to support its role as a key
Mitigation  2. To maintain, promo	Therefore wh	nilst planning po	olicies could assis				where need and future demand (as a result of household formation) exists.  ntified within this option it would not fully satisfy the delivery of this objective.
·			of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?		
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term +/-	Medium term +/-	Long term	
Commentary	Although add	el to nearby sett ditional facilities red that the co	lements for such to	four settlem facilities. It is be developed tion of Barry	ents identified assumed that of the in other rurals	growth will incluse settlements, the	for example schools, doctors surgeries shopping facilities, thereby reducing the ude the delivery of appropriate, additional local facilities in these settlements.  ey would benefit from those provided in the identified settlements.  as a result of limited new development opportunities, which could result in the
Mitigation			ensuring that app meeting this obje		munity facilities	are provided a	s part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are

Performance	Urban SE	redicted effect			JULIVU:						
		Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term		1			
			boundary	term	term	3					
		+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-					
Commentary	Growth in the	e settlements id	dentified will resu	lt in improvin	g the built env	ironment for	he Vale's r	rural population as well	as improving access to se	rvices and facilities	
	However, this may not be the case for smaller rural settlements. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure the developments are located in accessible locations.										
	development	s are located in	accessible locati	ons.							
	However in t	ha urhan aantr	oc improvements	brought abo	ut through nou	u davalanman	and regen	varation initiatives would	not be realized under this	antion and as suc	
			es improvements ild also deteriorat		ut tillough nev	v developmen	and regen	leration initiatives would	not be realised under this	option, and as suc	
Mitigation					ould provide the	e kev mitigatio	n tool for all	I new development.			
		55 Willim 1110 EE	and Ballaning is	- Januarion o We	ara provido ara	- Noj mugano		Thou development.			
4. Reduce the causes	s of deprivation.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term					
			boundary	term	term						
		+/-	0	-	-	-					
Commentary	High levels of	f multiple depriv	ation are observe	ed mainly in a	and around Ba	rry, and as su	ch these co	mmunities would not be	nefit from development opp	ortunities that coul	
			ition. The option	may therefor	re result in the	e exclusion of	those settle	ements (particularly rura	al ones) in which access to	) services (a WIM	
	domain) is ar	i issue.									
Mitigation							nic deprivat	tion when the strategy o	ption itself seeks to focus d	evelopment	
	primarily with	in the rural Val	e, when deprivation	on is highest	in the urban ea	astern vale.					
5. To maintain, proted	at and anhance	ommunity on	rit								
5. TO Maintain, protec		, ,									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term					
			boundary	term	term	J					
	?	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary									facilities to enhance comr		
								s and not in urban com an enhance community :	munities. However, the opening	otion could result	
	uevelopinent	impacing on the	ie character of fu	ıaı sememen	12 MILICIT COUID	iiivaiiabiy iidi	n rauter tha	an enhance community :	ppiiit.		
Mitigation	Policies for e	nsuring that ne	w development is	s integrated in	nto existina cor	mmunities as v	vell as the r	provision of new commu	nity facilities ,improved emp	olovment	
gation	opportunities	and affordable	housing will mak	e a positive o	contribution with	nin the settlem	ents identifi	ied.	ing idominos improvod cini	7.0 J.110111	

6. To minimise the			•									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	·					
	0	+/-	0	?	?	?						
Commentary	initially result buildings. Iss	in increased eues relating to	energy use during development on t	construction floodplains a	i. The developi nd effects on g	ment of energy green sincs will	efficient buildings ca	an help reduce the pecific location of c	operational energy development. Additi	port. Development wi requirements of nev onally development in		
Mitigation	increased en	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.										
	development	would not take	place in undevelo	ped coastal	areas.		ar at this stage. How and therefore provide			on would ensure that		
7. To minimise was		0 0110 400000011	ioni iiii alee aeele				114 11-01-01-01-0 p. 01-14-0	<u> </u>	magaaem			
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	1					
	+	+	+	+	+	+						
Commentary	Wales Regio preferred loc within the Va	nal Waste Planations for new le of Glamorga	n and the Landfill regional waste m n. In addition, dev	Directive lim nanagement elopment cou	its the levels of facilities. Consuld result in the	of waste going sequently, this of reuse of disus	o landfill. Similarly, ption would inherer d buildings, reducin	National Planning tly make a positive g waste construction	Guidance will requi e contribution to re on material in both u	wever, the South Eas ire the plan to identif ducing waste arising irban and rural areas.		
Mitigation	Ensure that t	he plan include	s a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recycl	ing facilities wit	in new developmen	ts, and promote the	e sensitive reuse of	existing buildings.		
8. To use land effect	tively and efficien	ıtly.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	•					
Commentary		levelopment w								ult, it is likely that mos d quality high-densit		
Mitigation										he encouragement of re generally lower.		

9. To protect and e	enhance the built a	nd natural env	rironment.									
	What is the p	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?    Urban SE										
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale				Long term		•				
	0	-	0	-	-	-						
Commentary	landscape, s negatively at	soil function, w	ater resource use	e and heritaç	ge. A number	of rural settler	nents are lo	ocated in sp	ecial landsca	pe areas, the	character of w	<i>ı</i> hich may be
Mitigation	The location negative imp	of developmen acts on nature	t particularly wher designations are i	e this is in clo dentified, ens	ose proximity t	o nature design	iations will n	need to be co	nsidered at th	ne candidate si	ite assessment	
10. To provide a ni					octivo?	1						
Performance			•			Long term						
Terrormance	Orban SE	iturai vaic				Long term						
	0	+	,	?	?	?						
Commentary	improvement	t of the existin										
Mitigation			ective is supporte ensure that develo					l design. Pol	icies that to s	eek to protect a	and enhance ru	ral and urban
	The candidate	te site assessm	ent will also assis	t in the identi	fication of sens	sitive locations a	and therefor	e provides fo	or an element	of mitigation.		

11. To protect, enhance	e and promote	the quality an	d character of th	e Vale of Gla	amorgan's cu	Iture and herit	age.		
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ctive?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	0	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary	particular the promote the areas that ma	ere are signific quality of the c ay be affected I	ant numbers of lisultural/historic envoy new developme	sted building vironment, the ent.	s in Llantwit Mere is a risk tha	Major and Cow at development	rbridge. Althou may be inser	Vale that may be affected by development in these settlem ough new development may offer the opportunity to enhain insitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value	nce and e in rural
Mitigation  12. To reduce the need	Similarly, pol The candidat I to travel and 6	icies for the pro e site assessm enable the use	ent will also assist	ration areas a t in the identif able modes	and historic environmental environmental environmental environmental environment environme	vironments will	ensure that th	development contributes positively to the built environment nis option makes a positive contribution to this SA objective.  provides for an element of mitigation.	
			of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	0	+/-	0	?	?	+			
Commentary	to continue tr stations on th settlements v	ravelling to the ne Vale of Glan where bus serv	larger settlement t norgan Railway Lir ice provision is col	to access son ne. There is r nsidered to b	ne facilities. Fu no rail service a e poor (e.g. Ab	urthermore, Rho available in othe perthaw (West),	oose and Llan er rural settlen Cog, Penmar	verning delivery. Residents in smaller rural settlements wouln twit Major are the only settlements in this option to benefit furners. There may be an opportunity to improve bus services ark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst others).	rom rail s in
Mitigation	objective is n	net. Whilst secu	uring local services					ansport provision, especially between settlements to ensure ach settlement may not be sufficient to achieve this.	that this
13. To provide for a div	erse range of	local job oppo	rtunities.						
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
0 1	-	-	0				1 . ,,		<del></del>
Commentary	option could creation of jo	provide an opportunities	oortunity to create would be limited u	small scale I under this op	ocal employmetion.	ent sites. In u	rban areas su	me settlement and some work outside the Vale of Glamorg uch as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is a key is	sue, the
Mitigation			sites is key to sup oose Airport, St A			ever if employi	ment is limited	d mainly to the rural Vale opportunities would mainly be rest	ricted to

14. To maintain and	d enhance the vita	lity and viabili	ty of the Vale of	Glamorgan's	s town, distric	t and local cer	ntres.						
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on 6	each S.A Obj	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		·					
	-	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	regeneration  There is an and leisure to	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.  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.  To support this objective, policies that promote new retail development that would not underwine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required.											
Mitigation	Similarly the	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 app	•		-Ciller - Para	l- C A Ol-!				1					
			of the option on e	each S.A Obj									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	_	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	negatively a												
Mitigation								evelopment. However		of new development being			

Perfo	rmance
++	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	(It is assum	ed that for a i		o be self co	ontained it wo	uld consist of		m of 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings in order				
SA OBJECTIVE			nity for people to				omani pio	g po				
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
Performance	-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-						
Commentary	affordable ho also result in to meet their affordable ho Limiting deve	tusing need has the highest de housing need susing needs.	s been identified (' mand for new hou Is (e.g. new rural	Vale of Glam using. Under settlement), or reduce reg	norgan Local H this option, nev resulting in in	ousing Market A  N housing in url  Creased house	Assessmen Dan settlem Prices in	using would be located away from the urb t 2008) and where household formation a tents would be limited. As a result househareas of greatest demand, which in turn force undermine the potential for the LDP	and population growth would holds could move elsewhere h could perpetuate existing			
Mitigation	limited in area etc, which co undermining	as where afforculd limited site the plan and the	lable housing need viability. Also, dev e manage and mo	d and future elopment pr	demand would essures would	be greatest. The	erefore hig Eastern Va	oporting the SA objective. However as ide her targets would be required on a limited le, where windfall sites would be relied on	d number of sites in Barry			
2. To maintain, prom												
			of the option on ea									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
Commentary	The option w the facilities i areas. Altern existing facilities	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	safeguarded		meeting this obje					y new development, and existing commure and to redevelopment pressures on existing the community of the comm				

3. To maintain and	improve access fo	or all.						
	What is the p	redicted effect						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term		
			,	term	term			
			•			+	1	
Commentary	elsewhere, the period, reside	nerefore reduci ents of the new	ng the plan's ability settlement may n	y to support ot enjoy the	the SA objecti full range of be	ve for the ber nefits that a n	efit of the w ew settleme	wider population. It should be noted that in the early stages of the plan
Mitigation	A new settlement could provide the opportunity to develop a well designed and accessible environment for its residents. However, such opportunities would be 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 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 disadvial and could place added pressure on existing services and facilities in nearby settlements.  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 provitandem with the occupation of new dwellings.  Best of deprivation.  What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?  Urban SE Rural Vale Trans- Short Medium Long term term term  - 0 0 0							
4. Reduce the caus	•							,
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?			
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale				Long term		
	_		•	-	-	-		
Commentary  Mitigation	problems exis	st. Limited dev	elopment opportur	nities in areas	s of need could	potentially in	rease depri	rivation indicators.
	development	primarily within	n the rural Vale, ar					tion within areas of need, when the strategy option itself seeks to focus
5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance of	community sp	oirit.					
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?			
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-		
Commentary	term. Howev	er, this would	only apply to the	local area a	nd have no be	enefits to othe	r areas. Lin	, encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership in the long mited development opportunities in areas of deprivation could have a stages of development of the new settlement.
Mitigation	Policies for e and affordabl	nsuring new de le housing whic	evelopment is inteç ch will make a pos	grated into ex sitive contribu	kisting commur ution within the	nities including identified sett	the provision that the provision the provision the provision that the provision the provision that the provision the provision the provision the provision the provision the provision that the provision that the provision that the provision the provision that the provisio	ion of new community facilities ,improved employment opportunities

		,	of climate chang	0.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		•				
Performance	+/-	-	0	-	-	+/-						
Commentary	use to and from decrease car be accrued a	om the new se bon emissions. t the latter stag	settlement withou ttlement. A new s However these b es of the develope elopment envisag t are needed.	ettlement wo enefits would ment when th	ould nevertheless the be negligible in the majority of se	ss provide oppo if residents wer ervices and fac	ortunities fo e reliant on ilities would	r applying the travelling to w be provided o	atest building ork and other n site.	codes to inc essential ser	crease energy rvices by car,	efficiency and and would only
	The impact of	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 arou Ogmore-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth, the new settlement may be affected by future sea level rise.										
Mitigation	objective the facilities for reland within the	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.  The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.										
	The candidate	e site assessm	ent will also assis	t in the identi	fication of sens	sitive locations a	and therefor	e provides for	an element of	mitigation.		
7. To minimise was		e site assessm	ent will also assis	t in the identi	fication of sens	sitive locations a	and therefor	e provides for	an element of	mitigation.		
7. To minimise was	ite.		ent will also assis of the option on e			sitive locations a	and therefor	e provides for	an element of	mitigation.		
7. To minimise was Performance	ite.					Long term	and therefor	e provides for	an element of	mitigation.		
	What is the p Urban SE	redicted effect Rural Vale	of the option on e Trans- boundary ?	ach S.A Obje Short term +/-	ective?  Medium term +/-	Long term						
Performance  Commentary	What is the p Urban SE  +/- The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glam	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new s	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the en and the Landfill regional waste mettlement could pl	ach S.A Objet Short term +/-same for all of Directive limanagement face pressure	Medium term +/- poptions and the acilities. Whilst	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo	ease in the to landfill. Sould thereforevices.	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos	generated w	ill be the san Guidance wi	Il require the	plan to identify
Performance	What is the p Urban SE  +/- The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glam	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new s	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the and the Landfill regional waste m	ach S.A Objet Short term +/-same for all of Directive limanagement face pressure	Medium term +/- poptions and the acilities. Whilst	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo	ease in the to landfill. Sould thereforevices.	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos	generated w	ill be the san Guidance wi	Il require the	plan to identify
Performance  Commentary	What is the p Urban SE  H-  The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glam Ensure that the p	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new s ne plan include	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the en and the Landfill regional waste mettlement could pl	ach S.A Objet Short term +/-same for all of Directive limanagement face pressure	Medium term +/- poptions and the acilities. Whilst	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo	ease in the to landfill. Sould thereforevices.	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos	generated w	ill be the san Guidance wi	Il require the	plan to identify
Performance  Commentary  Mitigation	what is the p Urban SE  +/- The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glam Ensure that the ctively and efficients.	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new sine plan include ttly.	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the en and the Landfill regional waste mettlement could pl	ach S.A Objet Short term +/- same for all of Directive liment anagement face pressure uires the pro	Medium term +/- options and the its the levels of acilities. Whilst on the deliven	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo	ease in the to landfill. Sould thereforevices.	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos	generated w	ill be the san Guidance wi	Il require the	plan to identify
Performance  Commentary  Mitigation	what is the p Urban SE  +/- The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glam Ensure that the ctively and efficients.	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new sine plan include ttly.	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the en and the Landfill regional waste mettlement could ples a policy that req	ach S.A Objeth Short term   +/- same for all of Directive lime anagement for ace pressure uires the property short term	Medium term +/- options and the its the levels of acilities. Whilst on the deliven	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo	ease in the to landfill. Sould thereforevices.	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos	generated w	ill be the san Guidance wi	Il require the	plan to identify
Performance  Commentary  Mitigation  8. To use land effect  Performance	te.  What is the p Urban SE  +/- The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glammers Ensure that the cively and efficien  What is the p Urban SE	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new sine plan include  tly. redicted effect Rural Vale	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the end and the Landfill regional waste mettlement could ples a policy that requested of the option on e Trans- boundary 0	ach S.A Objeth Short term  +/- same for all of Directive liment anagement for acception of the properties of the propert	Medium term +/- poptions and the acilities. Whilst on the deliven vision of recycl  Medium term -	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo y of recycling se ing facilities wit  Long term	ease in the to landfill. S ould therefo ervices. hin new de	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos relopments.	generated w nal Planning itive contribu	ill be the san Guidance wi ion to reduc	Il require the ing waste aris	plan to identify sings within the
Performance  Commentary  Mitigation  8. To use land effect	what is the p Urban SE  +/- The amount of Wales Region preferred local Vale of Glammers Ensure that the purban SE  Urban SE  A new rural state of What is the purban SE	redicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de nal Waste Plar ations for new organ, a new s ne plan include ttly. redicted effect Rural Vale	of the option on e Trans- boundary ? velopment is the end and the Landfill regional waste mettlement could ples a policy that requestion on e Trans- boundary	ach S.A Objet Short term  +/- same for all of Directive lime anagement of ace pressure uires the property ach S.A Objet Short term  +/- tere development of term  +/-	Medium term +/- poptions and the its the levels of acilities. Whilst on the delivery vision of recycl  ective?  Medium term - ent of Greenfie	Long term  +/- erefore the incre of waste going the options wo y of recycling se ing facilities wit  Long term  - eld land, resultii	ease in the to landfill. Sould therefore ervices. hin new devenue on the long in the long	levels of waste Similarly, Natio re make a pos relopments.	generated w nal Planning itive contribu	ill be the san Guidance wi ion to reduc	Il require the ing waste aris	plan to identify sings within the

-	What is the r	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S A Ohic	ective?								
D f	·				1	1 1							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term							
			boundary	term	term		_						
	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary			o adversely affect e location of the ne			oil function, wat	rater resource use and heritage in the vicinity of the new settlement. The level						
Mitigation	The location this may have	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 his may have an impact on nature designations ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.											
10. To provide a hi													
			of the option on ea										
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term							
			boundary	term	term								
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	access etc. a	and therefore p	romote a positive of	community s	pirit. The deve	lopment of the	r to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of open space e new settlement in this manner could set a precedent for development elsewhe ch could lead to detrimental impacts on the built and natural environment.						
Mitigation	The location	of developmen	nt (particularly whe	ere this is in	close proximi	ty to nature de	equired to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environme designations) will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage on measures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.						
11. To protect, enh	ance and promote	the quality an	d character of the	e Vale of Gl	amorgan's cu	Iture and herit	itage.						
	What is the r	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	7						
						lue in its immed	rediate area. However, it would deflect development from the remaining rural are						
Commentary	and therefore	e offer them soi	ne protection from	developmen									

12. To reduce the n					•			1				
			of the option on e			T						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term						
	0		boundary ?	term	term							
Commontory	0	-	<u> </u>	the chart to	rm it is likely th	-	vill gaparata i	uidar traffia aan	acction through	a in and out can		
Commentary	depends up this would a value servic	on the exact loca ddress issues re es.	ation with respect Plating to the depe	to existing a endence on p	nd proposed po rivate cars in ro	ublic transport li ural areas, nor i	nks. However s it likely to re	r, considering o duce the need	ther new settle to travel to exis	ments in the UK sting major urba	t, it is unlikely that n centres for higher	
Mitigation  13. To provide for a	to meet this and facilities	e 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, 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 defacilities for residents.  range of local job opportunities.  nat is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?										
				ach S A Obio	octivo?							
		•				1						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
Performance	-	+/-	0	-	-	+/-						
Commentary	However, the demand bei	e Council's Em ing in Barry (wh	oloyment Land St	udy (Octobe oyment land	r 2007) sugges supply is gre	sts that the maj atest). Therefo	ority of emplore, a new set	yment deman	d is for small so	cale business p	and its surroundings remises, with highes g a diverse range o	
Mitigation	The location	of any new de		y determinar		· •		he sustainabili	ty objectives. C	n the basis of t	the above it would be	
14. To maintain and	l enhance the vita	lity and viabilit	y of the Vale of 0	Glamorgan's	town, distric	t and local cen	tres.					
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		-				
		+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-						
Commentary	developmer	nt. It will not add		ability proble	ms that exist in	n some of the o	ther centres in	n the Vale of G			exact design of the south east. This may	
Mitigation			velopment is a ke ne negative impac		nt in the succe	ss of the plan i	n supporting t	he sustainabili	ty objectives. C	n the basis of t	the above it would be	

15. To promote app	ropriate tourism.										
	What is the p	oredicted effec	t of the option on $\epsilon$	ach S.A Obj	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	-	-	0	-	-	-					
Commentary	of tourism re appeal of the	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		nant in its succ						However, the location of any new development within the plan is a of the above its would be difficult to mitigate against the negative			

Perfo	rmance
++	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			evelopment oppo accommodate f					ne St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity	. Other				
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	e the opportur	nity for people to	meet their l	housing needs	S.							
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	++	+	0	+	+	+							
Commentary	towns and vi coastal town	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.  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											
Mitigation	development	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.  and enhance the range of local facilities.											
2. To maintain, pror	note and enhance	the range of	ocal facilities.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Commentary	In both rural of sustainabl generally not	e settlements v	ements the option vill ensure that the	<u>+</u> will provide ere are adeq	the opportunity uate local facili	tor a range of ties available to	l new service o support de	es to be procured as part of new developments. Also the iden evelopment in its early stages where the provision of new factors.	tification cilities is				
Mitigation	It will be esse	ential to ensure	that there is suffic	cient service	capacity to cop	e with increase	s in populati	tions, for example in St Athan and Llantwit Major.					
3. To maintain and i													
			of the option on e				1						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Commentary	development		ated in accessible					and facilities and decrease isolation particularly in the rural Va would set minimum design standards to ensure that build					
Mitigation	Design polici the strategy of		DP and Building r	egulations w	ould provide th	ne key mitigation	n tools for a	all development and would further reinforce the positive outco	me that				

4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.										
	What is the p	oredicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		•			
	++	+	0	+	+	+	<u> </u>				
Commentary	opportunity t settlements. Barry is iden initiatives tha	o address dep tified as a key s at can also add	rivation through resettlement in the Verses deprivation in	egeneration Vales Spatial on the town. It	in Barry. It will I Plan. This opt should be note	also help add ion recognises ed that St Atha	dress issues s Barry as a s an is also ide	such as isolation strategic location entified in the Wa	on and access to which will assist ales Spatial Plan	n. The option there is services outside of the securing funding as a Strategic Oppomeeting this SA objection.	of the larger rura of for regeneration ortunity Area and
Mitigation										ng employment land neworking should a	
5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance	community sp	irit.								
	What is the p	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	+	+	0	+	+	+					
Commentary	Growth in the where this is		n areas may contr	ibute to com	munity spirit th	rough an incre	ase in devel	lopment of facilit	ies, good design	and a reduction in	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 opport and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to community spirit.									t opportunities	

6. To minimise the	causes and mana	ge the effects	of climate chang	e.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	++	++	0	+	+	+							
Commentary	The option p from transpo		onal development i	in the towns	and villages wi	th good access	to services	and facilities locally which	th will assist in addres	ssing carbon emissions			
Mitigation	consumption Sustainable I The Candida the location of In terms of co	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.  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.  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.											
7. To minimise was			-f. ib!'	a a la C A O la la				<u> </u>					
		1	of the option on ea										
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+	+							
Commentary	Wales Region identify preference	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											
Mitigation	Ensure that t	he plan include	es a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recycl	ling facilities wit	hin new dev	velopments, and promote	the sensitive reuse of	of existing buildings			

8. To use land effect	tively and efficien	ntly.											
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+/-							
Commentary	large proport within existin encourage go	ion of develop g built up areas ood quality high	ment (both housin s wherever possib n-density developn	g and emplo le, to ensure nents in both	oyment) at St A that the count urban and rura	Athan will use prosections at areas.	reviously d ted from ina	leveloped land. De appropriate developi	velopment in rural ment. The option a	in Barry. It is anticipate I settlements would nee also presents the oppor	ed to be rtunity to		
Mitigation	could reduce positive contr	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.  The candidate site assessment would assist in ensuring that development is situated away from sensitive areas.											
9. To protect and en	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.  nance the built and natural environment.												
7. To protoct una of			of the option on ea	ach S.A Obie	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	properly inte landscape, s negatively aff	grated. The na oil function, w fected by deve	atural environmen ater resource use lopment. Furtherm	t in and arc and heritaq ore, Rhoose	ound these set ge. A number , Barry and Su	tlements could of rural settlen lly are located i	be advers nents are lo n close prox	sely affected as devocated in special la	velopment may handscape areas, the where growth a	d of improvement provi- ave an impact on biod he character of which and development may a SAC.	diversity, may be		
Mitigation	However, the Accordingly,	e loss of green the location of this may have	field sites adjoinin development part	ng existing se icularly whe	ettlements coul re it is in close	d harm the set proximity to na	ing and cha ature design	aracter of some of t nations will need to	he rural settlemen be considered at	itively to the built environts, or special landscape the candidate site asset and imposed through p	e areas. essment		
	The candidat	e site assessm	ent will also assist	in the identi	fication of sens	sitive locations a	nd therefor	e provides for an ele	ement of mitigation	٦.			

10. To provide a hig	nh quality environi	ment within al	l new developme	nts.								
			of the option on ea		ective?							
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term						
			boundary	term	term	_						
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+	+						
Commentary							tset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, make efficient use of					
							Il intervention areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan.					
Mitigation	Policies that	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, enha	•					ture and herita	age.					
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term						
			boundary	term	term							
Commentary	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	 n the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings					
	the quality of promote the areas that ma	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.  Policies that promote good design and respect rural and urban settings will be required to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environment.										
Mitigation	Similarly, pol be enhanced	icies for the pro	otection of conserv	ation areas a	and historic env	vironments will	ensure that the positive contribution that this option has on the SA objective will and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.					
12. To reduce the n	eed to travel and	enable the use	of more sustain	able modes	of transport.							
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	++	++	?	+/-	+	+						
Commentary												
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 oppor	tunities.										
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	++	+	0	+/-	+	+							
Commentary	the findings such this op Whilst, it ma scale emplo Developmen	of the Council's tion would allow by be difficult to byment opportur	Employment land the Council to re- attract some larg- ities akin to the expected to crea	I Study (Octo juvenate exis e employers employmen	ober 2007) which sting employment to smaller settl t make up of	ch identified Bai ent sites and inc ements due to the vale- i.e.	rry as having crease local endinappropriate small scale s	where unemployment is an issue, a high demand for local employment opportunities.  Ely sized employment sites, there is self employed businesses as idea are likely to increase, the range of justinesses.	ent premises and land, and as is the potential for providing small ntified in the employment study.				
Mitigation	Similarly, po considered.	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.  hance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.											
14. To maintain and	enhance the vita	lity and viabilit	y of the Vale of	Glamorgan's	s town, distric	t and local cer	ntres.						
	What is the		of the option on $\epsilon$	ach S.A Obj	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	++	++	0	+	+	+							
Commentary	centres attra will be prov positively to	active to local re ided together w vitality and viab	sidents that curre th new housing lity of the centres	ently use out- and employn s, particularly	of-town retail of ment. An incre of for rural settle	levelopments (e ease in populat ments.	e.g. Culverhor ion, jobs and	n both urban and rural areas. The use Cross). It is assumed that local overall investment in a number of	al community and leisure facilities of local centres should contribute				
Mitigation	Similarly the		olicies that prom nall rural facilities					the vitality and viability of existing.	ng retail centres will be required.				
15. To promote appr													
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on $\epsilon$	ach S.A Obj	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+	+	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 o	f this objective, t	he plan should in	clude policie	s that promote	appropriate tou	ırism develop	ment within both urban and rural a	ireas.				

Perfo	erformance								
++	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 SA OBJECTIVE	strategy) as (It is assum services and	well as develoned that for a lad facilities)	oping a new rural	settlement o be self co	to promote su ontained it wo	stainable self uld consist of	g growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP containment.  f a minimum of 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings in order to provide for a range of				
	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 current Uprovided with where the gridentifies the	JDP Strategy hin a new rural eatest need ar greatest need	settlement.  nas brought about settlement, consis ises. Elsewhere, a for affordable hou	the delivery ting of a min and especial using, develo	of housing in F imum 5,000 dw ly within the se opment opportu	Penarth Haven rellings, which v ttlements of Ba nities would be	and Rhoose Point. However, under this option the majority of housing would be whilst capable of addressing rural housing needs, would not be in the settlements arry and Penarth where the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008) e limited. A new settlement as part this option would not necessarily negate the copulation growth would need to be addressed in the medium to long term.				
Mitigation	development	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, pro		•											
	·		of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	local facilities this option is effects, with t new settlements	s, with additional constrained be the greatest be ent will not enjourness.	al services being d y the low level of nefits being accruony the range of be	eveloped as developmer ed by those s nefits availat	part of the Bar at opportunities settlements with alle within existi	ry and Penart in the south hin close proxi ng settlements	h regeneration east. Theref mity to the no s, which in tu	cilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have won effort. However, the extent that regeneration would fore, outside of the new settlement, the option would new settlement. However, in the short to medium term could place added pressure on services and facility.	continue under I provide mixed residents of the ties available in				
Mitigation	safeguarded consequence Appropriate p the occupation	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.  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.											
3. To maintain and													
			of the option on ea				_						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	areas, with b	enefits for the	new settlement, a	nd to a less	er extent within	n other large s	settlements a	cess to the built environment. Mixed effects would be as a result of the limited levels of growth planned. Ho opportunity for the creation of an accessible built envir	wever, existing				
Mitigation	Design polici	es within the LI	DP and Building re	gulations wo	ould provide the	key mitigation	n tool for all d	development.					
4. Reduce the caus	es of deprivation.												
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		•					
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-							
Commentary	With the maj especially wii and may be a	thin Barry whe addressed as a	re this is an issue cascade effect fro	Multiple de om the new r	eprivation is no ural settlement	t a key issue f . However this	or the rural \ s may be limi		reas of concern				
Mitigation		and may be addressed as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement. However this may be limited in extent.  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, prot	ect and enhance of	community sp	irit.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	long term. Ho	wever, this wo	uld only apply to t	he local area	a and have no	benefits in other	er areas. Lir	s and encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership in t Limited development opportunities in areas of deprivation could have as as well as in the early stages of development of the new settlemen					
Mitigation	Policies for e	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.  s and manage the effects of climate change.											
6. To minimise the		,											
			of the option on ea										
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-							
Commentary	transport.  The developr use to and from decrease the services, and Depending or particularly in fluvial floodin	ment of a new om the new se impact from ca would only be n exact location the low lying g.	settlement withou ttlement. A new searbon emissions. I accrued at the lati n and design of de estuarine areas a	t new emplo ettlement wo However the ter stages of velopment, f round Ogmo	yment opportuuld neverthelese benefits worthe developmentood plains maore-by-Sea, Ab	nities would inc ss provide oppo uld be negligible ent when the ma y or may not be erthaw, Barry a	crease gree ortunities for e if resident ajority of ser e affected. E and Penarth	e the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as it would also increase of the applying the latest building codes to increase energy efficiency and the needs and the travelling by car to access work and other essent ervices and facilities would be provided.  Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rith. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk					
Mitigation	objective the services and land and pror	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.  The candidate site assessment will also assist in the identification of sensitive locations and therefore provides for an element of mitigation.											

	ste.	aradictad offact	of the option on ea	ach S A Obio	octivo?							
<u> </u>	· ·		·									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	+/-	+/-						
Commentary	Regional Wa locations for Glamorgan, a	aste Plan and the new regional was a new settlemen	ne Landfill Directiv vaste managemer nt could place pres	e limits the lent facilities. Versure on the	evels of waste Whilst the option delivery of reco	going to landfill ons would there ycling services.						
Mitigation			s a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recycl	ing facilities with	ithin new developments.					
8. To use land effe												
	What is the p	predicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+		0	+	+/-	-	 more areas of previously developed land are available. Areas such as Barry have					
Mitigation	new settleme Vale.	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 rura Vale.  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 e	nhance the built a	nd natural env	rironment.									
<del>-</del>	What is the p	predicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	+/-	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	areas, as a r urban settler development environment.	new settlement ments, it is inco t in urban areas . There are SSS	would be damagi reasingly becomir s. Furthermore, Rh SIs that may be aff	ng to the exing evident the oose, Barry fected along	sting, higher variat some brow and Sully are lot the Barry streto	alue environme nfield sites are ocated in close ch of coastline.	ent, while deflecting potentially damaging development from other rural areas. It is significant habitats for important species. These habitats may be affected by a proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastle.					
Commentary  Mitigation	areas, as a r urban settler development environment. Policies that The location	new settlement ments, it is inco t in urban areas . There are SSS promote good of developmen	would be damagi reasingly becoming. Furthermore, Rh Sls that may be aff design and respect t particularly where	ng to the exing evident the cose, Barry fected along of this is in clean to the cost of th	sting, higher variat some brown and Sully are leading to the Barry stretch and urban settose proximity to	alue environme nfield sites are ocated in close ch of coastline. ings will be req o nature designa	ent, while deflecting potentially damaging development from other rural areas. In e significant habitats for important species. These habitats may be affected by e proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coasta					

10. To provide a hig	gh quality environ	ment within al	l new developme	nts.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term						
			boundary	term	term							
Performance	+/-	++	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	and can pror	mote a positive	community spirit.	The develo	pment of the r	new settlement	in this manner		od use of open space, access etc. relopment elsewhere in the Vale of nt.			
Mitigation	The location Where this m	of developments of have an imp	nt particularly when pact on nature des	ere this is in ignations en	close proximi sure that appro	ty to nature de opriate mitigatio	signations will n measures are	need to be considered at the	positively to the built environment. candidate site assessment stage. ph planning conditions/obligations.			
11. To protect, enh	ance and promote	the quality an	d character of th	e Vale of GI	amorgan's cu	Iture and herit	age.					
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	+/-	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	conservation the quality o promote the In the rural \ negative effe	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.  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.										
Mitigation	The location this may hav	of developmen e an impact on	t particularly when nature designatio	e this is in cl ns ensure th	ose proximity to at appropriate	o nature design mitigation meas	sures are identi	I to be considered at the candidate if t				

	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?										
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term					
renormance	Olbali SL	Ruiai vaic	boundary	term	term	Long term					
	++	_	0	+	+/-	_					
Commentary	Focusing gr settlements  Whilst the n depends up this would a value servic  However, in communities	in the south ease we settlement in on the exact look ddress issues rees.  the rural Vale is. Bus service pressure in the servi	an south east will t are also accessing the self containation with respect elating to the deposition of settles disolation of settles disolation is consider	ensure that ible by existing ned in the shet to existing endence on parents may dered to be po	development in a national publication or term, it is liand proposed private cars in continue to be not in Aberthaw	ikely that over the public transport rural areas, nor an issue, as the (West), Cog, I	ks, particularly time it will ger t links. Howe r is it likely to here would co Penmark, Col	y via the Cardiff-Bridgend ra nerate wider traffic congestion over, considering other new reduce the need to travel to continue to be limited provisi	on through in and out-commuting. Mosettlements in the UK, it is unlikely to existing major urban centres for high ion of facilities and employment in rought other rural settlements (as detailed		
Mitigation	The location objective the services and	n of any new de e plan would ned d facilities for res	ed to ensure that sidents.	ey determinar	nt in the succe	ss of the plan i	n supporting	measures that address clim	nate change. Subsequently, to meet ettlement, along with a suitable range		
	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	employment provided in the Vale of 0 Although un are limited	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).  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.									
Mitigation			elopment within the negative impac		ey determinan	t in the succes	s of the plan in	n supporting this objective a	and on the basis of the above it would		

14. To maintain and	d enhance the vita	lity and viabili	ty of the Vale of (	Glamorgan'	s town, distric	t and local cer	ntres.				
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on $\epsilon$	ach S.A Obj	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		•			
	+	+/-	0	+	+	+/-					
Commentary	within these Culverhouse Mixed effect	centres would e Cross). It is as s would be rea	not provide suffici ssumed that local (	ent opportur community a s, as a new	iities to make u nd leisure facil settlement has	rban centres at ities will be prov the potential to	tractive to loc vided together be well-design	al residents that with new hous gned to ensure	at currently use iing and employ its own vitality.	out-of-town retail ment.	evelopment planned developments (e.g. rgely depends upon
Mitigation	Similarly the		policies that prom mall rural services						d viability of ex	isting retail centr	es will be required.
15. To promote app	•		-CH	I- C A OI-!							
	what is the p	predicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary	of tourism re		tion in Barry. The								for the development so harm the tourism
Mitigation	In support of	this objective,	the plan should in	clude policie	s that promote	appropriate tou	ırism developı	ment within bot	h urban and rur	al areas.	

Perfo	rmance							
++	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 provid	e the opportur	nity for people to	meet their l	nousing needs	i.						
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
Performance	++	+/-	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	allocations w development The Council's Vale. This op greatest as a	vithin the rural on a pro rata be said to a pro rata be said to a pro rata be said to a property of the control of the property test would bility test would be said to a property of the prop	vale could be sproasis as proposed  g Market Assessm refore ensure that e population growth	read too thir under option ent (2008) h an appropria n and new ho	nly to meet local a 2b. as revealed that ate level of houbusehold forma	at housing need at the greatest r sing would be p tion.	whole Vale, in both existing urban and rural areas. With this approach, housing diparticularly amongst the smaller settlements as a consequence of allocating need exists within Barry and Penarth and the Coastal Area, followed by the Rural provided in the largest settlements where demand for new housing is likely to be the capacity to accommodate new development, particularly in rural parts of the					
Mitigation  2. To maintain, prome	identified to r would also er	neet the needs nsure that futur	identified within the housing develop	ne Local Hou	ısing Market As	sessment and	to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within the settlements to address the effects of future population growth. Site thresholds and targets					
2. 10 maintain, prom			of the option on ea	ach S A Obio	octivo?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	+/-	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	of sustainable generally not essential to e	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 op	tion would assi opment would r	st in supporting ex	isting faciliti	es, there will sti	ll be a need for	policies that safeguard existing facilities, especially in the smaller settlements lities to meet the needs of both existing residents and those associated with the					

3. To maintain and	improve access for	r all.							
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term		•	
			boundary	term	term				
	+	+	0	+	+	+			
Commentary	the Vale of G	lamorgan in bo		ıl areas will e	ensure that a g	reater proport	ion of the po	ings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements a copulation will have improved access to facilities and specific build sible locations.	
Mitigation	Design policion the strategy of		DP and Building F	Regulations v	would provide t	he key mitiga	tion tool for a	r all development and would further reinforce the positive outcome	that
4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term			
			boundary	term	term				
	++	+	0	0	+	+			
Commentary	and business parts of the V  The identificate identifies Bar growth opportunity In addition, Baregeneration	development, ale. However, ation of Barry ary as an area valunities within Earry is included initiatives that portunity Area,	helping to tackle this would not ned as a key settleme where demand for Barry which may a d in the Wales Sp can also assist in	the causes of cessarily red on the self employment in the self employment is sist in addressing addressing addressing	of deprivation. Luce deprivation ttlement hierard t premises and essing econom s a key settlem deprivation in	arge growth on associated who chy accords who disites are greatic deprivation ent. It's recognition to the town. It	entres would with limited activith the finding eatest. There with a same and a same and a same a same and a same a same a same and a same a sa	ry). A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of huld contribute significantly to employment and residential growth in access to facilities experienced in more remote areas.  dings of the Council's Employment Land Study (October 2008) werefore, the strategy would allow the plan to support future employ strategic location will further the Council's ability to secure funding noted that St Athan also features within the Wales Spatial Plan to opportunities to be capitalised, which will further contribute towards.	rural which ment ng for as a
Mitigation								ion measures that will utilise existing employment land opportunition buildings for business use and home working should also be	S.

5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance	community spi	rit.										
	What is the p	redicted effect of	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+	+	0	+	+	+							
Commentary	The effect of facilities and		ımunity spirit is lik	cely to be po	ositive. Growth	n in these areas	may contri	ibute to commu	unity spirit throu	gh an increase	in the development of		
Mitigation	patterns, incl	o ensure that new development has a positive impact of the lives of existing and future residents, new development should be integrated into existing settlement atterns, including the provision of new community facilities. In addition, new employment opportunities and affordable housing will make a positive contribution to ommunity spirit.											
6. To minimise the													
	What is the p		of the option on ea		ective?								
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	development ensuring tha	in the urban a t growth occurs	reas already serv s where there ar	ed by public e sufficient	c transport. De facilities to su	evelopment in t stain it. Nonet	the smaller heless, othe	settlements will er issues such	I be determined as increased	I through a sust energy use as	also promotes more tainability test thereby a result of increased uth east of Barry.		
Mitigation	consumption Sustainable I	has on climatic Homes.	factors. However	, the plan sh	ould consider s	setting higher er	nergy efficie	ncy standards t	han the minimu	m required throu			
			ent will assist in e in areas that are k				irom sensiti	ive areas. How	ever, National P	ianning Guidano	ce will determine the		
			the effect of clima place in undevelo			ments is unclea	r at this stac	ge. However the	e locational polic	cies of this optio	n would ensure that		

7. To minimise was	ste.								
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term			
			boundary	term	term				
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+	+			
Commentary	Regional Wa locations for of Glamorgar	ste Plan and the new regional w n. In addition, o	ne Landfill Directiv aste management development could	e limits the land facilities. Co I result in the	evels of waste onsequently, thi e reuse of disus	going to landfil is option would ed buildings, re	I. Similarly, I inherently m educing wast	of waste generated will be the same. However, the South East of National Planning Guidance will require the plan to identify premake a positive contribution to reducing waste arisings within the ste construction material in both urban and rural areas	eferred e Vale
Mitigation		<u>'</u>	s a policy that req	uires the pro	vision of recycl	ing facilities wit	hin new dev	evelopments and promote the sensitive reuse of existing building	S
8. To use land effect	ctively and efficien	ıtly.							
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+/-			
Commentary	Where approinappropriate would have cural areas.	ne Council's Er opriate, develo development. on the characte	nployment Land S pment in rural se However, this will or of existing settle	ettlements was depended upon the depended upon the depended upon the depended and the dependents. The	er 2008).  Yould need to on the availabile option also pre-	be focused wi ity of land for d esents the opp	thin existing levelopment ortunity to en	des the opportunity to redevelop under utilised employment site of the countryside is protected on the within existing built up areas and the impact that new developments are good quality high-density developments in both urbates.	d from pment an and
Mitigation	and could red development to all settleme stringent des	duce significant in sustainable ents. E.g. there ign standards.	ly over the plan pe locations could pre could be a conflic	eriod. Howev ovide a posit it with the ch	er, the identific ive contributior aracter of tradit	ation of sustain towards climat ional villages w	able settlem te change. T here buildin	be limited in the rural Vale due to the availability of Brownfield siments could in the long-term offset the loss of Greenfield sites as The encouragement of high density development may not be suing densities are lower. Therefore the plan should also impose one provides for an element of mitigation.	S

9. To protect and en	hance the built a	nd natural env	ironment.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+							
Commentary	result in the environment	regeneration of surrounding ru	velopment in exis of existing urban ural settlements of settlements are loo	areas such could be adv	as in Barry w versely affecte	here new deve d as developm	elopment m ent may a	nay act as a offect biodivers	catalyst for g sity, landscap	eneral enviro e, soil funct	onmental impr ion, water res	rovements. The	
Mitigation	could reduce some of the t Policies that However, the Accordingly, stage. Where	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.  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.  Juality environment within all new developments.											
10. To provide a hig	h quality environ	ment within al	l new developme	nts.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term							
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+	+							
Commentary			e opportunity to back a positive commu		ned from the c	outset in order	to include h	nigh quality, su	ıstainable ma	iterials, make	efficient use	of open space,	
Mitigation	However, the Accordingly,	e loss of green the location of this may have	design and resp field sites adjoining development (par e an impact on lar	ng existing so ticularly wher	ettlements cou re this is in clos	ld harm the se se proximity to	tting and ch nature desig	naracter of so gnations) will i	ne of the rura need to be co	al settlement Insidered at t	s or special lar he candidate s	ndscape areas. site assessment	

11. To protect, enh	ance and promote	the quality an	d character of th	e Vale of Gl	amorgan's cu	Iture and herit	age.			
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		1		
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+				
Commentary	Growth will p	provide opportu		nd rural area	s to improve th	ne quality of the	e cultural and	Glamorgan. historic environment, pal ral/historic environment, t		
Mitigation	Similarly, pol be enhanced The candida	icies for the pro l. te site assessm	ntection of conserv	vation areas a	and historic en	vironments will	ensure that the	development contributes e positive contribution that provides for an element o	t this option has on the	
12. To reduce the r					·					
			of the option on e	ach S.A Obje			1			
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term				
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-				
Commentary	accessible b Increased de effect. Thro	y existing natio evelopment of ugh the sustain	nal public transport homes and facilition nability test, reside	rt links, partiones around exents of rural	cularly via the C kisting sustaina communities tl	Cardiff-Bridgeno able rural settle hat lack approp	d rail service. ments could al priate facilities	el to work and commute to lso improve access to su may have to continue tra roximity to Cardiff and the	ustainable transport mo avelling long distances	des as a cascade
Mitigation	There is a ne a risk that th	eed to ensure the ne level of fund	hat the plan seeks	the improve emes would	ment of strated not be provid	jic links as well ed through nor	as those asso	ciated with localised develobligations and therefore	elopment opportunities.	

13. To provide for a	diverse range of	f local job oppo	rtunities.											
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?									
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
Performance	+	+	0	+	+	+								
Commentary	employmen employers t and complir	it land is availab to smaller settler mentary to the n	le (Vale of Glamo ments, the option nake up of local e	rgan Employ does provide mployment i	ment Land Stue the opportunidentified in the	ldy) and is easi ty to support sr Council's emp	and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue and where a large concentration of usily accessible by public transport. Whilst it may be difficult to attract some large small scale local employment opportunities akin to the character of the rural Vale uployment study. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. By remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.							
Mitigation	through rura	al diversification	conversion of ru	ral buildings	for business u	se and home v	es e.g. mixed use development. Similarly, policies for enhancing rural employment e working should also be considered. The consideration of appropriate new small assist in supporting this objective through the LDP.							
14. To maintain and	enhance the vita	ality and viabili	ty of the Vale of 0	Glamorgan's	s town, distric	t and local cer	entres.							
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obj	ective?									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
	++	++	0	+	+	+								
Commentary	There is an local comm	opportunity to nunity and leisure in population, justice in population	nake town centres facilities will be p	attractive to rovided toge	local residents ther with new h	that currently uncousing and em	development in both urban and rural areas.  If y use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that employment.  If you contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural							
Mitigation	To support	this objective,					not undermine the vitality and viability of existing retail centres will be required. port this objective.							
15. To promote appr	opriate tourism.	•												
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obj	ective?									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term								
	+	+	0	+/-	+	+								
	Ingranada	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?  Urban SE Rural Vale Trans- Short Medium Long term boundary term term + + + 0 + + +   Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas and in particular support tourism led regeneration in												
Commentary	Barry. Tou	ırism developme					that start up as growth continues. By supporting a range of rural settlements, the							

Perfo	rmance
++	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	opportunity (It is assum facilities)													
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
	What is the p	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?  Urban SE Rural Vale Trans- Short Medium Long term boundary term term												
	Urban SE													
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-								
Commentary	The current I housing wou settlements I identifies the need for furth	JDP Strategy h Id be provided where need ari greatest need ner developmer	as brought about within a new settle ses. Elsewhere, a for affordable hou not in other settleme	the delivery of ement, consisted and especially using, develo ents where no	of housing in ur sting of a minir y within the sel opment opportu ew household f	ban areas such num 5,000 dwe ttlements of Ba inities would be formation and p	Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys (the current UDP strategy) and the new settlement.  In as Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point. However, under this option the majority of bellings, which whilst capable of addressing rural housing needs may not be in the burry and Penarth where the Council's Local Housing Market Assessment (2008) be limited. A new settlement as part this option would not necessarily negate the population growth would need to be addressed in the medium to long term.							
Mitigation	development period in the	es to meet the restance South Eastern	needs identified was settlements would be sized under the size the	ithin the Locald require section of the new left in the new le	al Housing Ma curing a high por rural settlemen	rket Assessmer ercentage of aff t could be cons	DP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing int. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan fordable housing on allocated sites which may not be financially viable.  Sidered-however this could result in creating additional secondary impacts, e.g. of fewer services and facilities being provided.							

2. To maintain, pro	mote and enhance	the range of	local facilities.										
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term		•					
			boundary	term	term								
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	inevitably be with the grea to be sustair secure improredevelopme	constrained by test benefits be nable (through overments woulent.	the low level of deing accrued by the a sustainability to defend the directed else	levelopment nose settleme est).The majo sewhere. Thi term resider	opportunities in ents within clos ority of small rus s could under nts of the new s	n these areas. See proximity to to the proximity to the proximity and settlements will not be the proximal that the proximal settlement will not be the proximal that the proximal settlement will not be the proximal that the proximal settlement will not be the proximal that the proximal thas the proximal that the proximal that the proximal that the prox	Therefore, on the new set of would not the set of the s	outside of the new settlement, and to a lesser exitement, and to a lesser exitement, from this option services within these small	would occur. However, regent, the option would provious tent in some larger settlem since development opportuler settlements and lead the within existing settlements.	de mixed effects nents considered unities that could to pressures fo			
Mitigation	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.  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.												
3. To maintain and	improve access for	or all											
or ro mantam and			of the option on e	ach S.A Obie	ective?								
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term		-					
			boundary	term	term								
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-							
Commentary	realised in ru However, exi	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.											
Mitigation	Design polici	es within the LI	OP and Building re	egulations wo	ould provide the	e key mitigation	tool for all	development.					

4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term				
	+/-	+/-	0	+/_	+/-	+/-				
Commentary	zone would be are areas of	e limited, espe concern. The la	cially within Barry atter may improve	where this is as a casca	s an issue. Mi de effect from	ultiple deprivat the new rural	ion is not a k settlement a	r addressing social and key issue for the rural Va nd limited development significantly improve acc	le, although isolatior within sustainable se	n and access to service ettlements, although th
Mitigation								ivation within the South E ervices is the only limiting		
5. To maintain, pro	tect and enhance	community sp	irit.							
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term				
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-				
Commentary	long term. Th	is would to be	true albeit to a les	sser extent fo	or the sustainal	ble settlement	s and settlem	and encourage local dist nents within the South Ea es in other settlements in	ast Zone. Limited de	evelopment opportunitie
Mitigation			velopment is integ nake a positive co					on of new community faci	lities ,improved emp	loyment opportunities

	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary	Iocal service services wou The option or jobs and ser particularly a The developr use to and fr decrease car	s and therefore all on the realise ould also contrivices would le new rural settlement of a new om the new set on emissions.	e assist in reduci- ed for the majority ibute to a reducti- ad to fewer/shori- ement will lead to settlement withou tlement. A new si However these I	ng greenhou of settlemer on in commu ter trips beir increased er t new emplo ettlement wo benefits wou	use gas emissints due to a lacuting as there was made and hergy use, incressyment opportuould nevertheled be negligible	ions from trans k of developme would be more hence fewer ve eased flooding p nities would inc ss provide oppo e if residents we	port. Howe nt opportunitie ehicular gre octential, de crease gree ortunities for ere reliant o	e of Glamorgan could assist in reducing the need to ver, more sustainable transport options and improsities.  Is for improving public transport and the increased senhouse gas emissions. However, more develops struction of green sincs, more rapid run-off rates etc. Thouse gas emissions and energy use as it would applying the latest building codes to increase energy in travelling to access work and other essential ser ould be provided.	spread of homes, ment overall and also increase car gy efficiency and
		rly in the low lyi						d. Development in coastal areas may be affected b th. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Ba	
Mitigation	rise particula fluvial floodin  The location objective the services and land and proi	rly in the low lyi g. of any new dev plan would nee	ng estuarine area elopment is a key d to ensure that tl idents. In addition	determinant	more-by-Sea, in the success ement provides	Aberthaw, Barry of the plan in s for adequate p	y and Penai supporting mublic transp		arry, are at risk of y, to meet this ole range of
Mitigation  7. To minimise wast	rise particula fluvial floodin  The location objective the services and land and proite.	rly in the low lyi g. of any new dev plan would nee facilities for res moting home wo	elopment is a key d to ensure that ti idents. In addition orking.	determinant he new settle n, opportunition	in the success ement provides es for employm	Aberthaw, Barry of the plan in s for adequate p	y and Penai supporting mublic transp	th. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Ba leasures that address climate change. Subsequently ort facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suital	arry, are at risk of y, to meet this ole range of
7. To minimise wast	rise particula fluvial floodin  The location objective the services and land and proite.  What is the p	rly in the low lying.  of any new develong plan would need facilities for resolution moved by the control of the low long the low long home well are dicted effect.	elopment is a key d to ensure that ti dents. In addition orking.	determinant he new settle n, opportunition	in the success ement provides es for employmective?	Aberthaw, Barry s of the plan in s for adequate p nent in close pro	y and Penai supporting mublic transp	th. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Ba leasures that address climate change. Subsequently ort facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suital	arry, are at risk of y, to meet this ole range of
	rise particula fluvial floodin  The location objective the services and land and prolete.  What is the p Urban SE	rly in the low lyi g.  of any new dev plan would nee facilities for res moting home wo redicted effect Rural Vale	elopment is a key d to ensure that the idents. In addition orking.  of the option on each boundary	determinant he new settle n, opportunition ach S.A Object Short term	in the successement provides es for employmective?  Medium term	Aberthaw, Barry s of the plan in s for adequate p nent in close pro	y and Penai supporting mublic transp	th. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Ba leasures that address climate change. Subsequently ort facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suital	arry, are at risk of y, to meet this ole range of
7. To minimise wast Performance	rise particula fluvial floodin  The location objective the services and land and prolete.  What is the purban SE	rly in the low lying.  of any new develone plan would need facilities for resmoting home woredicted effect.  Rural Vale	elopment is a key d to ensure that the idents. In addition orking.  of the option on each trans- boundary  0	determinant he new settle n, opportunitie ach S.A Obje Short term +/-	in the successement provides es for employmective?  Medium term +/-	Aberthaw, Barry s of the plan in s for adequate p ment in close pro	y and Penal supporting n ublic transp oximity to the	th. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Bareasures that address climate change. Subsequently ort facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suital enew settlement will be essential through allocating	arry, are at risk o y, to meet this ole range of employment
7. To minimise wast	rise particula fluvial floodin  The location objective the services and land and profite.  What is the purban SE  +/-  The amount Regional Walocations for	of any new developments e Plan and the new regional w	elopment is a key d to ensure that the dents. In addition orking.  of the option on each to boundary  o  is the same for e Landfill Directive	determinant the new settle the new s	in the successement provides es for employmetrive?  Medium term +/- nd therefore the evels of waste Whilst the option	Aberthaw, Barry s of the plan in s for adequate p tent in close pro Long term the increase in the going to landfill tons would there	supporting nublic transpoximity to the	th. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Ba leasures that address climate change. Subsequently ort facilities at the earliest stages, along with a suital	arry, are at risk or, to meet this ole range of employment south East Wales identify preferred

8. To use land effect	tively and efficien	ıtly.									
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	++	-	0	+	+/-	-					
Commentary	Development within the South East Zone would provide an opportunity for the reuse of previously developed land. In the rural settlements development on greenfi land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas.  It is anticipated that the majority of development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry will use previously developed land.										
	A new rural s	settlement is lik	ely to be on large rural Vale, this m	ly greenfield	land and woul	d have an adve	rse effect o	arry will use previously developed land.  In the landscape. Although preference could be give ald opportunities outside of the South East Zone that			
Mitigation	especially the development  The candidat	e identification of of Greenfield s e site assessm	of Brownfield land ites. ent will also assis	suitable for a	accommodatin	g a new rural se	ettlement is I	to mitigate against the negative impacts within the r limited by the strategic option, which will inevitably le re provides for an element of mitigation.			
9. To protect and e								<b>-</b>			
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary	potential for	the existing en acts of the new	vironment to be a	adversely affo	ected. Negati	ve effects woul	d be realise	nd regeneration. In rural areas, this could be negati ed in more sensitive rural areas, and more so due al selection of brown field sites within the rural Vale	to the potentially		
Mitigation	The location	of development	particularly wher	e this is in clo	ose proximity to	o nature design	ations will n	sure that development contributes positively to the leed to be considered at the candidate site assessmentified and imposed through planning conditions/objections/ob	ent stage. Where		

10. To provide a high	gh quality environ	ment within al	I new developme	nts.					
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
Performance	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary			n this option has the sum of the			esigned from the	outset in orde	er to include high quality, sustainab	le materials, make efficient use
Mitigation	promote a po However, sud The candidat	ositive commun ch developmen re site assessm	ity spirit. The devent t would primarily be nent will also assis	elopment of the windfall what in the identi	ne new settlem nich could lead fication of sens	nent in this mann I to other detrimon sitive locations a	ner could set a ental impacts c and therefore p	ty, sustainable materials, use of op precedent for development elsewh due to the unplanned nature of the provides for an element of mitigation	nere in the Vale of Glamorgan. development.
11. To protect, enh						ılture and herita	age.		
			of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary	conservation  Growth will p	areas and and provide opportu t may offer the	cient monuments, v unities in urban are	which sensiti eas to impro	ve developmer	nt could enhance of cultural and h	e and promote nistoric environ	Slamorgan. In urban centres, there a e. Inments, particularly with regard to I vironment, there is a risk that dev	historic buildings. Although new
			s of value in rural sely affect the land					larly as a result of windfall develop	oment. Development of the new
Mitigation	The location	of developmen	t particularly wher	e this is in cl	ose proximity to	o nature design	ations will need	d to be considered at the candidate ified and imposed through planning	

12. To reduce the n	eed to travel and	enable the use	of more sustain	able modes	of transport.				
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary	should have villages coul  Whilst the new second major the second major th	e a positive effer de also improve a ew rural settlem ee extent of this ettlements in the or urban centres on the rural Vales in rural comme (as detailed in	ent may be self of depends upon the UK, it is unlikely for higher value e isolation of set unities. Bus serv the LDP Sustaina	inable transportable transportable transportable transportable exact locally that this wo services.  It lements madice provision ability Apprai	ort use. Increated the short-term, tion with respectual address is a considered sal Draft Scop	ased developm ascade effect. it is likely that ct to existing a scues relating t be an issue, to be poor in ing Report, Fe	over time it wand proposed to the dependent as there wou Aberthaw (Ward bruary 2007).	ignificant population and relatively of and facilitates in and adjacent to a facilitate will generate wider traffic congestion public transport links. However, basence on private cars in rural areas, and continue to be limited provision facilitates. Cog, Penmark, Colwinston ard Development of a new rural settle	through in and out-commuting sed on previous experiences cor reduce the need to travel to or facilities and employment of Penllyn amongst other rura
Mitigation 13. To provide for a	The location objective the services and	n of any new de e plan would ne d facilities for res	velopment is a ke ed to ensure tha idents.	ey determinar	nt in the succe	ss of the plan i	n supporting r	nity to Cardiff and the M4.  measures that address climate chare earliest stages of a development,	
13. TO provide for a	•	, ,							
	What is the	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
Performance	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	1		
Commentary	there is an economic de However, it consequentl employment opportunities	nt within the Sou adequate supple privation that ex may be difficult to y restricting the topportunities in s, the range of j	uth East Zone is ly of employment vists in some ward o attract some lard range of job opplessome parts of the	likely to provi land. Howends. rge employer portunities. He rural vale. y remain limi	ide job opporturer, the majoring to the smaller lowever, small Development ited due to the	r settlements ir scale employn St Athan is e dispersed natu	ent land is like the rural vale ment opportun xpected to cre ire of developi	e due to the limited range and choice nities within the more sustainable rule to many local jobs. Overall, althoument. If the new rural settlement is not.	would assist in addressing the of employment sites that exist all settlements could increase the option may increase job
Mitigation								ng this objective and on the basis on the basis on the basis on the basis of development elsewher the basis of the basis o	

14. To maintain and	d enhance the vita	lity and viabili	ty of the Vale of	Glamorgan's	s town, distric	t and local cer	ntres.					
	What is the	oredicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term						
			boundary	term	term							
	++	+	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	This option of	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas.										
	population, j The new rui	obs and overall al settlement l	investment in a nas the potential	umber of loc to be well-de	al centres shouesigned to ens	uld contribute po sure its own vit	ositively to vita ality and viabi	ality and viability of th	e centres, particu	nouse Cross). An increase larly for rural settlements. Ipon the exact design of the		
Mitigation	Similarly pol							the vitality and viab pubs will further assi		tail centres will be require		
15. To promote app	-											
			of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	+	0	+	+	+						
Commentary	regeneration	in Barry. Tour		in these set	tlements will de	epend upon the	e businesses t			particular support tourism l supporting a number of ru		
Mitigation	In support of this objective, the plan should include policies that promote appropriate tourism development within both urban and rural areas.											

Perfo	rmance
++	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	key develop						opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St. Athan area to be a ural settlement at Llandow Newydd) to accommodate further housing and			
SA OBJECTIVE	1. To provid	e the opportur	nity for people to	meet their l	nousing needs	S.				
	What is the p	What is the predicted effect of the option on each S.A Objective?								
	Urban SE Rural Vale Trans- Short Medium Long term boundary term term									
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-				
	Llandow New strategy wou Council's Loc is delivered in as prevalent Llandow airfi housing to m strategic objector or where anti therefore per	rydd proposal alld allow for decal Housing Man the South Ea as that in the under the local needs ectives. Similarlicipated growth petuating afforces.	provides for some evelopment in the rket Assessment (st Zone since a hirban south east (Correction) centrally located swithin the area by, the concentration is required. This dability issues with	e 2750 housi South East (2008). Howe igh proportio Council's Loc within the rowould not be on of a large could be det nin specific so	ng units over a Zone where a ever, the provis n of the housing Maral vale, and e fully realised number of unirimental to the ettlements.	a 4 phase dever affordable housing varion of housing the same of t	e way to meeting new housing needs in the rural vale. However, the delivery of nort to medium term, therefore reducing the effectiveness of the plan to meet its settlement in the rural Vale would not address housing needs where they occur, er settlements and also maintain the relative high house prices in the rural Vale-			
Mitigation	development period in the	s to meet the r South East set	needs identified w tlements and othe	ithin the Loc er rural settle	al Housing Ma ments as the re	rket Assessme esult of a new s	DP to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided within new housing nt. However, the potential for limited development opportunities during the plan settlement located away from areas of need and projected demand would require se areas which may not be viable.			

	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on $\epsilon$	ach S.A Obie	ective?		
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term	
	0.2402	Transit Fair	boundary	term	term	20119 101111	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	Newydd. Ho accepted tha (see Best Pr services with Llandow Nev The provisio facilities cou	wever, for Llan It for a new sett actice in Urban in nearby settle vydd proposal. In of new faciliti Id undermine t	dow Newydd it is lement to be sus Extensions and ements such as C les as identified i he vitality and vi	s anticipated tainable (that New Settlem owbridge and n the Llando ability of the	that the extent is support a su ents, TACPA 2 d Llantwit Major w Newydd pro neighbouring	of the facilities ufficient range of 2007, and Economould be bolst posal would cresettlements as	ne settlements, St Athan, the sustainable rural settlements and also at Llandov is provided would be limited due to the proposed 2750 dwellings. It is generall if services and facilities) it would have to be between 4,000 and 5,000 dwelling Towns Prospectus Communities & Local Government 2007). Accordingly, while ered by increased demand, this SA objective is unlikely to be achieved within the eate some positive effects in and around the surrounding area. However thes residents may choose to relocate to Llandow Newydd. There could be some diffact they cater for niche markets.
Mitigation	safeguarded consequence Appropriate   dwellings.  In addition, the sustainable as	would assist e of under use/ophasing mecha ne use of section and also assist	in meeting this viability.  nism will need to on 106 agreement in mitigating aga	be applied to	othe new settle onditions could of vitality and	icated above, the second represents the second representation of the secon	ed as part of any new development, and that existing community facilities are the option could lead to redevelopment pressures on existing facilities as ensure that facilities and services are provided in tandem with the occupation of the development includes an appropriate mix of facilities, which could make it mor neighbouring centres. However the reliance on section 106/planning condition occation sustainable.
	0 0						
3. To maintain and			of the continue	C ^ O' '	th O		
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	of the option on e Trans-	each S.A Obje Short	Medium	Long term	
renomiance	Ulball SE	Ruiai vale	boundary	term	term	Long term	
	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary			alised in the urba	n south east	settlements ar	nd St Athan in te	erms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rur
	growth plann	ned. However,		g in the othe	r rural settleme	ents existing rui	sser extent within sustainable rural settlements as a result of the limited levels ral access issues may not be addressed. The development of a new settleme

4. Reduce the caus	ses of deprivation.								
	What is the p	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Commentary	The facilities	created by th	e Llandow Newy	dd developr	nent may also	serve other	settlements i	ularly within Barry where deprivation is a key issue (\ in the rural Vale currently with poor access to ser in the settlements where this is a localised problem.	-
Mitigation	focus develo	pment primarily	within a new rura					privation within the rural vale when the strategy option a major issue.	on itself seeks to
5. To maintain, pro	tect and ennance	community sp	ırıt.						
	What is the p	predicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?				
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term			
	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+			
Commentary	The Llandow However, this	Newydd devel s would not be	opment, if well de:	signed and e levelopment	xecuted has point is fully develop	otential to crea ned. To achiev	nte a settleme e this objectiv	the provision of new facilities and good design. ent with a strong identity which could be enhanced by we, attention would need to be given to obviating any	
Mitigation			evelopment is pro housing will make					as the provision of new community facilities, improd for growth.	ved employment

	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on ea	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Short	Medium	Long term					
	0.2002	rturar varo	boundary	term	term	20119 101111					
Performance			<u>,                                      </u>								
	+	_	0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary	are easily ac unlikely to se link serving L services.  A new settler However in t	ccessible by purifye the needs of landow Newyd ment would new he near future	ublic transport he of all residents and d due to the scale rertheless provide	nce fewer void it is inevital to of the proportunities will become	ehicular greenl ble that there vosal. Therefore s for applying te mandatory fo	nouse gas emi yould be an inco any significant he latest buildir r all new housi	ssions. Hove rease in peat t investment and codes to and codes to and codes to	n commuting as ther ever, for Llandow N k time commuting. It in the bus network concrease energy effic development particulur off rates etc.	lewydd, existing is also understo ould have a deti iency and decre	g employment oppo bod that there will b rimental impact on ase impact on carb	ortunities are be no new rai existing rura oon emission
Mitigation	objective the and facilities  In addition, 6	plan would need for residents. He comployment op	ed to ensure that lowever, as highliq	Llandow New ghted above	wydd provides a this could unde	adequate public ermine the abilit	transport fa y of the plar	measures that addr cilities at the earlies to achieve other sus his would have to b	t stages, along v tainability object	with a suitable rang tives elsewhere.	ge of service
·	objective the and facilities  In addition, e promoting ho	plan would need for residents. He comployment op	ed to ensure that lowever, as highliq	Llandow New ghted above	wydd provides a this could unde	adequate public ermine the abilit	transport fa y of the plar	cilities at the earlies to achieve other sus	t stages, along v tainability object	with a suitable rang tives elsewhere.	ge of service
·	objective the and facilities  In addition, e promoting ho	plan would nee for residents. He employment op ome working.	ed to ensure that lowever, as highlique portunities in clos	Llandow New phted above e proximity	wydd provides this could unde to the new set	adequate public ermine the abilit	transport fa y of the plar	cilities at the earlies to achieve other sus	t stages, along v tainability object	with a suitable rang tives elsewhere.	ge of service
Mitigation  7. To minimise waste.  Performance	objective the and facilities  In addition, e promoting ho	plan would nee for residents. He employment op ome working.	ed to ensure that lowever, as highliq	Llandow New phted above e proximity	wydd provides this could unde to the new set	adequate public ermine the abilit	transport fa y of the plar	cilities at the earlies to achieve other sus	t stages, along v tainability object	with a suitable rang tives elsewhere.	ge of services
7. To minimise waste.	objective the and facilities  In addition, e promoting ho  What is the p	plan would nee for residents. He employment op ome working.	ed to ensure that lowever, as highlic portunities in closs of the option on earth and the contract of the option on earth ans-	Llandow New ghted above se proximity ach S.A Obje Short	wydd provides this could under to the new set ective?	adequate publicermine the abilit	transport fa y of the plar	cilities at the earlies to achieve other sus	t stages, along v tainability object	with a suitable rang tives elsewhere.	ge of service:
7. To minimise waste.	objective the and facilities  In addition, e promoting ho  What is the p  Urban SE  +/-  The amount Wales Regio	plan would need for residents. He employment op me working.  predicted effect Rural Vale  +/- of proposed de mal Waste Plan	ed to ensure that lowever, as highlique portunities in closs of the option on each of the option on each option	Llandow New ghted above e proximity ach S.A Objet Short term +/- same for all o Directive lim	wydd provides this could under to the new set ective?  Medium term +/- options and the levels of this could under the term term term term term term term ter	adequate publicermine the abilite tlement will be  Long term  + erefore the incress waste going	essential. The essential are to landfill. See the landfill.	cilities at the earlies to achieve other sus	t stages, along watainability object e achieved by a ated will be the soning Guidance	with a suitable rang tives elsewhere. allocating employm same. However, the will require the pl	ge of service nent land an nees south Eas an to identif

	What is the p	oredicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	-	0	+	+/-	-						
Commentary	The South East Zone provides the opportunity to develop brownfield sites in sustainable locations. It is anticipated that major development within and adjoining Barry a St Athan would utilise previously developed land, but there is likely to be some greenfield housing.  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											
	and 36 hect Industrial es	ares of grade 3 tates (not withi	Bb (Reading Agric on the control of the	ultural Consi ne promoters	ultants Report s) will remain i	2008) with the n its current fo	the remaining 99 hectares of industrial land associated with Llandow Trading ar form. Development in the other sustainable rural settlements could utilise some these settlements.					
Mitigation							d sites and candidate site selection would mitigate against the loss of Greenfie other sustainable rural settlements identified for development.					
	However, wi safeguarding	ith this option, g the loss of cur	Llandow Newydd rently productive a	would not lagricultural la	be subject to nd.	the candidate	e site assessment and therefore no mitigation measures would be available for					
9. To protect and e	nhance the built a	ınd natural env	ironment.									
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans-	Chart	Modium	Longtorm						
Performance	UIDAII SE	Ruiai vale	boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term						
	+	_	0	+/-	+/-	+/-						
Commentary	Positive ben		<u> </u>	n South Eas	t Zone through		nt and regeneration opportunities. In rural areas there could be a negative impact					
	As stated ab natural envir		w Newydd develo	pment would	l lead to the los	ss of productive	ve Grades 3a and 3b agricultural land. This would have a negative impact on the					
			e effects linked to and could be just				ent, such as the Llysworney bypass. This road proposal is included within the development.					
	Dolicios that	nromote good	design and respe	ct both rural	and urban set	tinas will be rea	equired to ensure that development contributes positively to the built environmer					

10. To provide a hig	h quality environ	ment within al	l new developme	ents.			
	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?		
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	
Commentary	access etc. a Llandow thro	and can promot ugh its careful condary effects	e a positive commexecution.	nunity spirit.	This will apply to	to all intervention	to include high quality, sustainable materials; make efficient use of open space, on areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan, and to the new rural settlement at ural environment due to its location and high dependency on the car could offset
Mitigation  11. To protect, enha	and promote Glamorgan. H	a positive com However, it wou	nmunity spirit. The ald be difficult to of	developmen e developmen ffset the seco	nt of the new rondary effects	rural settlement identified above	
11. To protect, enna	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					iture and nem	laye.
D			of the option on e		1	1	
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	-
Commentary	There are a I conservation  Growth will p development these assets	arge number of areas and and provide opportu may offer the . However, in the	f historic buildings ient monuments, v nities in urban are	, designation which sensiti eas to impro hance and p es they are p	is and protected we development we the quality of t	d monuments in could enhand of cultural and lating of the cultural and platistation and pla	historic environments, particularly with regard to historic buildings. Although new tural/historic environment, there is a risk that development may be insensitive to anning policy.
	Developmen	t of the Llandov	v Newydd settlem	ent could ad	versely affect la	andscape and h	heritage value in the immediate area.
Mitigation	The location this may have	of developmer e an impact on	it particularly whe nature designatio	re it is in clos ns ensure th	se proximity to at appropriate	nature designa mitigation meas	ations will need to be considered at the candidate site assessment stage. Where sures are identified and imposed through planning conditions/obligations.

	What is the p	redicted effect	of the option on e	ach S.A Obje	ective?						
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		-			
	++		0	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Commentary	sustainable to cascade effects. The Llandow residents of there is little Trading and lt is therefor provision of on private cast Therefore, in Bus service	ransport use. Soct.  Newydd prop the new settlen need for this was Industrial Estate elikely that over public transport irs in rural areas the the rural Vale provision is con Appraisal Drai	osal includes an nent to reduce the vithin the rural values are unlikely to links. However, was, nor is it likely to isolation of settle nsidered to be possible.	element of ceir need to trace (as suppor serve the need to when compare reduce the reduce the reduce in Aberth	office premises avel for employed within the eds of all resided dependent of the eds of	and it is also syment purpose Council's Emplents and therefored der traffic cong w settlements in the existing major	adjacent to to adjacent to to adjacent to to adjacent to to as. However it to yment Land one there would be stion through the UK, it is a urban centred the would be solwinston and	wo existing empt is unlikely that Study). In addid inevitably be a h in and out-cort unlikely that this s for higher valu	prove access to soloyment sites. The office develoption existing emplainincrease in pearmuting, although a would address is e services and factorial set other rural set	ald have a positive sustainable transponerefore there is to be ment would attract loyment opportunity time commuting in much depends to sues relating to the comployment in ruratements (as detailed) to have an acceptance of the comployment of the comployment in ruratements (as detailed).	he potential for the end users a ties at Llandow upon the actual the dependence al communities iled in the LDI
	Bridgend and	d Cardiff which		re a change	of service. The	Llandow Newy	/dd site is adja	acent to a rail lin	e, but it is unders	could result in long tood that there wil	
Mitigation	objective the									ange. Subsequen with a suitable ra	

13. To provide for a	a diverse range o	of local job oppo	rtunities.				
	What is the	e predicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?		
	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Performance	+	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	_
Commentary	employme  Provision of to travel for (as support serve their have a negligible)  It may be that can be employme  The Llandolocal job of	nt is in Barry, ther of new housing at or employment pur rted within the Co needs of all reside gative financial implement difficult to attract so ne provided in rura nt opportunities. The	efore limiting the Llandow Newydroses. However nuncil's Employments and therefore pact of the farms some large empleal settlements, a he proposed DT.	extent to whi d, in close pr it is unlikely ent Land Stu e there would affected (Re byers to sma lithough optic A St Athan fa	oximity to exis that the proposi dy). In additi- inevitably be a ading Agricultu- ller settlement ons for smaller cility is expect	ting and proposed office develon existing empan increase in pural Consultants sould to create jobass would impropass would imp	propriately sized employment sites therefore limiting the range of job opportunities yment opportunities within the more sustainable settlements could increase rural bs.  Prove the attractiveness of the existing employment sites and could offer increased
Mitigation							an in supporting this objective and on the basis of the above the opportunity to d due to the concentration of new development elsewhere.

14. To maintain and	enhance the vita	lity and viabili	ty of the Vale of	Glamorgan's	s town, distric	t and local cer	ntres.			
	What is the p	oredicted effect	of the option on e	each S.A Obj	ective?					
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term		,		
	++	+/-	0	+	+	+				
Commentary	rural settlem  There is an oalso be made together with  However, for for a new se Practice in L	ents.  opportunity to ne attractive to be new housing a Llandow New ttlement to be surban Extension	nake town centresousinesses thereform and employment of the sustainable (that no and New Settlesous tainable (that no and	s attractive to ore reducing the development. ed that the exis support a ements, TAC	local residents the number of v xtent of the fac sufficient range CPA 2007, and	s that currently vacant units (e. ilities provided e of services ar Eco Towns P	use out-of-towng. Barry). It is a may be limited and facilities) it rospectus Com	n retail developments assumed that local co d due to the proposed would have to be of	d (e.g. Culverhouse community and leisu d 2750 dwellings. I detween 4,000 and overnment 2007). A	Zone and other sustainable cross). Town Centres can are facilities will be provided t is generally accepted that 5,000 dwellings (see Best Accordingly, whilst Llandow g this SA objective.
Mitigation	Similarly the		policies that prom mall rural services						lity of existing reta	il centres will be required.
15. To promote appr	•									
			of the option on e							
Performance	Urban SE	Rural Vale	Trans- boundary	Short term	Medium term	Long term				
	+	+	0	+	+	+				
Commentary	infrastructure these settler	e could contribunents will depe	ite to a tourist infr	astructure ac inesses that	cross the interv	ention areas ar	nd in particular	support tourism led r	egeneration in Bar	ncreased development and ry. Tourism development in rategy has the potential for
Mitigation	In support of	this objective,	the plan should in	clude policie	s that promote	appropriate tou	ırism developn	ment within both urba	n and rural areas.	



Sustai	nability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	All CSPs
1	To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	+
А	Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+
В	Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	+	++	O	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+
С	Provide affordable housing	++	+	0	++	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0
D	Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+ / -	++	O	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
2	To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	++	+	О	0	+	+	+	0	O	+	+
А	Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+ / -	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
В	Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
С	Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	++	+	0	0	0	+	++	+ / -	0	0	+ / -	+
D	Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	+	+	О	O	+	+	O	0	O	+	+
3	To maintain and improve access for all.	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	+
А	Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	0	0	О	0	0	+	0	0	O	0	0
В	Improve public perception of access	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
С	Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	++	О	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	О
D	Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Reduce the causes of deprivation.	++	++	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	++
А	Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	++
В	Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
5	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	+	+/-	+/-	+ / -	+	+	0	0	+ / -	+	+	0
А	Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	+ / -	-	0	0	+ / -	0	0	0	0	0
В	Provide community facilities	++	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	+
С	Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	О

Sustair	ability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	All CSPs
D	Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	О	0	0	0	O	+	0	-	+	0	0
6	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-					-	+ / -	+	+ / -	+	-	-
Α	Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)				-		+/-	+/-	-	-	+	-	
В	Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	•			-		+ / -	-	-	-	О	-	
С	Promote renewable energy generation	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	O	0	0	О	+	0	0
Е	Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	-	-	-	-	-	O	+ / -	О	+ / -	+	0	-
F	Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
7	To minimise waste.	-	-	-			-	0	+	+	0	-	-
А	Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	++	++	+	0	0
В	Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
С	Avoid landfill of waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	++	+	0	-	0
8	To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	++	-	+	+	+	+	+	+ / -	-	+
Α	Retain greenfield land	-	-	+	-		+	-	0	+ / -	++	-	0
В	Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	+	++	++	?	+	+	+	О	О	-	?	+
С	Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	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	+/-	++	-	-
Е	Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	0	++	++	?	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	+
9	To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	+	+/-	+ / -	?	+ / -	+	0	0	+ / -	++	+ / -	+ / -
А	Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+/-	++	-	0
В	Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+ / -	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0

Sustaiı	nability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	All CSPs
С	Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	?	0	?	0	0	0	++	-	0
D	Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	-	++	•	0
Ш	Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	0	О	О	О	О	+	0	-	+	++	+
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	0	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0	O	0	О
А	Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+ / -	+	++
В	Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	+	О	O	О	О	0	0	0	+	0	0
С	Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	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
Е	Provide adequate green spaces.	0	+	0	0	0	О	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
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	+	++	+
А	Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	+
В	Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	О	О	O	О	0	0	0	0	+	0
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+ / -	-	+ / -	-	+ / -	+ / -	О	0	О	-	+ / -
А	Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	++	+	?	-	+	0	+ / -	О	-	+ / -	0
В	Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	О	O	-	-		0	0	0	-	-
С	Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	++	+	0	О	-	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)	++	+	O	O	-	O	++	0	O	0	0	O
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	-	+	++
Α	Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	++	O	O	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	+

Sustair	nability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	All CSPs
В	Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	О	О	++	+	0	+	О	0	+	+
С	Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	++	+	0	0	+/-	+	+	0	0	-	+ / -	+
D	Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	++	0	О	+	0	0	О	О	O	O	0
Е	Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	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	+ / -	+	+
А	Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	O	О	0	+	++	O	О	0	0	+
В	Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
С	Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	?	0	++	0	0	+	+ / -	0	0
D	Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	++	+	?	+	++	+	0	О	-	+	+
Е	Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	О	0	+	+
15	To promote appropriate tourism.	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+
Α	Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+
В	Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+ / -	0
С	Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	++	O	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
Е	Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	++	O	0		О	0	+	О	+	+	++	+

## **Summary of Assessment Results and Cumulative Impacts – Managing Development Policies**

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All MDs
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	+	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	+
B Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	0	0	0	+	-	0	О	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	О
C Provide affordable housing	+	0	0	++	+	++	0	0	0	ı	++	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
To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	+	++	+	++	+	+	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	+
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	+
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	+
3 To maintain and improve access for all.	+	++	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily  A accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	+	+	O	O	0	O	O	0	0	0	0	О	0	O	О	0	0	O	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
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
D Promote 'life-time' homes	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	+
Promote improvements to: employment, income,  A health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	O	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
5 To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.	++	+	+	+	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
B Provide community facilities	+	++	+	++	+	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	O	0	-	О	+

## **Summary of Assessment Results and Cumulative Impacts – Managing Development Policies**

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All MDs
D Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	О	++	+	0	О	O	О	О	+	+	Ο	Ο	О	О	О	О	О	О	+	0
To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	-	++	++	+	-		+	+	-	+			+/-	-		-	-	+	++	+/-
A Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+/-	++	+	0	-		0	0	0	O	-	-	0	-		-	-	+	+	+/-
B Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	++	+	0	-		0	О	-	О	-		0	-		-	-	0	+	-
C Promote renewable energy generation	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	+	О	0	0	О	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
F Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	О	0	0	0	+	-	0	О	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	О	O	0	++	0
7 To minimise waste.	-	0	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	+ / -	-	-	-	-	+ / -	0	0	-
A Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	O	0	0	+	+	-	0	O	+	О	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
C Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	++	0
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	++	0	0	++	-	+	0	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+	0	+	+	+	+ / -	+	+	+
A Retain greenfield land	-	0	0	0	+		-	0	+	+		0	0	+ / -	-	0	-	+ / -	+	-
B Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	0	0	0	++	-	0	О	-	+ / -		+ / -	0	0	+	++	+ / -	+ / -	O	+/-
Promote good quality high density developments  where appropriate and having regard to the local context	+	+	+ / -	0	+	-	++	O	+	0	+	+	0	0	+ / -	О	0	-	O	+
D Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+	O	O	O	+	-	-	O	+	+		+ / -	O	-	-	O	-	-	+	+/-
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	-	-	+	+
Protect or enhance natural assets such as  A biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	++	+	+		-	+	+	++		0	0	-	-	О	-	-	+	+/-
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.	О	+	++	+	+	+	O	O	++	0	0	+	0	+	O	О	0	0	+ / -	+

# **Summary of Assessment Results and Cumulative Impacts – Managing Development Policies**

Susta	ainability Objective / Aim	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All MDs
D	Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	0	+	0	0	0	Ο	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Е	Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	+	+	O	О	0	0	O	+	0	-	O	O	+	0	0	0	0	0	О
10	To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.	О	++	++	+	+	0	-	+	+	+/-	+	0	О	0	0	О	0	-	0	+
Α	Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	++	++	++	+	+	0	0	O	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
В	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	+
С	Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+
D	Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	++	++	+	О	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0
Е	Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	++	+	0	0	-	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	О	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	+	+	+	O	O	0	O	++	0	0	+	O	+	O	0	0	O	+	+
Α	Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	О	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
В	Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	О	0	0	O	0	0	O	О	+	0	0	0	O	++	0	0	0	0	0	О
12	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / -	+	++	+	-	,	0	0	0	0		-	O	-	-	0	1	+	0	+/-
Α	Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	0	0	0	+	,	0	0	0	0			-	+ / -	+ / -	0	•	+	0	-
В	Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	О	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
С	Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	+	0		O	0	0	О	-	-	О	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)	+	+	++	++	O		O	O	О	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	О	0
13	To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	О	О	0	+	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	+
Α	Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	О	0	0	O	-	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	++	+	0	0	0
В	Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All MDs
C locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	O	Ο	O	o	0	0	O	O	0	0	O	0	+/-	+	+ / -	-	О	o	0
D Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	+	O	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	O	O	-	0	+	0	++	+/-	0	++	0	+	+
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	+
A Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	O	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	O	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
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	+
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
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	++	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	О	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	++	0	О	0	0	0	0
B Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	-	0	+/-	0	О	0	0	O	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
Protect potential tourism destinations against  D inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	o	0	0	o	+	0	0	0	++	0	0	O	0	++	0	O	0	0	-	0
E Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	O	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	О	0	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim		MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MG26	All MGs
To provide the 1 opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	++	++	++	++	+	O	O	0	0	++	O	0	0	-	O	O	0	-	-	-	-	0	0			0	0
A Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	++	+	O	О	О	0	+	0	0	O	-	O	O	0	О	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Build in sustainable B locations, with good access to local facilities	+ / -	?	++	?		0	0	0	0	+ / -	О	О	0	О	+	О	О	-	О	О	О	О	o	О	О	О	Ο
C Provide affordable housing	++	++	+	++	+	0	О	0	0	0	0	0	O	О	О	0	О	-	0	О	О	О	0	-	0	0	0
Preference for previously D developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	++	?	-	0	О	O	0	•	0	0	0	O	+	0	0	+	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.	0	0	+	0	+	+ / -	++	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+/-	+	++	0	-	O	0	0	0	0	+ / -	+	+	+
Meet the needs of existing A communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	O	+ / -	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	+	+
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	++	0	0	+	++	+	0	0	o	0	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	0	o	0	+	+	+
Ensure local facilities are C suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	O	+	0	-	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+ / -	0
Prevent the loss of existing  D well-used and valued local facilities	0	O	0	0	+	-	O	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	O	O	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
To maintain and improve access for all.	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+ / -	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	++	O	О	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	O	0	0	0	O	+	+	0	0	0	0	o	O	O	+	O	О	o	+/-	O	0	O	+	+	0	0
B Improve public perception of access	0	О	+	0	0	0	+	О	0	0	0	0	0	О	О	++	О	0	О	O	О	0	0	+	++	О	+
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	O	+	0	+	0	+	О	0	0	0	0	0	O	+/-	++	O	0	o	O	0	0	0	0	++	+	+
D Promote 'life-time' homes	0	О	0	0	-	О	О	О	0	0	0	0	О	О	О	0	О	0	0	О	О	О	0	0	0	0	0
4 Reduce the causes of deprivation.	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	О	+	+	+	О	О	0	О	О	O	O	0	0	0	0
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health A and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	О	O	O	O	O	+/-	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

Sustainability 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	MG24	MG25	MG26	All MGs
To maintain, protect and 5 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	O	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B Provide community facilities	0	0	++	0	+	++	++	+ / -	0	Ο	0	О	0	+	O	+	О	O	0	O	О	0	О	-	++	+	++
C Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	O	0	+	0	-	0	O	+	o	O	0	O	0	+	0	O	+	+	O	0	O	O	O	++	+	+	+
Encourage community ownership of the  D environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	O	O	+	0		O	0	0	o	0	0	0	o	O	0	+	+	O	O		+	0	0	+	++	o	0
To minimise the causes  and manage the effects of climate change.	-				-	+/-	+/-				-	0	+	+	+	+/-	+	O	+	-	0	+	+	+/-	+		-
Reduce air pollution (e.g. A transport / industry emissions)	-			,	-	-	+/-	-				0	-	0	0	+/-	0	O	0	-	0	+	O	-	0		
Reduce energy B consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)			-			+/-	+/-	+/-				0	0	0	0	+/-	0	O	O	-	O	0	O	-	0		
C Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	О	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	Ο
<ul><li>Reduce flood risk to people,</li><li>property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</li></ul>	?	?	-	?	0	O	O	0	-	-	•	О	?	О	0	О	0	0	O	+ / -	О	0	O	++	0	o	O
Protect biodiversity, flora  E and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	O	O	0	O	O	0	-	•	•	0	-	0	0	О	0	0	O	0	O	0	0	++	0	0	0
Protect and promote the F development of carbon sinks	-	-	O	O	0	O	O	0	-		0	0	0	0	0	O	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	0	0
7 To minimise waste.	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0			0	O	O	О	0	О	O	0	0	0	О	0	++	O	0	-	-
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0		0	0	0	o	O	+	-	o	o	o		o	0	++	o	0	0	0
B Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	O	0	-	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0	+	O	0	0	0
C Avoid landfill of waste	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	O	0	O	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
8 To use land effectively and efficiently.	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	O	+	++	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	-	+	+	+ / -	+	+	++
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	О	-	-	-	?	0	-			O	+ / -	0	0	-	+	++	++	+ / -	+	0	0	+	++	-	0
Bring previously developed  B land in sustainable locations back into use	+	?	++	+	+ / -	+	?	0	+ / -		+ / -	0	+	O	0	+	O	О	O	0	O	+	O	О	0	+	+

Sustainability Objective / Aim		MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MGQ	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MG26	All
Promote good quality high density developments  C where appropriate and having regard to the local context	О	- -	+	0	- -	0	o	+	+ / -	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- -	+	O
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	0		-	0	O	0	-	•	-	O	O	O	О	-	++	+	++	-	+	O	+	+	+	•	О
E Restore contaminated land to beneficial use	?	?	?	+	++	?	?	О	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	О	О	+	0	0	0	?	?
To protect and enhance  9 the built and natural environment.	+ / -	+/-	+	+/-	-	-	O	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	O		++	+	++	+ / -	+	0	++	++	++	0	+/-
B Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	O	0	o	0	o	O	-	0	0	0	0	0	O	O	+	+	+	0	O	0	+	++	+	0	O
C Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	o	0	+	0	?	0	o	0		0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	+	+	0	+	0
D Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	+	+/-	О	0	О	О	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	О	+	0	0	+ / -	+	0	+	++	0	+	0
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	O	+	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	O	O	+	+	O	+	O	o	0	O	++	+	0	+
To provide a high quality  10 environment within all new developments.	0	О	+	0	o	0	+	+	+ / -	0	0	0	0	+	O	0	0	0	O	O	O	0	0	+	+	0	О
A 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	O	+	0	O	+	+	+	o	O	O	O	0	O	O	O	0	+	О	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
C Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	O	o	0	-	+	o	O	o	0	0	0	o	O	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	++	+	o	0	O
D Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	O	++	0	О	+	О	+	0	0	0	0	0	О	O	++	0	0	О	O	O	0	0	++	+	0	+
E Provide adequate green spaces.	0	O	++	0	0	+	О	О	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MGQ	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MG26	All MGs
Provide adequate vehicular	MGT	WGZ	MGS	WC4	MG5	MGO	WGT	MCO	MGS	MCTO	MGTT	IMIG 12	IVIC 13	WC 14	MG 13	IVICTO	WGT	MG 10	IMIC 19	WC20	MG21	WGZZ	IVIGZS	WC24	WCZJ	WG20	IMICS
F 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
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and																											
11 character of the Vale of	0	О	+	+/-	0	0	O	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	+
Glamorgan's culture and																											
heritage.  Protect and enhance																											
A existing cultural heritage	Ο	О	+	+ / -	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	О	-	0	0	0	О	0	0	+	+	+	0	О	0	+	++	+	+	+
and historic environments																											
Promote new opportunities  B for culture in the Vale of	0	o	+	o	0	0	0	O	o	O	0	0	0	O	o	0	0	o	O	0	0	o	0	+	0	+	O
Glamorgan	J				J	0		O					U											Т	J	Т.	U
To reduce the need to																											
travel and enable the use of more sustainable	-	-	+/-	-	+/-	-	+	-				0	+/-	+	+	+/-	0	0	О	0	О	0	0	+/-	+	+/-	-
modes of transport.																											
Ensure new development is																											
A located in accessible locations from a range of	+/-	+ / -	++	-		+	+	+		-		o	+ / -	++	0	0	0	0	О	0	О	0	-	О	+	+ / -	+/-
travel modes																											
Promote technologies to																											_
B 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
Enable the movement of																											
C people and freight by	+/-	+/-	+	0		0	0	0	-			0	0	0	0	+	0	0	О	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-
sustainable means																											
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the																											
needs of the community	0	О	++	O	0	0	o	+	O	_	0	0	O	o	o	++	o	o	0	0	0	o	0	+	0	o	0
(e.g. highways, cycleways,						•							J											,		0	
pedestrian provision, public rights of way)																											
To provide for a diverse																											
13 range of local job	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
opportunities.  Protect existing and																											
A potential employment sites	0	О	О	Ο	Ο	0	Ο	Ο	++	++	++	0	0	+ / -	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
for employment uses																											
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	+	+
Encourage a range of																											
c employment sites in	0	О	+	О	0	0	О	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
locations accessible by a range of transport modes																											
Support the enhancement of																											
D skills to meet employment	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
needs Promote and enable																											
E sustainable rural	0	О	О	0	0	0	О	О	0	О	О	0	Ο	О	0	0	-	О	-	O	0	0	0	+	O	0	0
diversification																											

Sustainability Objective / Aim		MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MG26	All MGs
To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of <b>14</b> the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	0	+	+	+	O	0	О	0	0	0	O	O	++	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	O	0	O	O	0	+	+
Ensure retail centres are  A accessible by a range of modes of transport	O	o	+	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	+ / -	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	O	0	0	О
B Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		+ / -	О	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	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	О	+	++	+	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	0
D Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	0	O	+	O	0	0	+	O	O	o	+	0	o	o	0	O	0	O	O	O	O	0	+	+
Promote the evening  E economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	o	+	0	O	o	0	0	O	0	O	O	O	-	0	O	0	O	0	0	O	0	O	O	0	+	O
15 To promote appropriate tourism.	0	0	+	О	0	0	Ο	0	0	О	0	Ο	0	О	O	О	0	Ο	О	Ο	0	Ο	О	++	+	++	+
A Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	0
Enable tourism uses to be  B accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	О
Manage tourism to protect C the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	O	O	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	О	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	О
Protect potential tourism destinations against  D inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	O	0	o	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	O	+	O	++	+	+	0
Enable specialist tourism  E (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	O	O	O	О	o	O	O	0	O	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	+	0	+	O

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SD2	SDA	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	MG1	MG2	MC3	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG26	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
To provide the opportunity for <b>1</b> people to meet their housing needs.	++	++ +	+ +	+ 0	0	-	0	-	•	o	++	++ +	+ +	+ +	0	o	o	0	++	0	0 0	-	o	0	0	-		-	o	o	-   -	- o	+	o	0	+ +	- +	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	o	0	0	o	+	0	+
Provide a mix of A dwelling types and tenure	++	++ +	+ -	+ (	C	-	o	o	О	О	++ +	++	+ +	+ +	o	o	o	o	+	0	o c	-	o	О	0	o	o	o	o	0	0 0	o	+	О	o	+ 4	- +	+ /	О	О	o	+	+	О	О	o	o	o	+	О	+
Build in sustainable B locations, with good access to local facilities	++	+ +	+ (	0	o	-	o	o	ı	О	+ /	? +	+ ?	•	0	Ο	О	o	+ /	0	o   c	o	+	0	0	- 0	o	O	O	0	0	o	++	О	0	0 4		o	O	Ο	O	-	+	-	О	o	O	o	+	О	Ο
Provide C affordable housing	++	+ (	<b>o</b> +	+ 0	C	-	o		-	О	++ +	++	+ +	+ +	o	o	0	О	0	0	o   c	o	o	o	o	- 0	o	o	o	О	- c	o	+	o	0	++ +	- ++	О	О	0		++	О	0	o	0	О	o	О	o	+
Preference for previously  D developed land in sustainable locations	+	+ /	+ (	<b>o</b>	o c	) -	o	o	-	o	+	+ +	+ ?	-	0	o	o	О	-	0 (	o c	0	+	0	0	+ (	) -	0	o	0	0 0	0	++	o	0	0 4		o	o	Ο	+ /		+	o	О	0	0	o	+	0	0
To maintain, promote and 2 enhance the range of local facilities.	+	++	+ (	o 0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0 -	. C	+	+ /	++	+ /	O	0	0 (	O +	. + .	+	++	0	- 0	0	0	O	o <sup>†</sup>	- /	+ +	+	++	+ +	++ +	- +	0	O	О	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++
Meet the needs of existing  A communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+ /	+ -	+ -	+   +	+	+	+		+	+	+ +	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	<b>O</b> +	+	+	+	0	+ /	o	0	O	0	- / -	+ +	+	+	+	+ +	- +	+ /	0	0	+ /	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+
Provide appropriate facilities within B new developments to meet the needs of future users		+	0	o	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 +	+ C	0	+	++	+	0	0	0	0 +	+	0	+	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 4	+ +	+	++	+ +	++ 0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
Ensure local facilities are	++	+	5 0	5 0	+	++	+ /	O	Ο	+ /	0	0 -	- C	-	+ /	+	+	O	0	0	<b>O</b> +	+	+	+	0	0 0	0	0	o	0	0 +	+ +	+	++	+ -	++ 0	0	o	O	Ο	O	0	0	O	0	0	O	0	0	0	+
Prevent the loss  of existing well- used and valued local facilities	0	+	+ (	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	O	0 0	) )	+	-	0	-	0	+	0	O +	+	+	0	0	o	0	o	О	0	0 +	+ +	+	++	0	0 +	+ +	o	О	0	+	0	О	0	+	0	0	o	0	0	+
To maintain 3 and improve access for all.	+	+ (	0	<b>D</b> 4	+ C	++	+ O	o	0	o	0	0		0	+	+	+ /	0	-	0	<b>O</b> #	0	o	++	0	0 0	) + -	0	o	0	+ +	+ 0	+	++	++	+ +	0	О	o	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	О	+

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP11	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG22	MG23	MG25	MG26	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MDTO	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
Ensure the built and natural environment is A easily accessible	+ C	0	0 0	o 0	+	0	0 0	0	О	0	0 0	0	0	+	+	0 0	0 0	0	O	0	0 +	0	0	О	+ /	0 0	0	+ +	0	0	+	+ 0	0 0	0	0	0 0	) C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community Improve public																																															
B perception of access  Benefit health	++ C	0	0	<b>o o</b>	++	0	0 0	0	О	0	+ C	O	0	+	0	0 (	0	0	0	0	0 +	+ 0	О	0	0 (	0 0	0	+ ++	Ο	0	+	+ (	0	0	0	0 0	) C	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	+
and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	++ C	0	+	o	+	0	O	o	o	0	+ 0	+	o	+	o	0	o	0	o	0	+	+ 0	O	О	0	0 0	0	0 ++	+	+	+	+   +	0	0	0	o †	/ c	0	o	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
D Promote 'life- time' homes	0 0	0	+ (	<b>o</b>	0	О	o c	0	О	О	o c	) -	o	О	0	0	О	О	О	0	0 0	0	О	О	0	0 0	0	О	О	О	o	+ (	0	О	О	0	0	+	0	О	0	О	О	О	-	О	0
Reduce the 4 causes of deprivation.	++ +	+ O	+	+ C	+	o	0 0	+	+	+ +	++ +	+ +	+	+	+	+	+ +	o	o	+	+ 4	o	o	О	0	0 0	0	o	O	+	+ (	0 4	+ +	+ /	О	o	0	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	+
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health A and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++ +	+ +	+	+ +	+	O	0 +	+	+	+	++ +	- +	+	+	+	+	+ 0	0	O	+	+ 4	0	O	0	0	0 + /	0 0	<b>D</b> +	+	+	+	+ 4	+	+	O	0 0	O C	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	O	+
Prevent the  B isolation of deprived communities.	++ +	+ O	0	0	+	O	0 0	o	О	0	+ C	-	- o	+	О	0	<b>o</b> +	o	o	+	+   +	O	О	O	0	0 0	0	o	O	+	0	0 0	o	-	О	o	O	-	o	o	0	O	0	О	+	О	Ο
To maintain, protect and 5 enhance community spirit.	+ +	/ + / -	-	+ +		O	+ /	+	o	O	+ C	) -	+	++	О	o t	· / o	0	o	+	+ 0	0	+	O	0	0 0	0 0	+	+	++	+	+ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o	O	o	0	Ο	+ /	O	+
A Reduce the fear of crime	0 0	+ /	- 0	o	+ /	О	o	o	О	О	o	) <sup>+</sup> -	<b>'</b>  0	О	0	o †	′ o	o	О	0	o	o	О	О	0	0 0	o	o	O	o	++ 4	+ 0	o	О	О	o	O	-	o	О	О	o	О	o		0	0
facilities	++ +	0	0	o	++	+	o c	0	О	0	++ C	+	++	++	+ /	0	o	O	О	+	0 4	o	О	О	0	0 0	О	- +-	+	+	++	+ +	+ +	o	o	o	+ -	<sup>/</sup> o	+	o	o	o	o	o	О	o	++
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. C development having regard to its context and public art)	O +	0	0	<b>D</b>	0	0	O +	+	o	0	+ 0	) -	0	0	+	0	0	0	Ο	+	0 0	+	+	0	0	0 0	O +	+ +	+	+	++	+ 4	+ <b>O</b>	0	+	0 +	+ +	O	0	o	0	0	0	0	-	0	+

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	MG1	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6	MG7	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG26	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD3	MD6	MD7	MD8	MDo	MD10	MD11	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
(e.g. promote shared spaces,	0	0	0	0 0	+	O	-	+	0	0 0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	+	+	0	0	- +	0	0	+ +	-+ O	0	++	+ (	0 0	0	O	0	+	+ (	0	0	0	O	0	O	O	+	0
good design)  To minimise the causes and 6 manage the effects of climate change.	-				+ 1	+	+ /	+	-	-			-	+ /	+/-				o	+	+ +	. + /	+	o	+	- C	+	+ -	+ /	+	-	++	++	+ -		+	+	-	+ -		- +	<i>'</i> -		-	-	+	++	-
Reduce air pollution (e.g. A transport / industry emissions)			-	+	/ + /	-	-	+	-			-	-	-	+/-	-	-		О	-	o	+ /	o	o	0	- C	+	О	- (	0	+ /	++	+ (	<b>o</b> -		o	0	o (	0		. 0	-		-	-	+	+	
Reduce energy consumption  B (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	О			-			+ /	+/- +	·/			Ο	O	o c	+ /	o	О	0	- c	0	0	-	0	-	++	+ (	0 -		o	0	-	0	-	<b>-</b> 0	-		-	-	O	+	
Promote C renewable energy generation Reduce flood	0 0	0	0	0 0	0	o	O	-	0	0 0	0	0	o	o	0	0	0	o	O	0	o c	0	-	О	-	-   -	O	0	- (	0 0	0	++	++ (	0 0	0	O	-	-		+ (	0	0	O	0	o	0	++	0
risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	o	-	0	0 0	o	o	O	+	0	? 3	? -	?	0	О	0	o -	-	-	O	?	o	o	o	О	o +	· / c	o	0 4	++ (	o	++	О	0	+ 0	O	o	0	5	+ 0	0	0	o	o	o	o	O	0	0
Protect biodiversity, flora E and fauna from the effects of climate change	-   -	-	-	- C	+ /	o	+ /	+	0	0 0	0	O	0	o	0	o -	-	-	O	-	0 0	0	o	О	0	o 0	0	0 +	++ (	0 0	•	+	+ (	O +	-	o	+ (	5	+	- 0	0	0	-	-	-	o	+	0
Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0 -	-	-	- c	0	o	O	+	o		- O	o	o	o	0	o -		o	O	О	0 0	0	+	+	+ -	+ C	+	+	+	+ 0	o	O	0	0 +	-	o	0 (	0	+			0	-	o		O	++	0
7 To minimise waste.		-			0	+	+	0	-	-   -	-   -	-	0	-	0	<b>-</b>		0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	o c	0	++	0	o -	-	0	0	+ -	-	0	0	0	0	- +	.' -	-	-	-	+ /	0	0	-
Promote the use of secondary  A resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	o c	0	O		o	++	++	+	0	0 0	o -	o	-	-	0	o -	O	o	О	0	0 +	-	o	О	о -	- c	0	++	0 (	0	o	О	0	+ +	-	o	0	+	0 (	O +	+ -	+	0	+	+	0	+	O
B Provide and promote	o	O	О	o	0	++	0	0	o	o	o	0	-	О	0	o	O	o	О	0	o	O	0	О	0	o c	o	+ (	0	o	О	О	O +	+ O	O	О	0	<b>o</b>	0		O	O	О	0	O	О		0

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP3	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG10	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
recycling facilities.																																																		
C Avoid landfill of waste	O	-	-	-   -	-	О	++	+	0 -	-	-	О	- (	o -	O	0	-	-	0	o	o	О	0	0	o	o	O	O	+	0	o	0	O	О	+	-   -	O	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	О	-	0	О	++	0
To use land 8 effectively and efficiently.		+ +	++	- +	+	+			+ / -	+	+	++	o	+ +	+	+	+	+		O +		+	+	+	+ /	+ +	-	+	+	+ / -	+ +	+	++	О	O +	+ -	+	o	+ /	+ /	+ /	+	o	+	+	+	+ /	+	+	++
A Retain greenfield land	-	-	+	-	+	-	О	+ /	-+	-	-	О	-	-   -	?	O	-			o   +	0	О	-	+ -	++ +	+ +	<b>′</b> +	O	o	+ -	++ -	-	0	О	0	+ -	-	o	+	+		О	O	+ /	-	О	-	+ /	+	+/-
Bring previously developed land  B in sustainable locations back into use	+	++ +	++	? +	+	+	o	o	- ?	+	?	++	+ -	- /	?	0	+ /		+ /	O +	0	O	+	0	0 0	o 0	0	+	O	0	O +	++	o	O	O +	+ -	o	o	-	+ /		+ /	O	0	+	++	+ /	+ /	o	+/-
Promote good quality high density  C developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	+	+	0 +	+	0	0	0	+ +	/ o	1	+	0	- C	0	+	+ /	0	O	0 0	+	0	0	0	0 (	<b>o</b> o	0	o	0	0	- +	+	+	+ /	0	+ -	++	o	+	o	+	+	0	o	+ /	0	0	-	0	+
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the D best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	-	-	+ / -		O	-	O	+ / .	-	?	?	O	-	O	0	o	-	-	-	0 0	0	O	-	++	+ +	+ -	+	0	+	+	+ -	+	0	O	0	+ -	-	O	+	+		+ /	0	-	-	O	-	-	+	Ο
Restore  contaminated land to beneficial use	o	++ +	++	? +	+	o	o	o	0 ?	?	?	?	+ +	+ ?	?	o	+	O	0	o c	0	o	0	0	0 0	o 0	0	+	o	0	0 ?	0	o	0	0 +	+ 0	0	+	-	+ /	-	0	0	o	0	0	o	0	0	+
To protect and enhance the 9 built and natural environment.	+	+ / -	+ / -	? +	+	O	o	+ /	++ +	/ + -	/ + / -	+	+ / -		O	o	+ /	-	-	o †	+	+	-	+	+	+ +	+	O	+	+	+ +	+	++	++	+ +	+ +	/ + /	+	++	+	•	+	0	-	-	О	-	-	+	+
Protect or enhance natural assets such as A biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.		-	-		o	o	O	+ /	-	-	-	o	-	- C	0	o	-		-	О -	0	o	-	++	+ +	+ +	<b>′</b> +	0	++	++ -	++ C	+	+	++	+	+ -		+	+	++		0	O	-	-	O	-	-	+	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SD8	SPIO	SP11	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG24	MG25	MG26	MD1	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+ / +	· / o	0	0	0	0	0	0 +	-	-	-	0	0	0 0	0	o	-	0	0	0 0	0	o	0	+	+ -	+ 0	0	0 -	++	+	0	++ (	0 +	0	Ο	-	О .	+ 0	+	O	O	0	0	0	Ο	Ο	О	0	O
Protect or enhance the built  c environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+   +	?	0	?	0	0	0 +-	+ -	0	0	0	+ (	0 ?	0	o	0	- (	0	0 +	. +	0	0	0	0 0	o	0	0 -	+ +	0	+	0	+ +	+ +	+	+	0 (	D ++	+ O	O	+	0	+	O	O	O	O	+ /	+
Protect cultural	0	O +	?	0	0	0	0	- +-	+ -	0	0	+ +	+ / -	0 0	0	0	-	-	- (	0 0	0	o	O	+ (	0 0	o + /	+ (	0 -	+ ++	0	+	+	0 +	0	o	0	0 0	O +-	+ 0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
access to and appreciation of E the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	0	0	0	0	+ (	0	- +	++	О	Ο	+	0 0	0 0	0	0	O	0	0	0 0	o	o	+	+	0 4	+ O	0	0	O ++		О	0	+   +	0	О	О	0	+	O	-	o	O	+	О	O	О	О	0	+
To provide a high quality	0	0 0	O	0	О	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	+	0	0 0	+	+	+ /	0	0 0	0 0	+	o	O	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	<b>)</b> +	+	O	O +	-+ +	+ +	+	o		+ +	+ .	+	o	0	0	О	О	О	-	О	0
Ensure development A meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+ +	+	+	++	++ +	.+	+ +	+	+	+	++ +	++	+ /	++	+	+	+ /	+ (	0 +	- +	+	+	0	0 0	<b>O</b> +	o	+ +	+ O	+	+	+ +	-+ +	+ ++	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
Promote a sense of community  pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)		+ 0	0	0	O	0	0	0 +	o	0	0	+	0	0 +	+	+	0	0	0	0 0	0	o	O	0	+ (	0	0	0 0	<b>)</b> +	+	+	O +	-+ +	+ ++	O	0	0	<b>O</b> +	O	o	O	0	0	О	О	Ο	+ /	o	+
Promote sustainable C design and construction solutions.	0	0	O	0	Ο	0	0	+ -	o	O	0	0	0	- +	O	0	O	0	0 0	0 0	0	o	o	0	0 0	o	0	0 +	+ +	o	0	++	+ +	- O	O	o	0	o -	+	+	0	O	0	О	О	0	О	++	0
Enhance access D for cyclists and pedestrians.	++	+ 0	O	0	0	++ (	0	- C	0	О	0	++ (	0	0 +	0	+	O	0	0	0 0	0	o	++	0	0	0	o	0	O ++	+	o	+ +	+	+ +	O	o	0	0	0	o	o	o	О	О	О	o	0	0	+
Provide E adequate green spaces.	0	+ 0	O	O	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	++	0	0 +	o	0	O	-	0	0 0	0	o	o	0	0	0	o	0 0	0	++	О	0	0 +	+ +	o	o	- (	0	++	-	o	o	О	o	o	o	О	0	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP10	SP11	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG22 MG21	MG23	MG24	MG25	MC36	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8		MDT	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MDT/	MD18	MD19	MD10	All
Provide adequate  representation of the second content of the seco	0	+ 0	0	О	0	0	o	0 0	0	o	0	++	0	o   o	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	ο	O	0	o	o	0	0	0	0	++	o	О	0	0	0 0	<b>)</b> -	o	0	C	0	O	O	0 0	++	0		0
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and 11 character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	+	+ 0	o	o	O	0	0	0 +	++	o	0	+	+ /	0	0	o	0	-	0	0	o (	0	0	+	+	+	o	+ 0	+	++	+	+ (	+	+	+	o	0	0	0 +	+ C	0	++	C	+	o	0	C	0	+		+
Protect and enhance existing A cultural heritage and historic environments		+ +	0	o	О	0	0	0 +-	+	0	0	+	+ / -	0	0	0	o		0	0	<b>5 6</b>	0	0	+	+	+	0	0 0	+	++	+	+ 0	+	+	+	O	0	0	0 +	+ +	. 0	0	) c	<b>)</b> +	0	O	C	0	+	-	+
Promote new opportunities for B culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+ 0	Ο	O	o	0	O	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	<b>o</b>	0	0	0	O	0	0	0 0	o	+	0	+ (	0	0	o	O	o	0	0 +		0	0	C	++	• О	O	) C	0	O	)	0
To reduce the need to travel and enable the 12 use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+ / +		+ /	-	+ /	+ /	o	0 0	-	-	-	+ /		· / -	+	-				o	· / -	+ +	+	o o	O	0	0	0 0	0	+ /	+ +	- / +	. +	++	+			0	0 0		-		c	-	-	o	_	+	0		-
Ensure new development is located in A accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+ +	+ +	?	-	+	0	+ /	О -	+ /	' + <i>I</i> '	+ /	++		- +	+	+				o ¹	- / +	+ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	-	0	+ +	· /	0	0	0	+		0	0 0	0 0	-		-	+	/ + ·	/ o	) -	+	0	+	- / -
Promote technologies to B reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	-	-		O	0 0	-	o	0	o	0	0	0	0	-	Ο	0	0	<b>5</b>	0	0	0	o	O	0	0 0	o	Ο	0	o 0	0	0	o	o		0	0 0	) c	0	0	) C	0	O	O	0 0	0	O	)	0
Enable the movement of	++	+ 0	0	-	0	+	-	0 0	+ /	' + <i> </i> -	+ /	+	0	- O	0	O				0	0	0	+	O	0	0	0	0 0	+	0	0	<b>O</b> 4	+ +	+	+	О		0	0 0	0 0	-	-	c	0	0	o	-	O	o	)	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SD11	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG4	MG7	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG20	MG21	MG22	MG23	MG25	MG26	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD5	MD6	MD7	MD8	MDIO	MDTT	MD12	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the		+	0	0	- O	++	0	0	0 0	o c	0	++	o	0	0	<b>)</b> +	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	O	0 0	0	0	O	O 4	- <mark>0</mark>	0	+	+ +	+ + +	+ O		0	0 0		-	0	O	o	O	O	O	0	0	+
pedestrian provision, public rights of way) To provide for a																																																	
13 diverse range of local job opportunities.	++	++	0	0 +	+ +	0	o	О	- +	C	0	++	O	0	0 0	) +	++	++	++	0	+ +	<sup>1</sup> o	O	0	0 0	0	0	О	0 0	0	+	O	0 0	) +	0	О	0	0 0	C	0	+	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	++
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	++	0	0 +	+ +	o	+	0	0	o c	0	0	О	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	o	/ o	0	О	0	0	0	o	0	0	+	О	0 0	o	-	О	o	0 0	o   c	0	0	O	o	o	++	+	0	0	+
Support a  B culture of entrepreneurship		+	0	0 +	+ +	o	+	О	0 +	· C	0	+	o	0	0	0	++	+	++	o	+ C	0	o	О	0	0	О	О	0	o	+	О	0	0	o	О	o	0 0	C	0	+	o	+	++	+	+	0	o	+
Encourage a range of employment  C sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	++	+	0	o †	. +	+	o	0	- +	. <sup>'</sup> c	0	+	0	0	0	o 0	+ /		+ /	0	o c	0	o	0	0 (	0	0	O	ο .	0	0	+	0 (	0	0	0	0	0 0	o c	0	0	o	+ /	+	+ /	-	o	0	0
Support the enhancement of D skills to meet employment needs	o	++	0	0 -	+ O	0	o	O	0 0	o c	0	0	О	0	+ (	o 0	0	0	+	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	<b>)</b> +	0	O	0	0 0	) c	0	0	o	0	0	+	o	O	0	0
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	О	0	0 +	+ 0	0	o	0	- +	+ C	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	- o	0	О	0	0	o	+	0	0	-	+	0	0 0		C	+	0	++	+ /	0	++	0	+	0
To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the 14 Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.	+	+	++	0 -	+-	+	O	o	+ /	· C	+	+	+	0	0	o c	0	O	0	0 4	+ +	+ ++	+	O	0 0	0	0	o	0 0	0	+	++		+ 0	+	o	0	0 +	· / c	0	0	o	+	+	O	O	O	0	++
A Ensure retail centres are	+	+	0	o	+	++	o	О	o	C	o	+	o	0	o	o	o	o	ο	o	+	+ 0	+	0	o	o	O	О	o	o	o	+	+	+ 0	O	o	0	0 0	C	o	o	o	o	o	0	o	O	0	0

Sustainability Objective / Aim accessible by a range of modes of transport	SP1	SP2	SP3	SB/	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP11	MG1	MG2	MG3	MGA	MG6	MG7	MG8	MG9	MG10	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG16	MG17	MG18	MG19	MG20	MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD6	MD7	MD8	MD9	MD10	MD11	MD13	MD14	MD15	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	All Policies
Ensure a range B of uses within retail centres	+	+	0	0	++	o	О	0	0	O	o	+ (	0 0	0	О	О	0	0 0	О	+	- +	/ o	0	О	О	0	0 0	o	О	o c	0	o	О	О -	0	o	o	-	О	О	0 0	+ (	+	o	o	o	0	0
Avoid out-of- C town retail development	o	0	0	? 0	++	o	О	+ +	· / o	О	o	+ (	o 0	o	o	О	0	- O	o	+ /	+ / +	<b>′</b> o	+	++	+	0	0 0	o	О	0 0	0	О	О	O +	+ 0	О	o	О	+	О	0 0	) C	0	o	o	0	0	0
Enhance the public realm within existing D centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	++	+ '	? +	++	+	O	0	+	+	+	+ (	0	+	O	o	0	+ 0	o	O	+ (	0	0	O	O	0	0 0	o	0	O +	0	++	++	++ -	0	o	o	+	0	O	0 0	+	o	o	o	0	0	O
Promote the evening  E economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+ (	0	+	o	0	0	<b>O</b> +	0	0	+ (	0 0	0	o	0	0	0 0	0	0	- 0	0	0	O	O	0	0 0	o	0	O +	0	o	0	0	0	o	O	0	O	0	0 0	+	O	o	o	0	0	0
To promote 15 appropriate tourism.	++	+	0	o	+	+	О	0	O ++	0	0	+ (	0	o	О	О	0	0 0	o	o	0	0	0	o	О	0	0 0	o	++	+ +	+ ++	О	О	0	o	o	O	+	0	0	+ (	+	0	O	o	o	0	+
Promote local  A economic growth through tourism	1 ++	+	o	o	+	+	О	0	D +-	O	o	+ (	o	o	О	О	o	o	o	О	0	o	o	О	О	0	0 0	O	+	+ +	+ + +	О	О	o	o	o	О	+	0	0	+ 0	+	О	o	o	o	0	+
Enable tourism uses to be  B accessed by sustainable travel modes	++	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	o <sup>+</sup> .	<sup>/</sup> o	0	0	0 0	0	o	0	0	0 0	o	O	0	+	o	O	0	0	0 0	o	0	0 +	+	0	+	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	+	, o	0	o	0	0	0
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets		0	0	- O	0	o	o	0	o -	0	O	0	0	0	o	0	0	0 0	0	o	0	0	0	O	0	0	0 0	o	+	+ C	+ /	o	0	0 0	0	o	+	++	O	o	0 0	-	o	o	o	0	0	0
Protect potential tourism destinations against  D inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+ /	- (	0 (	0	0	o	0	0	+ ++	• О	O	0 (	0	0	0	0	0	- O	o	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +	o	++	+ +	0	o	0	<b>o</b> -	0	0	0	++	0	0	0 0	+-	+ O	O	o	0		0
Enable specialisi E tourism (e.g. sustainable,		0	o	O	O	+	o	+ -	+ ++	0	О	0	0 0	o	О	o	0	0 0	o	О	0	0	0	О	0	0	0 0	o	+	O +	O	o	O	0	0	o	o	+	O	О	0	+	0	O	О	O	0	0

Sustainabilit Objective / Aim	SP1	SP3 SP2	SP4	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP10	SP11	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MCE	MG7	MGS	MG9	MG10	MG11	MG12	MG13	MG14	MG15	MG16	MG17	MG19		MG22	MG23	MG24	MG25	MG26	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6	<b>≥</b> 1	MD9		ΙĒ	MD13	MD13	3	7	MD16	MD17	MD18	MD19	Policies	AII
sports, cultura etc).																																						V													

## SA Assessment: MG2.1 Phase 2, Barry Waterfront

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	+/-

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	The site is anticipated to deliver 1700 dwellings comprising of market and affordable tenures. The delivery of affordable housing shall contribute to meeting the identified need for affordable housing within the Barry sub market housing area.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	Redevelopment proposals at Barry Waterfront shall include a new link road to Barry Island, a new primary school on a 2 hectare site, open space and new pedestrian and cycle routes.  The site is currently vacant, previously developed land and development as proposed 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 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.	The continued regeneration of Barry Waterfront shall including the provision of affordable housing and employment opportunities will make a positive contribution to addressing deprivation 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 would not lead to coalescence and 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 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	++
		zone C2 of the Dam however an FCA for the Comprehensive redevelopment area has been	

		and and and an arranged by the NIDW	
		prepared and approved by the NRW.	
		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.	
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	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 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	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 of the site 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.	-
	designation.	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.	
		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.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The comprehensive redevelopment of Barry Waterfront shall provide is significant improvements to 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).	Development of the site would not impact upon a conservation area however there are a number of listed buildings located within the operational port.  Ppart 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 is 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 is 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.	+

#### **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: MG2.2 Land at Higher End St.Athan

	CITE ACCECMENT CTAGE 2. CHCTAINAE	DILITY ADDDAICAL	
	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	SILIT APPRAISAL	
	Assessment Criteria		Effect
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact	ct on sustainability	+
	Development at the site will have a negligible or sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stratidentifiable effects.	sarily mean there will	0
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability	
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	)	?
	Development at the site would have positive and usustainability	negative impacts on	+/-
jective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a
eople	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site has the cap housing tenures and	types, inc
_ !		مملك مناملكانين بممنامين مما	D

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	The site has the capacity to deliver a range of housing tenures and types, including affordable housing, within the Rural South and Coast Housing Market Area where a significant need has been identified.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.  Given the scale of the proposed residential development the site has the capacity to deliver 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 adjoins St Athan and is within 500 meters of the centre of St Athan which and is therefore 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.  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 St Athan and is within 500 meters of the centre of St Athan which and is therefore accessible by both walking and cycling.  It is likely that residents would still need to travel to other centres such as 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 due to site topography and surrounding built form the site would be developed at low/medium densities.	•
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 within 500 meters of the site. It is likely that the proposal would support these 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	-		+ /-	?
0	6	6	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 accessibly 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: MG2.3 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 impa	,	+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible of		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development of the site would have positive and sustainability.	negative effects on	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	9	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	3		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	•	•	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the			
needs	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Housing Market Area has been identified.	a wnere a	a significant need	
	affordable housing.	nas been identilied.			
	anordable nodding.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not promo		ommunity, leisure	++
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	or recreational facilities	es.		
of local facilities					
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	The scale of the			
	facility.	development has the community facilities	•	-	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities	facilities.	and or	Ciliance existing	

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 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.  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.	++
		There is an existing bus stop adjacent to the site which has regular services to Barry, 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 would provide the potential for residents to access future employment opportunities associated with the enhancement of RAF St Athan and the Aerospace Business Park. Additionally, St Athan is relatively central within the Vale and neighbouring employment at Llandow Industrial and Trading Estates, and Cardiff Wales Airport. It is likely that residents will also travel to other areas for employment.	+
		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.	
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 present a logical expansion of the settlement.	+
		The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities, but has the potential to provide new and enhance existing facilities.	

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 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.  The site has no identified flooding issues.	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	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  New development proposal will generate	-
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	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, and the 1986 Agricultural Land Classification map indicates the site as being Grade 3a agricultural land.  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	+/-

9. To protect and enhance the built environment and	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.	The site would not have a negative impact on a conservation area.	0
natural environment	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site is not affected by any landscape designation, and no nature conservation interests have been identified within the site.	
		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.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site would offer a logical extension of the existing settlement pattern and 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 affected by any archaeological or historic importance, or natural conservation 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.	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.	+
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 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	+/-	١		?
4	4	4	2	1	0	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The 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: MG2.4 Former Stadium Site/Land adjacent to Burley Place, St Athan.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINA	ABILITY APPRAISAL		
	Assessment Criteria	Effe	:t	
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on	sustainability		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impa			
	Development at the site will have a negligible of	or neutral impact on 0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not nece			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	rategic level there is no		
	identifiable effects.			
	Development will have both positive and neg sustainability	gative impacts upon +/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight neg sustainability.	gative impact on the -		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impa	act on sustainability		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	·		
Sustainability Objective		Assessment Criteria		Effect
1. To provide the	J	The site has the capacity to de	liver a range of housing	+
opportunity for people		enures and types, including at		
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	he Rural South and Coast	Housing Market Area	
needs	w	vhere a significant need has b	en identified.	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as			
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.			
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	•	The site is not under considerisure or recreational facilities.	eration for community,	0
or recar recinities	facility. a	Development of the site would community recreational space onger in use.		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.			
	D pi	Development of the site for provide or contribute to new for its CIL/s106.	9	

	T=		_
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 the East Camp residential area of RAF St Athan and while there are limited services available locally, more substantial services and facilities are to be found in St Athan village which is accessible by public transport. More extensive services and facilities including access to regular and reliable train services are available within Llantwit Major although access would be largely reliant on the private car. Accessibility by walking and cycling is considered to be restricted to the services within the immediate area and St Athan village.	+/-
4. Reduce the causes of	The development would lead to improved access to	The provision of housing in close proximity to RAF St	+/-
deprivation	employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	Athan may provide the opportunity for residents to access existing employment opportunities associated with the RAF base and future employment opportunities associated with the Aerospace Business Park. However, the site has been identified as being currently used as informal open space, and its loss could have a negative impact on health and the built environment.	
5. To maintain, protect	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.	Development of the site would not result in the loss of	0
and enhance		a community recreational space- the stadium site is no	
community spirit	The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or a community facility.	longer in use.	
		Development of the site for residential use would not result in the coalescence of settlements	
6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	The site lies within the East Camp residential area of	+/-
causes and manage the	increase travel distances	RAF St Athan and while there are limited services	
effects of climate		available locally, more substantial services and	
change	The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk	facilities are to be found in St Athan village which is	
	or would will have a negative effect on the quality of	accessible by public transport. More extensive	
	water resources	services and facilities including access to regular and reliable train services are available within Llantwit	
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy	Major although access would be largely reliant on the	
	sources or energy conservation measures.	private car. Accessibility by walking and cycling is	
	3, 11 13	considered to be restricted to the services within the	
		immediate area and St Athan village.	
		The site is not affected by known flooding zones and	
		any possible impacts on local water courses would be	
		assessed by the EA as a part of future planning	

		applications.	
		All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	New residential 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 proposal would involve the development of land in previously used for recreational use.  The site may be capable of accommodating high density 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.	Development of the site for residential use would not have an adverse impact on a conservation area and no ecological interests have been identified within the site.	+/-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	It is likely that any public realm benefits would be limited and restricted to the site itself, a neutral score is realised.	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 or adjoining any known archaeological or historic designation.	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 served by limited public transport services would not be adequate to provide for access to everyday services and facilities. The provision of housing in close proximity to RAF St Athan may provide the opportunity for future residents to access employment opportunities associated with the RAF base and future employment opportunities associated with the Aerospace Business Park. Whilst some service provision is available within St Athan (approx 1.8 km) the main service centre including primary	+/-

		access to rail services for future residents is located in Llantwit Major approximately 6.8km away. Accessibility by walking and cycling is limited to those services directly associated with the RAF base and St Athan village.	
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.	Primary services including access to the rail network are to be found in Llantwit Major. The village of St Athan is accessible by public transport (limited) and provides for everyday needs. Development for residential use could help maintain the viability of local services and facilities within St Athan however the impact upon similar service within Llantwit Major would be negligible.	+
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 facilities and would not lead to a loss of an existing tourism facility.	0

### **Effect Summary Table**

++	+	0	+/-	=		?
0	2	6	6	0	1	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

The site identified was formerly used as a stadium and therefore is considered to be brown field redevelopment. The site is located on the eastern edge of the East Camp residential area to RAF St Athan, where a limited range of services are available. However additional services are located within the centre of St Athan and more extensive facilities and services within Llantwit Major. Whilst both can be accessed by public transport it is acknowledged that future residents would also use the private car to access these facilities. The site is not affected by any statutory designations.

## SA Assessment: MG2.5 Land to the east of Eglwys Brewis, St Athan

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria				
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustaina				
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
		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.			
	Development will have both 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	•	•	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and types, including affordable			
to meet their housing needs	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the Rural South and Coast Housing Market Area where a significant need			
neeus	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	has been identified.	a where a	a significant need	
	affordable housing.	nas been identilied.			
	anoraable hodoling.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
		<del>-</del> · · ·			
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not			+
and enhance the range of local facilities	recreational facilities.	community, leisure o	r recreation	onal facilities.	
or local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	The site is currently	onen co	untryeide and ite	
	facility.	development would			
	idolity.	community facility.	not rooun	. ווו נווט וטטט טו מ	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	New development	as p	proposed could	
		contribute to new for	ormal cor	nmunity facilities	
		via CIL/s106.			

	E : c : 17 992 9 91.7		
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 on the northern edge of the East Camp residential area of RAF St Athan where a limited number of services are available locally. The main services and facilities are to be found in St Athan village which is accessible by public transport and walking and cycling although no dedicated facilities e.g. cycle ways are available. More extensive services and facilities are available within 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.	The provision of housing in close proximity to RAF St Athan may provide the opportunity for residents to access existing employment opportunities associated with the RAF base and future employment opportunities associated with the Aerospace Business Park. Minor positive benefits derived from the provision of housing/affordable housing within the rural vale.	+
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 lies to the north of the existing built up area and is open countryside. Development would not result in the coalescence of settlements.  Development would not result in the loss of	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.	recreational land or a local community facility.  The provision of housing in close proximity to RAF St Athan may provide the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities associated with the RAF base and future employment opportunities associated with the Aerospace Business Park Local services are to be found in St Athan village, which is accessible by public transport and walking and cycling although no dedicated cycling facilities currently exist.  Known surface water flooding has been identified in the porth western part of the site as	+/-
		identified in the north western part of the site as has a small section of C2 flooding. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by NRW as a part of any future	

		proposals.	
		All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	New residential 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	ALC maps identify the majority of the site as non agricultural land however from aerial photographs the site would appear to be utilised for agricultural uses and development as proposed would result in the loss of agricultural land.	+/-
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.	High density development could be provided  Development of the site for residential use would not have a negative impact on a conservation area. There are no known ecological interests on the site however a protected species has been recorded in the general area.  A small section of the site lies within the Lower Thaw Valley Special Landscape area.	+/-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	It is likely that any public realm benefits would be limited and restricted to the site itself.	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 or adjoining any specific designation.	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 provision of housing in close proximity to RAF St Athan may provide the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities associated with RAF St Athan and at the Aerospace Business Park.  Some service provision is available within St	+/-

		Athan (approx 1.8 km); the main service centre including primary access to rail services for future residents is likely to be Llantwit Major. Accessibility by walking and cycling is limited to those services directly associated with the RAF base and St Athan village although no dedicated facilities e.g. cycle ways currently exist.	
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.	Primary services including access to the rail network are to be found in Llantwit Major. The village of St Athan is accessible by public transport and provides for everyday needs. Development for residential use could help maintain the viability of local services and facilities within St Athan.	+
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

++	+		+/-	-		?
		0				
0	4	5	5	1	0	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The site is located to the north of the existing residential areas of East Camp adjacent to the St Athan Road. The site is unaffected by any significant national designations however a small element of the site does lie within the Lower Thaw Valley Special Landscape area. A small area of the site to the North West is affected by both C2 and surface water flooding. Overall the assessment realises a balanced / neutral score based primarily on the loss of agricultural land and the provision of affordable housing in an area of identified need.

# SA Assessment: MG2.6 Land adjacent to Froglands Farm, Llantwit Major.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAI	BILITY APPRAISAL			
			I = 44	1	
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s		++		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces		0		
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra				
	identifiable effects.	togic level there is no			
	Development will have both positive and nega	ative impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	_		
	sustainability.	and impact on the			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	ct on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteri	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the ca			+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	range of housing te			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing within the		•	
needs		particular the Rural	South ar	d Coast Housing	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Market Area.			
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being	consider	ed for community.	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.		eational	facilities and	
of local facilities		development of the s	site as pr	oposed would not	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	·			
	facility.				
	The effective the material temperature and the conservation of the 199	New or improved community facilities could be			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	provided within the locality as a result of any future development via s106/CIL.			
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is located o			+/-
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	RAF St Athan West		•	+/-
	The site by walking, cycling of public transport.	1.2km from the Bov			

		District centre. Local bus services area	
		available at Eglwys Brewis Road, but it is likely	
		that future residents will travel by car to access	
		services and facilities.	
4. Reduce the causes of	The development would lead to improved access to	Positive impact on reducing the causes of	+
deprivation	employment, housing, health, education facilities or	deprivation given that the site is under	
	enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked	consideration for housing and would result in	
	in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	additional affordable housing within the Rural South and Coast Housing Market Area.	
		Additionally proximity to Llantwit Major and	
		local employment areas for future residents.	
5. To maintain, protect	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.	Development of the site would not result in the	0
and enhance		coalescence of settlements.	
community spirit	The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or		
	a community facility.	Development as proposed would not result in	
		the loss of recreational land or a community facility.	
6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	The site is located on the northern edge of the	+/-
causes and manage the	increase travel distances	RAF St Athan West Camp and is approximately	<b>-7/</b> -
effects of climate		1.2km from the Boverton neighbourhood retail	
change	The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk	centre and some 2.5km from the Llantwit Major	
	or would will have a negative effect on the quality of	District centre. Local bus services area	
	water resources	available at Eglwys Brewis Road, but it is likely	
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy	that future residents will travel by car to access services and facilities.	
	sources or energy conservation measures.	Services and radinates.	
	3, 44 44 44	No primary flooding has been identified on the	
		site however zone B and C2 flooding is present	
		in close proximity to the site. Surface water	
		flooding adversely affects large sections of the	
		site particularly along the southern edge. Any possible impacts on local water courses would	
		be assessed by the EA as a part of future	
		planning applications.	
		All new residential developments would be	
		required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	The site is under consideration for residential	
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	development and would generate additional	
	management facility).	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	ALC maps identify the majority of the site as non agricultural land however from aerial photographs the site would appear to be utilised for agricultural uses and development as proposed would result in the loss of agricultural land.  The location of the site would preclude high	+/-
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.	density development.  Development of the site as proposed would not adversely impact upon any known site(s) of historic interest, or sites of ecological, landscape or natural conservation importance.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Public realm improvements are likely to be limited to within the development site	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).	No known national or international ecological, archaeological or historic sites would be adversely impacted by development of the site as proposed.	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 on the northern edge of the RAF St Athan West Camp and is approximately 1.2km from the Boverton neighbourhood retail centre and some 2.5km from the Llantwit Major District centre. Local bus services area available at Eglwys Brewis Road, but it is likely that future residents will travel by car to access services and 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 is not being considered for employment uses and development as proposed would not result in the loss of employment land.	0
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.	The site is located approximately 2.5 kilometres from the Llantwit Major district retail centre and	+

the Vale's town, district		local development would contribute to	
and local centres		maintaining the viability of the town's services	
		and facilities however as an already attractive	
		and well utilised town centre any such	
		contribution is likely to be minimal.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	Development of the site as proposed would not	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	adversely impact on or result in the loss of an	
		existing tourism facility.	

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
0	4	6	4	0	1	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment realises largely neutral / positive scores mainly generated by the location of the site. While not a considerable distance from local services and facilities, the presence of the Llantwit Major by Pass and limited public transport services mean that residents it is likely that future residents would be reliant upon private transport to access services and facilities within nearby Llantwit Major. The assessment has indicated that the site presently is affected by surface water flooding although it is anticipated that this would be addressed prior to the commencement of development. The lack of any ecological, historic or environmental designations realise positive scores and the availability of possible employment opportunities is also of benefit.

## SA Assessment: MG2.7 Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road, Llantwit Major

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainahility	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on				
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necess	•			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strat				
	identifiable effects.				
	Development will have both positive and nega	tive impacts upon	+/-		
	sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	t on quotoinability			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact		2		
Sustainability Objective	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		•		□ Cff o cf
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteri		to contribute to	Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site has the			+
opportunity for people to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	providing a range of affordable housing			
needs	larger sites tillough 100 agreements).	Glamorgan and in			
needs	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	and Coast Housing N			
	affordable housing.	and odder nodeling is	namot / m	sa.	
	anorado no ao mg.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being	considere	ed for community,	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.		eational	facilities and	
of local facilities		development of the s			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	lead to the loss of a			
	facility.	improved commun			
	provided within the locality as a result of any				
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities. future development via s106/CIL.				
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is located o	n the nor	thern edge of the	+/-
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	RAF St Athan West	Camp and	d is approximately	
		1.2km from the Bov			
		centre and some 2.5		•	
	District centre. Lo			services area	

		available at Eglwys Brewis Road, but it is likely that future residents will travel by car to access services and 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.	Positive impact on reducing the causes of deprivation given that the site is under consideration for housing and would result in additional affordable housing within the Rural Vale Housing Market Area. Additionally proximity to Llantwit Major and local employment areas for future residents.	+
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 result in the coalescence of settlements.  Development as proposed would not result in the 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 located on the northern edge of the RAF St Athan West Camp and is approximately 1.2km from the Boverton neighbourhood retail centre and some 2.5km from the Llantwit Major District centre. Local bus services area available at Eglwys Brewis Road, but it is likely that future residents will travel by car to access services and facilities.  No primary flooding has been identified on the	+/-
		site. Surface water flooding adversely affects large sections of the site particularly along the southern edge. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.	
		All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
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 development and would generate additional domestic waste.	1
8. To use land effectively and	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	ALC maps identify the majority of the site as non agricultural land however from aerial	+/-

efficiently	The site is capable of accommodating high density development	photographs the site would appear to be utilised for agricultural uses and development as proposed would result in the loss of agricultural land.	
		The location of the site would preclude high density 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.	Development of the site as proposed would not adversely impact upon any known site(s) of historic interest.	0
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	Development of the site as proposed would not adversely impact upon any known site(s) of ecological, landscape or natural conservation importance.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Public realm improvements are likely to be restricted to within eth development site and would not afford benefits for the wider community.	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).	No known national or international ecological, archaeological or historic sites would be adversely impacted by development of the site as proposed.	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 on the northern edge of the RAF St Athan West Camp and is approximately 1.2km from the Boverton neighbourhood retail centre and some 2.5km from the Llantwit Major District centre. Local bus services area available at Eglwys Brewis Road, but it is likely that future residents will travel by car to access services and 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 is not being considered for employment uses and development as proposed would not result in the loss of employment land.	0
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 approximately 2.5 kilometres from the Llantwit Major district retail centre and local development would contribute to	+

and local centres		maintaining the viability of the town's services	
		and facilities however as an already attractive	
		and well utilised town centre any such	
		contribution is likely to be minimal.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	Development of the site as proposed would not	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	adversely impact on or result in the loss of an	
		existing tourism facility.	

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
0	4	6	4	1	0	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment realises largely neutral / positive scores mainly generated by the location of the site. While not a considerable distance from local services and facilities, the presence of the Llantwit Major by Pass and limited public transport services mean that residents it is likely that future residents would be reliant upon private transport to access services and facilities within nearby Llantwit Major. The assessment has indicated that the site presently is affected by surface water flooding although it is anticipated that this would be addressed prior to the commencement of development. The lack of any ecological, historic or environmental designations realise positive scores and the availability of possible employment opportunities is also of benefit.

# SA Assessment: MG2.8 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 s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	r neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	•			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	-			
	Development of the site will have both positive and sustainability.	negative impacts on	+/-		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	Э	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	1		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has been p			++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	development compris			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	apartments, a hotel			
needs	Whele an ment of the etter has been married for	house, retail units a			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	therefore offers the significant number of			
	allordable flousing.	plan period in an area			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as		d of lacific	illed fieed.	
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	Development as pro	nosed w	ould result in the	++
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	loss of the existing			
of local facilities		associated leisure b			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	the boundary of the site (amusement arcades,			
	facility. retail premises etc.) however the propo				
	includes modern replacement leisure facilities				
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	which although diff			
		facilities available w loss and possibly enh			
		available.	ianice in	tourisiii iaciiilles	
		available.			
		l .			

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 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	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 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.	+
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 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	
		include additional sustainable transport facilities e.g. new walking and cycling	
		infrastructure.	
		miradi dotaro.	
		The area is not prone to flooding.	
		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.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	The proposed development will generate	
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	additional domestic and commercial waste	
	management facility).	associated with the future use.	
8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	The proposal would involve development of	+
effectively and	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	brown field site in a prominent coastal location.	
efficiently			
	The site is capable of accommodating high density	The mixed use development proposed	
	development	incorporates residential apartments in	
		conjunction with retail and leisure facilities. The site is therefore capable of accommodating	
		high density development.	
9. To protect and	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a	The site is located within the Barry Marine	+
enhance the built	conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as	Conservation Area and the Management Plan	
environment and	having historic interest.	and Appraisal recognise the economic	
natural environment		pressures on the current fairground and the	
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on	potential that the site has for future	
	biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation	redevelopment and the impact that this will	
	designation.	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.	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		The development as proposed will not impact	
		upon an international, national or local	

		ecological designation.	
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).	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.	+
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 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.	++
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 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.  The site would not result in a loss of an allocated employment site.	+

14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	The site is not located within an existing town	+
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	or district centre however it is within close	
the Vale's town, district		proximity to tourist related retail outlets, bars	
and local centres		and cafes and would provide additional	
		attractions that would help sustain the viability	
		of the tourist centre at Barry Island.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	While the proposal includes additional	++
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	recreational/tourist related development which	
		would enhance the tourism offer available at	
		Barry Island.	

++	+	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: MG2.9 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.	The site has been promoted for housing and would include the provision of affordable housing in an area of identified need.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site shall incorporate an element of open space (7.4 hectares).	+
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.	+

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.	A large proportion of the site has been identified as a local Site of Important Nature Conservation. However it is likely that this will be mitigated through the conditions of the approved planning permission.  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.	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 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.	+/-
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 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.	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.	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.	+
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 not for an employment related use.	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 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.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	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 an area of Barry that is 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 potential nature conservation impacts.

SA Assessment: MG2.10 Land to the east of Pencoedtre Lane, Barry

ON MOSSOSITION IN CL	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect	 	
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainahility	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		+ 0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stratidentifiable effects.	•			
	Development of the site would have positive and ne sustainability	gative impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	)	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	<b>Assessment Criteria</b>			Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the pot			++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing units in the			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	where the identified n	need is si	gnificant.	
needs	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	The site is not promo or recreational facilities		ommunity, leisure	+
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site is currently in the Agricultural Land that the land is not the The proposal would	d Classi ne best a	fication indicates and most versatile.	
		community facility proposed, could re	but if esult in necements transpo	developed as additional local s/facilities e.g. rt links that would	

2 To maintain and	Existing convices and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is within the evicting residential	
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 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.	++
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	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.	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. The site is unaffected by flooding.  Houses would need to comply with current energy efficiency standards.	+
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	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 green field site that has been identified as being of grade 3 agricultural land value.  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.	+/-
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 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. A buffer zone has been incorporated into the site to address the concerns of NRW in respect of protecting the SINC  The site is opposite the Duffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area however development as proposed would not impact upon this designation.	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 surround built form.	+
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 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. A buffer zone has been incorporated into the site to address the concerns of NRW in respect of protecting the SINC	0
		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	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 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.	+
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. The site was previously a UDP allocated employment site however the majority of this site has now been granted consent for residential development.	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.	Te site is located in excess of 3 kilometres from the main retail centre or district 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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

+	+	0	-	+/-		?
2	5	6	1	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 NRW 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: MG2.11 Land to the west of Pencoedtre Lane, Barry

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strate	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development of the site would have positive and ne	gative impacts upon	+/-		
	sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has not bee	en promo	ted for affordable	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing however, as	a large	residential site it	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	has the potential to			
needs		units in the Barry su		t area where the	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	identified need is sigi	nificant.		
	anordable flodeling.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not promo	ted for c	ommunity, leisure	+
and enhance the range of local facilities	recreational facilities.	or recreational faciliti	es.		
of local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	The site is not currer	atly in agr	icultural use and	
	facility.	the Agricultural Lan			
	i aomy.	that the land is not the			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The proposal would			
	The site has the perential to provide community facilities.	community facility			
		proposed, could re			
				s/facilities e.g.	
		improved sustainab	le transp	•	
		would enhance existi			

3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is within the existing residential	++
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	settlement boundary fro Barry and is located	
•	3, 3, 3, 1	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.	
		and any trips need not therefore be extensive.	
4. Reduce the causes of	The development would lead to improved access to	Minor positive impact on reducing causes of	+
deprivation	employment, housing, health, education facilities or	deprivation given its promotion for housing	
•	enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked	within an area that is in close proximity to	
	in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	wards that are ranked low in terms of multiple	
	·	deprivation.	
5. To maintain, protect	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.	Development of this site would not lead to	0
and enhance		coalescence.	
community spirit	The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or		
	a community facility.	The proposal would not result in the loss of	
		recreational or community facilities.	
6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	The site is within the existing residential	+
causes and manage the	increase travel distances	settlement boundary fro Barry and is located	
effects of climate		adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses	
change	The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk	operate regular services along Port Road which	
	or would will have a negative effect on the quality of	provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit	
	water resources	Major. There are local footways and proposals	
		for improved cycle infrastructure in the area.	
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy		
	sources or energy conservation measures.	The site is unaffected by flooding.	
		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.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	The site has been promoted for residential use	
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	and development as proposed would generate	
	management facility).	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 not currently in agricultural use, and the Agricultural Land Classification indicates that the land is not the best and most versatile.  The site is capable of high density 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 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. However, the development as proposed is not considered likely to impact upon these designations.	0
		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.	
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 surround built form.	+
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 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. However, the development as proposed is not considered likely to impact upon these designations.	0
		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	

		de classe Como	
		designations.	
12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible	The site is within the existing residential	+
to travel and enable the	by walking and cycling.	settlement boundary fro Barry and is located	
use of more sustainable	by wanting and byoning.	adjacent to the A4050 Port Road. Local buses	
	Compiles and facilities are apply acceptable by a result		
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range	operate regular services along Port Road which	
	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	provide access to Barry, Cardiff and Llantwit	
		Major. There are local footways and proposals	
		for improved cycle infrastructure in the area	
		and any trips need not therefore be extensive.	
13. To provide for a	The proposal is for new employment development	The site has not been promoted for	-
diverse and wide range		employment uses. The site was previously a	
of local job	The site would not result in a loss of employment land	UDP allocated employment site EMP1(11)	
opportunities	that has been identified as having a continued economic	. ,	
	role.		
14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	Although on the outskirts of Barry, the site is	0
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	located in excess of 3 kilometres from the main	
	or arroat or town location.	retail centre or district centres.	
the Vale's town, district		retail centre of district centres.	
and local centres			
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	0	-	+/-		
						?
2	6	5	1	0	1	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

This site was a long standing 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. 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.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strait identifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development will have both positive and nega sustainability	tive impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site has the cap housing tenures and			+
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the E	Barry Hou	sing Market Area	
needs		where a significant no	eed has b	een identified.	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site currently			+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	school however the			
of local facilities	The managed would not lead to a least of a community.		to fut		
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	requirements. Addi facilities could be			
	raciiity.	development of the s			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.		ito via Oli	_, 5 1 5 5 .	
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site in close pro	ximity to	a number of local	+
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	and neighbourhood			
		accessible by walki			
		transport services			
		easy reach of the s	site and t	ine main vale of	

		Glamorgan railway line to Cardiff and Bridgend	
		is located approximately 1.5km 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.	The site is located in close proximity to a range of local services and facilities which are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within easy reach of the site and the main Vale of Glamorgan railway line to Cardiff and Bridgend is located approximately 1.5km away.  The Gibbonsdown ward is ranked one of the highest wards in the multiple deprivation	+
		rankings.	
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 is located within Barry and development as proposed would not result in the coalescence of settlements.  The site currently accommodates a primary	0
		school however the site is considered to be surplus to educational requirements. Therefore, while development of the site for residential uses would result in the loss of a community facility, this is not considered to necessitate a negative assessment.	
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 in close proximity to a range of local services and facilities which are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Local bus services are available within easy reach of the site and Barry town centre and the range of services and facilities which it offers are approximately 1.5km away. The main Vale of Glamorgan railway line to Cardiff and Bridgend is located approximately 1.5km away.	+
		The site is not affected by known flooding zones and any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.  All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency	

		standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	The site is under consideration for residential	-
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	use and would therefore generate household	
	management facility).	waste.	
8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	The site currently houses a local primary	+
effectively and efficiently	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	school which has been identified as surplus to	
eniciently	The site is capable of accommodating high density	future requirements. Development of the site would therefore constitute the re-use of land.	
	development	would therefore constitute the re-use of land.	
		The site would be capable of accommodating	
		high density development however given the	
		site location and the surrounding development	
0. To protect and	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a	this is considered unlikely.  The site is not effected by any statutory of local	0
9. To protect and enhance the built	conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as	designations.	U
environment and	having historic interest.	designations.	
natural environment	The ving moterie interest		
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on		
	biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation		
40. To provide a bink	designation.	It is the total and the second of the second	0
10. To provide a high quality environment	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	It is likely that any public realm benefits would be limited to the site itself, a neutral score is	0
within all new	quality public realiti.	realised.	
developments		Todiloca.	
11. To protect, enhance	The site is not located within a nationally or	The site is not effected by any statutory of local	0
and promote the quality	internationally designated ecological site, an Area of	designations.	
and character of the	Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient		
Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	monument, listed buildings, conservation area).		
12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible	The site is located in close proximity to a range	++
to travel and enable the	by walking and cycling.	of local services and facilities which are	
use of more sustainable		accessible by walking and/or cycling. Local bus	
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range	services are available within easy reach of the	
	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	site and Barry town centre and the range of	
		services and facilities which it offers are approximately 1.5km away. The main Vale of	
		Glamorgan railway line to Cardiff and Bridgend	
		is located approximately 1.5km away.	

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range	The proposal is for new employment development	The site is not being considered for an employment use and its development would	0
of local job	The site would not result in a loss of employment land	not result in the loss of employment land.	
opportunities	that has been identified as having a continued economic role.		
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.	Development as proposed could contribute to additional use of the local and neighbourhood	+
the Vale's town, district and local centres		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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
1	7	6	0	1	0	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The site lies within one of the main residential areas of Barry and is therefore conveniently located for most primary services and facilities that would be required on a daily basis. Both bus and rail transport is available within a relatively short walking distance or by combining transport modes. While development of the site would result in the loss of a primary school, this facility has been determined to be surplus to future requirements and an alternative use of the site is therefore considered to present positive benefits as the reuse of a brownfield site.

# SA Assessment: MG2.13 Barry Magistrates Court, Barry.

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL					
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact	ct on sustainability	+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	•	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strat	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.	dive imposts ones	,		
	Development will have both positive and nega sustainability	ilive impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	<u>-</u>			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	•	2		
	·	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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).	The site is being developed for affordable housing and is located within the Barry Housing Market Area where a significant need has been identified.			++
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	nd Formerly the site of the Barry Magistrate of the development of the site for residential shall also include mixed uses at ground		or residential use	+
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	level.		-	
	The site has the potential to provide 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 located close to the centre of Barry and is in close proximity to the main retail shopping centre and the new Barry Waterfront all of which are easily accessible via walking and/or cycling. A range of public transport services are available within easy reach 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.	The site is located close to the centre of Barry and is in close proximity to a range of local services and facilities including health and education services are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within easy reach of the site.  The site is located in the Castleland ward which is identified as a ward of 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.	The site is located close to the centre of Barry and development as proposed would not result in the coalescence of settlements.  The site previously accommodated the Barry magistrate's court. Therefore, development is considered to be of a brownfield site and would not result in the loss of the community facility, this is not considered to necessitate a negative assessment.	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 heart of Barry and is in close proximity to a range of local services and facilities including health and education services are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within easy reach of the site.  The site is adjacent to small areas affected by known surface water flooding but being within a major built up area this is not considered to be an issue. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.	++

		All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
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 use and would therefore generate additional household 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 previously accommodated the Barry Magistrate's court which has now been demolished. Development of the site would therefore constitute the re-use of a brown filed site.	++
		The site is capable of accommodating high density development given its location and the nature of the 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 effected by any statutory of local 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 the size and location of the site it is considered that public realm improvements could be derived from its development.	+
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 effected by any statutory of local 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 located close to the centre of Barry and is in close proximity to a range of local services and facilities including health and education services are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within easy reach of 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 site is not being considered for an employment use and its development would not result in the 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 close to the centre of Barry and is in close proximity to the primary shopping area of the town however in view of the scale of the site is considered unlikely that its development would contribute greatly to the viability of the town's primary shopping area.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
5	3	6	0	1	0	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The site is in close proximity to the main retail centre of Barry and is therefore easily accessible by public transport and walking and cycling. The site is also being developed for 100% affordable housing incorporating mixed uses. As a brownfield site capable of high density development, the site scores well against the sustainability criteria and this is reflected in the overall assessment. It is considered that public realm improvements could be forthcoming as a result of development.

# SA Assessment: MG2.14 Court Road Depot, Barry.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
		Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			
		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 neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development will have both positive and nega	tive impacts upon	+/-		
	sustainability	e e e			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	_		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	3		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	acity to d	deliver a range of	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and	types, in	cluding affordable	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the E	•	•	
needs		where a significant ne	eed has b	een identified.	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2 To maintain promoto	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is currently h	oucoc th	o Councille Barks	
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	and Grounds Maint			+
of local facilities	rooroational racilluss.	been identified as			
or result tabilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	requirements. The cu	•		
	facility.	considered to con			
		recreation facility.		,	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.				
		Additional local com			
		provided through the	e develop	oment of the site	
		via CIL/s106.			

3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is in close proximity to a number of	
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	local and neighbourhood retail shopping areas	++
P	3, 3, 1	which are easily accessible via walking and/or	
		cycling. A range of public transport services are	
		available within easy reach of the site as is the	
		primary retail area of Barry.	
4. Reduce the causes of	The development would lead to improved access to	The proposal would provide access to	+
deprivation	employment, housing, health, education facilities or	affordable housing in an area of deprivation.	
	enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.		
5. To maintain, protect	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.	The site is located within Barry and	0
and enhance	The site would not load to a coalecterise of collienteries.	development as proposed would not result in	· ·
community spirit	The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or	the coalescence of settlements.	
	a community facility.		
	, ,	Development of the site would not result in the	
		loss of recreational land or community facility.	
6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	The site is located in close proximity to a range	++
causes and manage the	increase travel distances	of local services and facilities including health	
effects of climate	The site is not be acted within an arrange of the division	and education services are accessible by	
change	The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of	walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within easy reach of	
	water resources	the site.	
	Water recognoce	and dite.	
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy	The site is adjacent to small areas affected by	
	sources or energy conservation measures.	known surface water flooding but being within a	
		major built up area this is not considered to be	
		an issue. Any possible impacts on local water	
		courses would be assessed by the EA as a part	
		of future planning applications.	
		All new residential developments would be	
		required to meet existing energy efficiency	
		standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	The site is under consideration for residential	-
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	use and would therefore generate additional	
	management facility).	household waste.	
8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	The site currently accommodates the Council's	++
	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	•	
eniciently	The site is canable of accommodating high density		
	,	would therefore constitute the re-use of land.	
effectively and efficiently	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.  The site is capable of accommodating high density	Parks and Grounds maintenance department and has been identified as being surplus to future requirements. Development of the site	
	development	would therefore constitute the re-use of land.	

		The site is capable of accommodating high density development given its location and the nature of the 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 effected by any statutory of local 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 the size and location of the site is it considered that any public realm improvements could be derived from its development.	+
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 effected by any statutory of local 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 located in close proximity to a range of local services and facilities accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within easy reach of 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 site is not being considered for an employment use and its development would not result in the 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 in close proximity to the primary shopping area of the town however in view of the scale of the site is considered unlikely that its development would contribute greatly to the viability of the town's primary shopping area.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-	-	?
4	4	6	0	1	0	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

The site is in close proximity top the main retail centre of Barry and is therefore easily accessible by public transport and walking and cycling. As a brownfield site capable of high density development, the site scores well against the sustainability criteria and this is reflected in the overall assessment. Only minor negative scores result from waste generation. It is likely that development of the site could result in improved access within the local area.

# SA Assessment: MG2.15 Holm View, Barry.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact	Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	•			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strate	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.  Development will have both positive and negative and negativ	tivo impacte upon	+/-		
	sustainability	ilive illipacis upoli	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	_		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	9	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria			Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the pote		•	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing needs	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing within the B where a need has be			
neeus	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	where a need has be	en identii	ieu.	
	affordable housing.				
	anolaasio noasing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is informal a	amenity s	pace surrounding	+/-
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	the Holm View Leisu		•	
of local facilities		workshops. Whilst co			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	it is not considered to	be a cor	nmunity facility.	
	facility.	Development cou	ld pro	vide additional	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	community benefits t			
	The same and performance provide community facilities	2211111011111		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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 Barry and is adjacent to a neighbourhood shopping centre. Community and health facilities are also located nearby. Local public transport services operate along the highway adjacent to the site and provide access to Barry town centre.	+
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 would have some benefits reducing the causes of deprivation by providing access to 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 result in the coalescence of settlements.  Development of the site would not result in a loss in 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 located within Barry and is adjacent to a neighbourhood shopping centre. Community and health facilities are also located nearby. Local public transport services operate along the highway adjacent to the site and provide access to Barry town centre.  The site is not located in an area of known flood risk and there are no local watercourses in close proximity to the site however any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.  All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	standards.  New residential; 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 of the site would not involve the reuse of brown field land or the beneficial reuse of existing buildings. The small scale of the site would preclude medium-high density	0

	development	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.	Development would not impact on a conservation area or buildings or gardens of historic interest, and	0
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	Development of the site would not adversely impact on any known biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	
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 development site, any public realm improvements would be restricted to the site itself.	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 impact upon any known national or internationally designated ecological sites or areas 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 Barry and local public transport services operate along the highway adjacent to the site that provide access to the town centre. The adjacent neighbourhood shopping centre is easily accessible by walking and cycling from the site and offers a limited range of everyday needs.	+/-
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 development as proposed would not adversely impact upon an existing employment site or business.	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 adjacent to a neighbourhood shopping centre and the patronage of future residents could help maintain local businesses and services within the vicinity of the site.	+
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-	-	?
0	4	8	2	1	0	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment realises a positive result with favourable scores being derived from the sites proximity and accessibility to local services and facilities, the provision of housing including affordable housing and support for local facilities. The site is reasonably well located within Barry close to community, health and public transport.

# SA Assessment: MG2.16 Hayes Wood, the Bendricks, Barry.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strate	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development will have both positive and nega	itive impacts upon	+/-		
	sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	t on quotoinghility			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact		?		
Sustainability Objective	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria			Effect
Sustainability Objective  1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The development has		ability to dolivor a	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	range of housing te			Τ
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	affordable housing w			
needs		market area.		zany nousing sus	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not			+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities. community, leisure				
of local facilities		however as a resi			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	could contribute to fu	_	•	
	facility.	facilities within this ar	ea ui dai	ııy.	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The development wo	uld not re	esult in the loss of	
	The the had no potential to provide community facilities.	a community facility.			

3. To maintain and improve access for all  4. Reduce the causes of	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  The development would lead to improved access to	Although located on the outskirts of Barry the site is afforded access to services and facilities by public transport with a bus stop located some 200 metres away from the site. It is likely that residents travel predominantly by car to access services and facilities with closest located within the centres of Barry or Penarth.  Minor positive impact on reducing the causes	+/-
deprivation	employment, housing, health, education facilities or enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	of deprivation given that the site is under consideration for housing within an area that ranks poorly in terms of the indices of multiple deprivation and would result in additional 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 would not lead to coalescence given that the site is located on the outskirts of Barry in an area characterised by employment uses.	0
		The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.	
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.	Although located on the outskirts of Barry the site is afforded access to services and facilities by public transport with a bus stop located some 200 metres away from the site. It is likely that residents travel predominantly by car to access services and facilities with closest located within the centres of Barry or Penarth  A small strip of surface water flooding affects the site but this is minimal and would not prevent or restrict future development proposals. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.  Site design could incorporate small scale renewable initiatives to serve the site infrastructure e.g. micro power generation.	+/-
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste ninimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste nanagement facility).  Development as proposed would generate additional domestic waste and would not promote waste management facilities.		-

8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	This is a vacant brownfield employment site	
effectively and	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	that has become overgrown.	+
efficiently	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	that has become overgrown.	
emolently	The site is capable of accommodating high density	The proposal is capable of accommodating	
	development	medium to high density.	
9. To protect and	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a	The site is located close to the Grade 2* Sully	+/-
enhance the built	conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as	Hospital listed building however it is not	47
environment and	having historic interest.	considered that development as proposed	
natural environment		would impact upon this building.	
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on	The state of the s	
	biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation	The site is overgrown and offers potential for	
	designation.	local habitats on unimproved ground. In	
	3	addition there is a significant block of ancient	
		woodland located to the south east of the site	
		that affords significant local amenity and habitat	
		potential.	
10. To provide a high	The development has the potential to support high	The site has the potential to deliver high quality	+
quality environment	quality public realm.	public realm however the benefit of this is likely	
within all new		to be limited to future residents of the site.	
developments			
11. To protect, enhance	The site is not located within a nationally or	The site is located close to the Bendricks Rock	+/-
and promote the quality	internationally designated ecological site, an Area of	Site of Special Scientific Interest however as a	
and character of the	Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient	geological SSSI future development in the	
Vale of Glamorgan's	monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	vicinity is unlikely to have a major impact upon	
culture and heritage		this designation. The site is located close to the	
		Grade 2* Sully Hospital listed building however	
		it is not considered that development as	
		proposed would impact upon this building.	
		A large block on ancient woodland is located to	
		the east of the site this could give rise to	
40. To vadues the mast	The site is well conved by public transport and accessible	additional pressure from informal recreation.	. /
12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible	Although located on the outskirts of Barry the	+/-
to travel and enable the	by walking and cycling.	site is afforded access to services and facilities	
use of more sustainable	Sorvices and facilities are easily accessible by a reason	by public transport with a bus stop located	
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.	some 200 metres away from the site. It is likely that residents travel predominantly by car to	
	or transport modes including warking and cycling.	access services and facilities with closest	
		located within the centres of Barry or Penarth.	

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range	The proposal is for new employment development	Development of the site would not provide new employment opportunities.	-
of local job	The site would not result in a loss of employment land	employment opportunities.	
opportunities	that has been identified as having a continued economic		
	role.	(EMP 1(17) Hayes Wood, B1 & B8). Development as proposed would result in the	
		loss of part of the site for employment uses.	
14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	Given the scale of the proposed development,	0
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	any future enhancement or support of local	
the Vale's town, district		retail centres would be negligible.	
and local centres			
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
0	5	3	5	2	0	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

The sustainability appraisal returns a positive/neutral assessment. This is generated by the sites location which provided limited access to services but has the opportunity for enhancement of existing public transport provision. Negatives arise from the partial loss of land previously allocated for employment uses. Positive benefits are derived from the opportunity that development of the site would have through the provision of additional housing, including affordable, services and facilities. Ancient woodland is located in close proximity to the site and could be threatened by future recreational activities although this could be mitigated through site layout and future management. The site related well to existing residential development and as such negative elements of the assessment may be mitigated resulting in a number of +/- minus scores.

# SA Assessment: MG2.17 Cowbridge Comprehensive Lower School, Town Mill Road, Cowbridge

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainahility	±±		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact on s		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strat	•			
	identifiable effects.	· ·			
	Development will have positive and negative impacts up	oon sustainability.	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	)	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has been	promote	ed for residential	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	development and sh	nall contr	ibute toward the	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	provision of market a	nd afford	able housing.	
needs					
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is promoted	d for res	idential use on a	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	former education s			
of local facilities		requirements. There		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	site would not result	in the los	s of a community	
	facility.	facility.			
2 T	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The leader of the	-1110	da tha anntar t	
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The location of the			++
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Cowbridge provides town centre and the			
			3GI VICES	and iacilities 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	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 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.	+/-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	This brownfield site contains a number of disused school buildings and playground. Given its existing form, the site has the	++

developments		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).	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.	+/-
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.	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.	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
5	4	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: MG2.18 Cowbridge Comprehensive Sixth Form Block Aberthin Road, Cowbridge

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainahility	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strat	•			
	identifiable effects.	J			
	Development will have positive and negative impacts up	oon sustainability.	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impac	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	)	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has been	•		++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	development providir			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	a minimum of 35% at	fordable l	housing.	
needs					
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
	definited in the Flodsing Warket Assessment olday.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is promoted	d for reci	dontial uso on a	0
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	former education s			U
of local facilities	recieational racillues.	requirements with		<u>•</u>	
or room radiities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	provided on the C		•	
	facility.	school site in clo			
	· · · · · ·	development of the			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	loss of a community			
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site lies with		ing distance to	++
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	Cowbridge town cer			
		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	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 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.	+

1. 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	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 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.	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.	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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. 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: MG2.19 Land adjoining St Athan Road

SITE ASSESSMENT	STAGE 3: SUSTAINA	BILITY 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as	significant number of Affordable Housing units in the Rural Vale housing submarket area which is an area identified in the LHMA with a	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.  The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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 walking/cycling distance if the centre of Cowbridge and of a bus stop is in close proximity to the site. Cowbridge is served by the public transport that provides access to Cardiff, Bridgend, Llantwit Major and Rhoose.	+
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 if the centre of Cowbridge and of a bus stop is in close proximity to the site. Cowbridge is served by the public transport that provides access to Cardiff, Bridgend, Llantwit Major and Rhoose.  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 medium density 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 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	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 if the centre of Cowbridge and of a bus stop is in close proximity to the site. Cowbridge is served by the public transport that provides access to Cardiff, Bridgend, Llantwit Major and Rhoose.	+
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.	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.	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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.

## SA Assessment: MG2.20 Land to the north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL					
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact	ct on sustainability	+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this straidentifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development will have both positive and nega	tive impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	t on quotoinobility			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact. The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage.	•	2		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	•		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap		deliver a range of	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures inc			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	within the Vale of GI			
needs		in the Rural Vale sub	market a	irea.	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	affordable housing.				
	The cite is leasted in an area of housing need on				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
	dentified in the Flodding Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	• •	•		++
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	the delivery of additional school provision on			
of local facilities	The proposal would not load to a lose of a community	the site. The propos			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	loss of an existing co	minumity	iacility.	
	raciiity.				
	The site has the potential to provide 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 located on the western edge of Cowbridge approximately 1.4 kilometres from the centre of the town and the wide range of services, facilities and employment that it offers. Local bus services to Bridgend and the wider Vale are available in close proximity to the site and walking and cycling are viable modes of transport to access the services and facilities available within the town centre.	++
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 is under consideration for housing and would result in additional affordable housing within the Rural Vale Housing Market 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 site is located on the western edge of Cowbridge and development would not result in the coalescence of settlements  Development would not result in the 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 located on the western edge of Cowbridge approximately 1.4 kilometres from the centre of the town and the wide range of services, facilities and employment that it offers. Local bus services to Bridgend and the wider Vale are available in close proximity to the site and walking and cycling are viable modes of transport to access the services and facilities available within the town centre.  Surface water flooding has been identified through the centre of the site (approx east/west) but this is unlikely to prevent or restrict future development proposals. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.  Site design could incorporate small scale renewable initiatives to serve the site infrastructure e.g. micro power generation.	++

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 development and 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 a mixture of Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land which forms a part of a larger agricultural holding. Development as proposed would not involve the reuse of existing building.  Given the location of the site on the western edge of Cowbridge close to open countryside it is considered that medium development would be appropriate.	
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 in close proximity to a number of historic and archaeological designations including listed buildings, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Cowbridge with Llanblethian Conservation Area.  In addition, the site lies within the Upper Thaw Valley Special Landscape Area. No known nature conservation or ecological designations have been identified within the site.	•
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 there is the potential to deliver public realm improvements that provide wider benefits than the development 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 in close proximity to a number of historic and archaeological designations including listed buildings, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Cowbridge with Llanblethian Conservation Area.	•
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 western edge of Cowbridge approximately 1.4 kilometres from the centre of the town and the wide range of services, facilities and employment that it offers. Local bus services to Bridgend and the wider Vale are available in close proximity to the site and walking and cycling are viable modes of transport to access the services and facilities available within the town centre.	++

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 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 is located approximately 1.4 kilometres from the Cowbridge district shopping centre and local development would contribute to maintaining the viability of the town's services and facilities however as an already attractive and well utilised town centre any such contribution is likely to be minimal.	+
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
5	3	2	1	2	2	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment realises a generally balanced result within which there are some differences. Strong positive scores are realised against the assessment criteria in terms of accessibility and the location of the site in relation to local services and facilities. Negative scores are realised with regard to the loss of agricultural land as well as the adverse impact that development could have on the historic and archaeological environment however this could be largely mitigated.

# SA Assessment: MG2.21 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	The site has the capacity to deliver a range of housing tenures and types, including affordable housing, within the Rural South and Coast Housing Market Area where a significant need has been identified.	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	Development opportunities would provide the opportunity for enhanced or new 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.	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	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 a 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	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.  The site is not affected by flooding.  New development will be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards. The site would also offer the potential for on site renewable energy generation.	+/-
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	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 indicates that the site is grade 2.	•

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 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	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.	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	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.	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 proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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.

# SA Assessment: MG2.22 Land adjacent to Llantwit Major by- Pass.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stratidentifiable effects.	J			
	Development will have both positive and nega sustainability	tive impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	<del>_</del>	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	•	9	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the			
needs	Whale an and of the city has been accorded for	Housing Market Area	a where a	a significant need	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	has been identified.			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being		•	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.		eational	facilities and	
of local facilities		development of the			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	lead to the loss of a		,	
	facility.	improved commun provided within the	,		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	future development v	•	,	
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is located	approxim	ately 500m from	_
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	the Boverton neighb			
		some 1.8 kilometres			
		District centre. Notwi			
		these service areas,	the locati	ion of the Llantwit	

		Major by pass is likely to mean that any future residents would be reliant upon the private car to access everyday services.	
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 that the site is under consideration for housing and would result in additional affordable housing within the Rural South and Coast Housing Market Area. Additionally proximity to Llantwit Major and local employment areas for future residents.	+
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 is located between Llantwit Major and the RAF St Athan West Camp and is bounded to the north by the Vale of Glamorgan railway line and to the south by the Llantwit Major by pass. Development as proposed would not result in the coalescence of settlements	0
		Development 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	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 approximately 500m from the Boverton neighbourhood retail centre and some 1.8 kilometres from the Llantwit Major District centre. Primary services and facilities are therefore available in close proximity to the site however given the location of the Llantwit Major by pass it is likely that any future residents would be reliant upon the private car to access such everyday services.	-
		Areas of surface water flooding have been identified around the periphery of the site however these are mainly within areas of adopted highway and would not prejudice the future development of the site. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications. Site design could incorporate small scale renewable initiatives to serve the site infrastructure e.g. micro power generation.	

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 development and would generate additional domestic waste.	
8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	The agricultural land classification maps	_
effectively and	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	identify the site as being partially grade 2 and	_
efficiently	beneficial to use of existing buildings.	non agricultural land.	
cinolonaly	The site is capable of accommodating high density	The site is unlikely to be capable of	
	development	accommodating high density development	
	and the second s	given the site characteristics.	
9. To protect and	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a	The site is located in close proximity to the	0
enhance the built	conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as	Boverton Conservation area however the site is	
environment and	having historic interest.	segregated from the conservation area by the	
natural environment	ŭ	Llantwit Major by Pass. The site and the edge	
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on	of the conservation area are bounded by large	
	biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation	hedgerow trees and it is unlikely given the	
	designation.	presence of the by pass and the trees that	
		future development would have an adverse	
		impact on the historic environment.	
		No known ecological or landscape designation	
		would be impacted by future development.	
10. To provide a high	The development has the potential to support high	Any public realm improvements derived from	0
quality environment	quality public realm.	future development would be limited to within	
within all new		the development site.	
developments			
11. To protect, enhance	The site is not located within a nationally or	The site is located in close proximity to the	0
and promote the quality	internationally designated ecological site, an Area of	Boverton Conservation area however the site is	
and character of the	Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient	segregated from the conservation area by the	
Vale of Glamorgan's	monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	Llantwit Major by Pass. The site and the edge	
culture and heritage		of the conservation area are bounded by large	
		hedgerow trees and it is unlikely given the	
		presence of the by pass and the trees that future development would have an adverse	
		impact on the historic environment.	
12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible	The site is located on the edge of Llantwit	+/-
to travel and enable the	by walking and cycling.	Major but is separated from the main town by	+/-
use of more sustainable	by waiting and byoning.	the Llantwit Major by pass. Therefore while	
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range	both bus and rail public transport services area	
	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	locally available accessing them is likely to rely	
	a. a.a.apart modes moderning manning and systing.	on the private car to some degree e.g. park and	
		ride at Llantwit Major station. Walking and	

		cycling facilities are limited to existing footpaths and controlled crossing points of the by pass.  The site is located approximately 500m from the Boverton neighbourhood retail centre and 1.8 kilometres from the Llantwit Major District centre. Notwithstanding the proximity of these centres, the site is separated from them by the Llantwit Major by pass which is likely to mean that any future residents would favour the use of the private car to access services and 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 is not being considered for employment uses and development as proposed would not result in the 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 500m from the Boverton neighbourhood retail area and some 1.8 kilometres from the Llantwit Major District centre. Development of the site as proposed could contribute to improving the viability of both centres however as a well used district centre any such contribution is likely to be minimal.	+
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
0	4	6	1	3	1	0

### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment returns a balanced outcome with a range of neutral, positive and negative assessments against the sustainability criteria. Positive scores are generated from the location of the site in close proximity to the town centre however the perceived reliance on the private car to access services and facilities resulting from the location of the Llantwit Major by pass offsets the positive results.

# SA Assessment Criteria: MG2.23 Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL					
	Assessment Criteria				
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a some positive impa		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible of		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra identifiable effects.	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
	Development at the site would have positive and sustainability	negative impacts on	+/-		
	Sustainability				
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the capacity to deliver a range of		++	
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing needs	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the Penarth Housing Market Area where a significant need has been			
needs	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.	nilicant	need has been	
	affordable housing.	identined.			
	<b>3</b>				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and				+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	development there is likely to be the potential to secure enhancements/new local facilities e.g. sustainable transport contribution etc.			
of local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community				
	facility.	e.g. sustainable trans	sport cont	TIDULION ELC.	
	<b>,</b>				
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.				

O. T	E-2-6	The electric leaded to the existent Describe	
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 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.	+
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.	

7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Notwithstanding this, any future residential properties would be required to meet current energy efficiency standards associated with that use.  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 NRW 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).	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.	0
		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 NRW will be essential.	
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 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	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 under consideration for employment uses and no employment would be lost as a result of future development.	0

14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	The site is approximately 2.5 kilometres from	0
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	the district retail centre of Penarth and a	
the Vale's town, district		number of local retail centres identified within	
and local centres		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.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	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: MG2.24 Land adjoining St Josephs School

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAL	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impa	ct on sustainability	+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible of	r neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	•			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	. ( ( . !» .   1996 .			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	Development at the site will have both positive and sustainability	negative impacts on	+/-		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	-		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap		deliver a range of	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the			
needs		Area where a sig			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.			
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not promo			+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	or recreational facili		•	
of local facilities	The proposal would not load to a lose of a community	would not result in the		<b>,</b> ,	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	site being overgrown	and not	ın use at present.	
	Taomiy.	Given the scale of	the pro	nosed residential	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	development there is			
	The time time personner to promise community (assumed)	to secure enhancer			
		e.g. sustainable trans			

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 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.  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.  Development of the site could contribute to local congestion particularly that associated	+
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.	with the schools in close proximity to the site.  A 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.	+
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 result in the loss of any 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	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 site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	the majority of trips from the site, particularly for employment and convenience shopping would remain via private transport.	
		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.	
		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.	
		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.	
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 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.  The site is capable of accommodating medium / low density development to reflect the character of the 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 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.	
		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.	
		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.	
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 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.	+
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	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 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.	+
		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.  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.	

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 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 more likely to access the wider range and choice of facilities within Penarth.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	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.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this straidentifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	1		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	ct on sustainability	1		
	Development at the site will have a positive and a sustainability	negative impact on	+/-		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	9	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.	The site has the cap housing tenures and housing, within the Area where a sig identified.	types, inc Penarth nificant	cluding affordable Housing Market need has been	++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site has not been Development of the result in the loss of a catering for children however the proposition buildings and site are use. The school groulocal amenity and sports facilities althwhether these are a public.	e site for resident with auting ser has e not idea unds profinclude though it	r housing would tial special school sm/special needs advised that the al for their current vide considerable recreational and is not known	+/-

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.  Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  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.
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.  Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  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
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 walking, cycling or public transport.  Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  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
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 walking, cycling or public transport.  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
3. To maintain and improve access for all the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  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
the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  the site by walking, cycling or public transport.  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
choice of facilities that it offers are easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Given the previous use of the site
accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Given the previous use of the site
transport. Given the previous use of the site
Development of the site for residential
purposes could contribute to localised
congestion within the town.
Given the scale of the site there would be
scope to seek sustainable transport
improvements via developer contributions
related to the site.
4. Reduce the causes of The development would lead to improved access to Minor positive impact on reducing the causes +
deprivation employment, housing, health, education facilities or of deprivation given that the site is promoted for
enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked housing within an area with relatively low
in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation. multiple deprivation.
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.
5. To maintain, protect The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements. The site is located within the urban area of
and enhance Penarth and therefore development would not
community spirit The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or lead to coalescence.
a community facility.
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.

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change  7. To minimise waste	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 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.  The site is not affected by flooding.  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.  The development of residential properties	++
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	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 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.  The site is capable of accommodating Medium / low density development although this could be bolstered by the conversion of the listed building.	+

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 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.  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.  A number of tree preservation orders are located within the site although these are not likely to hinder future development.  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 NRW will be required.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The site is not leasted within a notionally or	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.	+
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the	The site is not located within a nationally or internationally designated ecological site, an Area of Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient	The majority of the site lies outside the Penarth conservation area however the element of the site fronting Paget Place is located within the	+
Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage	monument, listed buildings, conservation area).	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 could 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	+
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	topography it is likely that any trips to this location would be by private transport.  The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	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: MG2.26 St Cyres Land at and adjoining St Cyres School, Murch Road

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAL	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impa		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible of sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this straidentifiable effects.	sarily mean there will	0		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	•	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
	Development at the site would have positive and sustainability	negative impacts on	+/-		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	1		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap		deliver a range of	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the		•	
needs		Area where a sign	nificant i	need has been	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	identified.			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	The site is being cons			+
of local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	The proposal would community use; So School and its adjace courts. However,	t Cyres ent playin	Comprehensive	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	replacement commur would provide addit that would serve the l	ional cor	nmunity 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.	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.	++
		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.	
		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.	
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	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 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.	+/-
		Development of this site would result in a loss of a community facility; St Cyres 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	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 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.	++
		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 site is being considered for residential uses and would therefore 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 brown field and involves the re-use of St Cyres Comprehensive School and its adjacent playing fields and tennis courts.  The Agricultural Land Classification map 1966 identifies a large part of the site as Grade 3 agricultural land.	+/-
		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	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.	+/-
	biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	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.	

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 Train services are frequent. 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 proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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. Dinas Powys is well served by public transport 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. 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: MG2. 27 Land off Caerleon Road, Dinas Powys

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAL	BILITY APPRAISAL			
			Effect		
	Assessment Criteria				
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	•	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.	tive impost on the			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	live impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a positive and		+/-		
	sustainability	<u> </u>			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria			Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap			++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the		•	
needs		Area where a sign	nificant	need has been	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.			
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is pro	omoted	for residential	+/-
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	development and n			
of local facilities		recreational facilities.		,,	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community				
	facility.	The southern part			
		allocated for playing			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	under Policy REC 5	` '	. •	
		this recreational a			
		implemented the pro			
		not result in the loss	or an exi	sting recreational	
		facility.			

		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.	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.	+
		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.	
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	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 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.	+
		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.	
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	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	++
Change	or would will have a negative effect on the quality of water resources	strategic highway. There is an existing bus stop within walking distance of the site and Eastbrook Station can be accessed via a	
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy	footbridge.	

	T		
	sources or energy conservation measures.	The site has no identified flooding issues.	
		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	The proposed development will generate	
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	additional domestic waste.	
	management facility).		_
8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	The site is currently pasture and is therefore	+/ -
effectively and	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	classified as greenfield. It is classified as grade a agricultural land according to the 1966	
efficiently	The site is capable of accommodating high density	agricultural land maps held by the Council.	
	development	agricultural land maps held by the Council.	
	development	The site is capable of accommodating medium	
		density development to reflect the character of	
		the existing surrounding development.	
9. To protect and	The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect on a	The site is not located within or in close	0
enhance the built	conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as	proximity to these historic environment	
environment and	having historic interest.	designations.	
natural environment			
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on	No Every and an allow the place to a local	
	biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation	No European, national or other local ecological	
10. To provide a high	designation.  The development has the potential to support high	designations apply to this site.  The site has potential to develop a high quality	+
quality environment	quality public realm.	public realm, although this is likely to be limited	
within all new	quality public roulini.	to future residents of the site.	
developments			
11. To protect, enhance	The site is not located within a nationally or	The site is not located within or adjoining to any	0
and promote the quality	internationally designated ecological site, an Area of	of these environmental, cultural or heritage	
and character of the	Archaeological or Historical Importance (e.g. Ancient	designations.	
Vale of Glamorgan's	monument, listed buildings, conservation area).		
culture and heritage	T 22 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	T	
12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible		+
to travel and enable the use of more sustainable	by walking and cycling.	side of Dinas Powys. It is bounded by the railway line to the north, existing housing to the	
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range	south and open countryside to the east. The	
modes of transport	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	site is within walking and cycling distance of	
	S. Lansport modes moldaring walking and systing.	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 Eastbrook Station can be accessed via a footbridge.	
13. To provide for a diverse and wide range	The proposal is for new employment development	The proposed development is not for an employment use and would not result in a loss	0
of local job	The site would not result in a loss of employment land	of employment land.	
opportunities	that has been identified as having a continued economic		
	role.		
14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	The site is not located within or directly	+
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	adjacent to an existing town or district retail	
the Vale's town, district		centre. However, the site is located within	
and local centres		walking / cycling distance of 2 neighbourhood	
		retail centres (Castle Court / the Parade and	
		Camms Corner).	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	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: MG2.28 Land at and adjoining Ardwyn Pen-y-Turnpike Road.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strai	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.  Development will have both positive and negative and negativ	ativo impacte upon	+/-		
	sustainability	ilive illipacis upoli	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the pot			+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing within the			
needs	VAILable on most of the site has been presented for	area where a need h	as been ide	entified.	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.				
	allordable flousing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site was previou	ısly utilised	as a children's	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	home but is now und			
of local facilities		housing would therefore constitute the reuse of			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	a brown field site a			
	facility.	loss of a community facility. Development could			
	The site has the notantial to provide community to silling	however realise new or improved community			
3. To maintain and	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.  Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	facilities via s106 or CIL.  The site is located in close proximity to the			+/-
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	centre of Dinas P			+/-
inipiove access for all	the site by walking, cycling of public transport.	services and facilit			
		public transport), off			
		centre. Notwithstand			
		to/from the site on			

		currently poor for walkers and cyclists would likely result in the primary mode of transport being private car. Local highway improvements could improve this situation.	
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 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	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 lies on the periphery of the settlement of Dinas Powys and development as proposed would not lead to the coalescence of settlements.  Development of the site as would not result in	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 loss of an existing community facility.  The site is located in close proximity (650m) of the Dinas Powys local retail centre and the range of services and facilities including access to public transport, offered. Notwithstanding this, immediate access to/from the site is onto Penyturnpike Road where facilities for walkers and cyclists are currently poor and would likely result in the primary mode of transport being private car. Local highway improvements could improve this situation.	-
		The site is in an elevated position and is not affected by known flooding zones. Any possible impacts on local water courses would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.	
		All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
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 residential use 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 capable of accommodating high density development  The site is capable of accommodating high density development  The site identified is split between children's home and agricultural land classificated identifies the land quality on the site as Grad however the children's element of the site of not be considered to be agricultural in nature Notwithstanding this, large elements of children's home site are rural in nature by made out to lawns with significant number mature trees. The semi rural location of the is not conducive to high density 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.	Development of the site would not adversely impact upon a conservation area, or building or garden of historic interest.  The site is located close to the Cwrt yr Ala Basin Special Landscape Area however given the proximity of the site to existing built up areas, it is not considered that development would have and adverse impact on this local designation.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Any public realm improvements would likely be restricted to within the development site.	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 of the site as proposed would not impact upon a known site of ecological, archaeological or historic importance however there is a large number of tress on the site many of which are protected by Tree Preservation Orders and which could provide local habitat.	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 in close proximity to the centre of Dinas Powys and the range of services and facilities including access to public transport, offered by the local retail centre. Notwithstanding this, immediate access to/from the site is onto Penyturnpike Road where facilities for walkers and cyclists are currently poor and would likely result in the primary mode of transport being private car. Local	+/-

		highway improvements could improve this situation.	
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 development as proposed would not adversely impact upon an existing employment site or business.	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 650 metres from the Dinas Powys local shopping centre and future development would assist in supporting existing 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 proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
0	3	7	2	3	0	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment overall realises a generally balanced result with the majority of assessment criteria realising a neutral score. Development of the site realises both positive and negative benefits associated with the sites proximity to local services and facilities but these are offset by the site specific difficulties related to access for more sustainable modes of transport. As a housing site, benefits are derived from the provision of affordable housing in an area of identified need. The reuse of a vacant brownfield site in close proximity to the village centre is also a consideration.

## SA Assessment Criteria: MG2.29 Land at Cross Common 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	0	
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.		
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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	The site has the potential to deliver a range housing including affordable housing to meet the identified needs within the Penarth submarket housing area.	++
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study		
	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.	+
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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.	It is within walking and cycling distance of existing services and facilities and also within close proximity to existing bus stops (Cross Common Road) and roughly 500km from Dinas Powys railway station.	+
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	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 development of this site would not in itself lead to a coalescence of settlements.  The site 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 located to the south of Dinas Powys outside the existing residential settlement boundary and adjacent to Cardiff Road which provides appropriate access. The site is located within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport provision.  The site does not lie within an identified flood risk zone.	+
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	There is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.  The proposed development will generate additional domestic waste.	
8. To use land effectively and efficiently	management facility).  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 is currently in agricultural use. The 1979 ALC map indicates the site is Grade 4 agricultural land and therefore not classed as being the most versatile agricultural land quality.	0
		The site is capable of accommodating medium to low-medium density development to reflect the character of the village and existing surrounding development.	

		T	
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 site is not located within or in close proximity to these historic environment designations.	0
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	No European, national or other local ecological designations have been identified on this site	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Although the site has potential to develop a high quality public realm, this is likely to be limited to within the site	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).	uses.	
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.	Dinas Powys is well served by public transport services by virtue of its location on a railway line and strategic highway. The site is in walking/cycling distance of a bus stop (Cross Common Road) and Dinas Powys railway station. Services and facilities are also accessible by foot or cycle.	+
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. It is approximately 850m from Castle Court neighbourhood shopping 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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	-		+ /-	?
1	4	8	1	1	0	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment overall realises a generally balanced result with the majority of assessment criteria realising a neutral score. A relatively positive assessment is identified due to its location on the southern edge of Dinas Powys which offers good accessibility by public transport (bus and rail) which can be accessed by walking and cycling. Whilst identified as 4 agricultural land (1979 map) this is the least versatile quality of land as such a neutral score is realised. It is also noted that ancient woodland adjacent and this maybe affected by increased recreational use as a result of housing which could be mitigated.

## SA Assessment: MG2.30 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 of	neutral impact on	0			
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.					
	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	-	+/-			
	sustainability  The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage.		?			
Sustainability Objective	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria			Effect	
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing			eliver a significant	++	
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site has the potential to deliver a significant number of Affordable Housing units in the				
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	Penarth housing su				
needs	in ingolonico un ough roc agreemente,	relatively high affordable housing need.				
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	January Grant Co.		9		
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.					
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not promo	ted for o	ommunity leigure	+	
and enhance the range of local facilities	recreational facilities.	The site is not promoted for community, leisure or recreational facilities.		•		
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	This is a greenfiel	d site n	artially used as		
	facility.	informal open space. The site also comprises				
		areas of overgrown		•		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	Although not a form				
		proposal would resu				
		open space. Howe				
		sloping topography of				
		scope to incorporate				
		within any residential	developr	ment.		

	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.	
	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.	++
	Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. 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.	
sing, health, education facilities or ne built environment for wards ranked	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.	+/-
result in a loss in recreational land or	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 surrounded by existing development including a primary school and dwellings to the north, west and south of the site.	+
	would lead to improved access to sing, health, education facilities or ne built environment for wards ranked s of Multiple Deprivation.  lead to a coalescence of settlements.  result in a loss in recreational land or y.	the provision of enhanced / new community facilities from developer contributions related to the site.  Indicatives are easily accessible from cycling or public transport.  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.  Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth. 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.  I landough 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.  I head to a coalescence of settlements. I result in a loss in recreational land or by.  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 surrounded by existing development including a primary school and dwellings to the north,

6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	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.  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.	•
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 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.  Llandough is well served by public transport by virtue of its location close to the strategic highway network and Cardiff and Penarth.  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 NRW has noted that any proposal would need to undertake a surface water assessment which considers surface water disposal and management.  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	The proposed development will generate	_
7. 10 mmmse waste	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	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 proposal would involve development of greenfield land.	-
	The site is capable of accommodating high density development	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.	
		The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the existing urban area.	
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 site does not lie within or adjoin a conservation area or other historic interest designation.	-
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	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.	
		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 NRW have 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	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 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.  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 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 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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	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 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. 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: MG2.31 Land north of Leckwith Road, Llandough

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainahility	++		
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	•	-		
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strat				
	identifiable effects.	_			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impac				
	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	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	-		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the potential		deliver affordable	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	Housing within the Pe			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	which is an area of re			
needs			,	9	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site would not	result i	n the loss of a	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	community facility.			
of local facilities					
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	Given the relatively			
	facility.	development is unlikely to require the provision of additional community facilities on site,			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.		•		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	although contributions make be secured towards enhancement of existing facilities.			
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	Llandough is well ser			+
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	virtue of its locatio			
		highway network and	Cardiff a	nd Penarth.	

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	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.	Although development of the site would not lead to coalescence it would extend the built up area of Llandough further along Leckwith Road.  Development of the site would not lead to a loss of a recreational 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.	Llandough is well served by public transport The site does not lie within an identified flood risk area.  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 an undeveloped greenfield site on the edge of Llandough.  The site is likely to be able to accommodate medium to low density 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 does not lie within or adjoin a conservation area or other historic interest designation. The Council's ecologist has identified that the site lies within a local ecological designation.  A Tree Preservation Order applies to part of the site therefore it may be that only part of the site can be developed.	-

		Part of the site is also located within an area considered to be of landscape importance.	
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	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 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.	+
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.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	-	1	+/-	?
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. 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. 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.

# SA Assessment Criteria: MG2.32 Llandough Landings.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strate	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development will have both positive and nega	itive impacts upon	+/-		
	sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		l =
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria			Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the pote		•	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing needs	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing in the Pena			
needs	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	where a need has be	en identii	iea.	
	affordable housing.				
	allordable flousing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
	in the state of th				
2 To maintain promoto	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not	under	consideration for	0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	community, leisure			U
of local facilities	Tooroanona raomines.	however developme			
or local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	would likely provide			
	facility.	community facilitie			
	, ,	walkways/cycleways.		<b></b>	
	The site has the potential to provide 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 located adjacent to the Ely River and local bus (Penarth Rd) and rail services (Cogan Station) are located in close proximity to the site. The Cardiff cycle network runs along Penarth Road and provides good access to west Cardiff. Services and facilities are available within Penarth and the suburbs of Cardiff e.g. Grangetown however the site is somewhat isolated and it is likely that the primary transport used to access services and facilities would be the 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.	The site is located within an area where employment opportunities exist and relatively close to Penarth and the suburbs of Cardiff where health and education services could be accessed. Also positive effects from the development of affordable housing. The site is not in an area 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.	Development of the site as proposed would not result in the coalescence of settlements and would not result in the loss of recreational land 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 is located adjacent to the Ely River and local bus (Penarth Rd) and rail services (Cogan Station) are located in close proximity to the site. The Cardiff cycle network runs along Penarth Road and provides good access to west Cardiff. Services and facilities are available within Penarth and the suburbs of Cardiff e.g. Grangetown. Development as proposed could contribute to additional improvements to local walking and cycling routes.  The site is subject to zone B and C1 flooding and as well as being susceptible to surface water flooding however existing residential and commercial development has recently been constructed within the area and therefore this is not seen as an insurmountable issue. Given	+/-

		the sites location adjacent to the River Ely there is a high probability that development could impact on local water courses however any issues would be assessed by the EA as a part of future planning applications.	
		All new residential developments would be required to meet existing energy efficiency standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	New residential development 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 best described as a green field site given its location adjacent to the River Ely; it has limited value except for development. As is evidenced by surrounding developments, the site would be capable of high density development similar to those within Cardiff subject to acceptable access arrangements.	+
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 close to any known ecological, landscape or historic designations however given its riparian location consideration would need to be given to the local water environment at the planning stage. The site hosts a number of mature trees and evidence exists that the site could host a protected species and investigations would need to be undertaken to confirm this, negative score on this basis.	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Given the sites location adjacent to the River Ely, there is the potential to deliver public realm improvements which could extend the river walkways/cycleways that exist within Penarth Haven.	+
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 impact upon a national/international site of importance for ecological/archaeological or historic importance. Evidence exists that the site could host a protected species and investigations would need to be undertaken to confirm this, negative score on this basis.	•

12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible	The site is located adjacent to the Ely River	+/-
to travel and enable the	by walking and cycling.	and local bus services are accessible along	
use of more sustainable		Penarth Road and the site is in close to the	
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range	Cardiff cycle network. Development of the site	
-	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	could contribute to the extension of local	
		walking and cycling routes.	
13. To provide for a	The proposal is for new employment development	The site is not under consideration for	0
diverse and wide range		employment uses and development as	
of local job	The site would not result in a loss of employment land	proposed would not adversely impact upon	
opportunities	that has been identified as having a continued economic	existing employment land.	
	role.		
14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	It is unlikely given the location of the site that its	0
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	development for housing would enhance the	
the Vale's town, district		viability of any of the Vale's town, district and	
and local centres		local centres.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
0	4	5	3	3	0	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment realise a generally balanced score which results mainly from the sites location to local transport services and its accessibility. Possible negative scores have been given due to the possible presence of a protected species however this would need to be confirmed with detailed site investigations. Positive benefits are derived from the impact that the development of the site can have on housing provision, including affordable housing and the extension/improvement of the public realm and proposed sustainable transport initiatives.

# SA Assessment: MG2.33 Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect	]	
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact	Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strate	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have both positive and sustainability.	negative impacts on	+/-		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	9	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	<b>Assessment Criteria</b>	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap			++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the			
needs		Housing Market Area	a where	a significant need	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	has been identified.			
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has been	promote	ed for residential	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	development.	۲.٥٥١		
of local facilities					
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	Development of the	site woul	d not result in the	
	facility.	loss of a community f	acility.		
		<u>.</u>			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	Given the scale of th		•	
		significant potential			
		enhanced / new of developer contribution		•	
		Laevelobel collillingillo	no relate	u 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.	The site is located to the North of Rhoose Point on a greenfield site which has previously been allocated for residential development.	++
		Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway.	
		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.	
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	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.	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.  Development of the site would not lead to loss	++
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.	of a community facility.  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.  Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway.  The site does not lie within an area of flood risk from main river flooding or surface water.	+
		from main river flooding or surface water flooding.	

		T	
		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 greenfield 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	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 or environmental 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 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	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.	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.  Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. 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.	
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	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. 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: MG2.34 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 s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	r neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this straidentifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	•			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	ct 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap			++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the			
needs	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Housing Market Area has been identified.	a wnere	a significant need	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	nas been identilled.			
	allordable flousing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has been	promote	ed for residential	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	development.	p		
of local facilities		·			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	Development of the		d not result in the	
	facility.	loss of a community f	acility.		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	Development of the s	sito may	provide additional	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	/ enhanced local of			
		developer contributio		,	
		1 2 2 3 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			

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 the railway line within the Rhoose Point development.  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.  Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway.  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.	+
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.	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 coalescence of settlements.  Development of the site would not lead to 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.	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.  Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway.  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.	+/-

	T	T	
		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 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	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 or environmental 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 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	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.	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.  Rhoose is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway.	+
		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.	
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 but would result in a loss of land previously allocated for employment land. However a review of employment land supply recommends reallocating the site for alternative uses.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	-		+/-	?
1	5	6	1	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. Whilst residential development of the site would result in a loss of land previously allocated for employment land the site has remained undeveloped for a number of years. The Employment Land study (2010) 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 Criteria: MG2.35 Land to the West of Port Road, Wenvoe

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability			
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
	Development at the site would have positive and		+/-		
	sustainability				
Custainahilitu Ohisatina	Annual and and an an artist	A Cuitaui	_		Effect.
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria			Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site is being including some afformation			++
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	falls within the East			
needs	larger sites through 100 agreements).	identified in the		•	
110000	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Assessment. The pro		0	
	affordable housing.	housing on this site v			
	<b>C</b>	need identified in the			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being			+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	and development wo			
of local facilities		a community fa		The proposed	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	development would		existing services	
	facility.	and facilities in the vi	ııage.		
	The site has the potential to provide 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 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 there is a 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	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 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.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	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.	+
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 adjacent to an area of ancient woodland and is in close proximity to the Wenvoe Castle historic parks and gardens.	
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.	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. There is a bus stop in close proximity 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 site is not under consideration for these uses.	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 adjoining a retail centre. However, the development could assist in supporting existing services within Wenvoe village as well as facilities in Barry 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 proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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

# SA Assessment: MG2.36 Land adjoining Court Close Aberthin

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability				
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>		
	Development at the site will have both positive and	negative impacts on	+/-		
	sustainability.	_	?		
Supplied the Chicative	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage				□ Cff o o t
Sustainability Objective  1. To provide the	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria		wal Vala hayaina	Effect
opportunity for people	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The LHMA identifies market area, as an a		9	+
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	need; therefore the		•	
needs		housing in an area of			
110000	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Thousing in an area or	idontino.	a 1100a.	
	affordable housing.				
	3				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	Site is not promote			+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	proposal would not re		•	
of local facilities		this has the limited potential to support existing			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	of a community facilities.			
	facility.  The potential to deliver further facilities is				
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	limited due to the sca			
		location close to the			
		TOGATION GIOSE TO THE V	maye is	oi a bellelli.	
		ı			

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	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 Aberthin.	-

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.	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.	0
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 the value would be limited due to it not being a site that provides linkages.	+
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 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 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.	0
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.	No employment proposed. No 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.	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.	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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 Criteria: MG2.37 Land to the east of Bonvilston.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact	ct on sustainability	+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	•	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	•			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this straidentifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development will have both positive and nega	tive impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainahility			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		2		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the po		deliver a range	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	and choice of hou			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	including affordable	housing	within the Rural	
needs		Vale/Area where t		I for affordable	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	housing has been ide	entified.		
	affordable housing.				
	The cite is legated in an area of bousing need as				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being	considere	ed for community.	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.		eational	facilities and	
of local facilities		development as pro	posed wo	ould not result in	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	the loss of a comm	unity facil	ity as the site is	
	facility.	open countryside.		•	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	contribute to new facilities or assist in CIL/s106.		,	

3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The village offers limited services and facilities	+/-
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	however the site is located close to a local bus	<b>-</b> 7/-
improve access for an	the one by wanting, eyoning or public transport.	route that could provide access to the retail	
		area at Culverhouse Cross, Cardiff or	
		Cowbridge/Bridgend. Limited retail facilities are	
		available within the village approx 700 metres	
		from the site. However it is most likely that	
		residents would utilise private transport for the	
		majority of their everyday requirements.	
4. Reduce the causes of	The development would lead to improved access to	A minor impact on reducing causes of	+
deprivation	employment, housing, health, education facilities or	deprivation given the sites location and the	Τ
deprivation	enhancement of the built environment for wards ranked	proposed use solely for housing. The site	
	in the lower Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	would provide affordable housing. Not in a	
	in the lower malces of maniple Deprivation.	deprived area.	
5. To maintain, protect	The site would not lead to a coalescence of settlements.	Development of the site as proposed would not	0
and enhance		result in the coalescence of settlements.	
community spirit	The site would not result in a loss in recreational land or		
	a community facility.	Development of the site as proposed would not	
	, ,	result in the loss of recreational land or	
		community facilities.	
6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	A limited level of service provision is available	+/-
causes and manage the	increase travel distances	with Bonvilston and therefore future residents	
effects of climate		would need to travel to access everyday	
change	The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk	service provision and/or employment. The site	
	or would will have a negative effect on the quality of	is located adjacent to a local bus route which	
	water resources	could provide access to the Culverhouse Cross	
		retail centre, Cardiff, Cowbridge and Bridgend	
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy	however it is most likely that the private car	
	sources or energy conservation measures.	would be utilised for the majority of trips.	
		The site is not effected by known fleeding	
		The site is not affected by known flooding zones and any possible impacts on local water	
		courses would be assessed by the NRW as a	
		part of future planning applications.	
		All new residential developments would be	
		required to meet existing energy efficiency	
		standards.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste	New residential development will generate	_
	minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste	additional domestic waste.	
	management facility).		

8. To use land	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the	Development of the site of proposed would	
effectively and efficiently	beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	Development of the site as proposed would result in the loss of grade 2 agricultural land.	-
oo.	The site is capable of accommodating high density development	Given the rural location of the site it is unlikely that high density development would be acceptable.	
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 adjacent to the Bonvilston Conservation Area and is in close proximity to a Scheduled Ancient monument to the north and a Historic Landscape to the south. The site lies adjacent to two Special Landscape Areas, the Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes to the east and the Nant Llancarfan to the south.	1
		There are no known ecological resources that would be affected by the proposal.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	It is likely that public realm improvements will be restricted to the development site.	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 adjacent to the Bonvilston Conservation Area and is in close proximity to a Scheduled Ancient monument to the north and a Historic Landscape to the south.	-
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 adjacent to main bus route and the limited services and facilities within Bonvilston would be accessible by walking and cycling however it is most likely private transport would be utilised for the majority of trips.	+/-
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 development as proposed would not result in the loss of existing employment land other than the contribution that the land makes to an agricultural holding.	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 would not enhance the viability of any of the Vale's town, district or local centres.	0

15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism  The proposal is not for a tourism	n related use.	0	Ī
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.			

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
1	2	5	3	2	2	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment generates a negative result given the loss of good quality agricultural land and the proximity of the site to features within the historic environment. Positive scores are generated as a result of affordable housing provision and the possibility of improved local services and facilities as a result of s106/CIL. Bonvilston contains a number of limited services and facilities; however the proximity of the village to Culverhouse Cross could also potentially limit the need to travel by private car to access services.

# SA Assessment: MG2.38 Land to Rear of St David's Church in Wales Primary School, Colwinston

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	•			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stratidentifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	Development at the site would have both positive and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+/-		
	sustainability.	0 1			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	9	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	•	•	+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the F		•	
needs	Milede an act of the city has been accepted for	area where a sign	nificant	need has been	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	identified.			
	allordable flousing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	Site is not promoted	for these	uses. However.	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	potential exists, due t		•	
of local facilities		school to provide			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	community facilities.			
	The site has the potential to provide 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 depravation 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	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.	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.	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	The site is located within a Conservation Area.	+
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).	Not a designated site – no impact.	-
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.	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).	0
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.	Site is not promoted 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.	No impact on Vale town centres. Will potentially assist Cowbridge given its relationship to Cowbridge as nearest town.	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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	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: MG2.39 ITV Wales, Culverhouse Cross**

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAL	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria				
	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.				
	<u> </u>	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	a		Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).	The site has the cap housing tenures and housing, within the I	te has the capacity to deliver a range of g tenures and types, including affordable g, within the East Vale housing market where a significant need has been		++
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.	dentified.			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	leisure or recreational uses however as a large residential proposal development could provide additional local facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility as such but the sites current		0	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.				
	The site has the potential to provide 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 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. 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	-
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	loss of recreational land or a community facility. 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.	
		The site is not located in an area prone to flood risk.	
		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.	
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 significant additional domestic waste and no waste management facilities are 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, its former use the ITV Wales Studios. High density development would be possible however it is unlikely that this would be appropriate.	+
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 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.  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 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 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

++	+	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: MG2.40 the Garden Emporium, Fferm Goch

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL					
	Accessing Oritoria		⊏tt t		
	Assessment Criteria	uotoinohility	Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s  Development at the site will have a some positive impact  The site will have a some positive impact  The site will have a posi		++		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	•	· ·		
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this strait	•			
	identifiable effects.	J			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.				
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	-			
	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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site falls within		•	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).	area identified in the Assessment which			
to meet their housing needs	larger sites tillough 100 agreements).	affordable housing in			
necus	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	anordable nodsing in	uno nouc	sing market area.	
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being	nromote	d for any of these	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.				т -
of local facilities	Toologuonal faoiluoo.	uses. However, a development of this scale could provide some new or enhanced local			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	facilities and help to			
	facility.	the village. The deve			
		not lead to the loss of	f a comm	unity facility.	
	The site has the potential to provide 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 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	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.	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.	+
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 to incorporate this within the new development.	+
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).	No designations / no 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.	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.	+
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.	Although the former garden centre was a source of employment it was a retail use. The proposed use is for residential not 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.	The development will assist in supporting existing services and facilities in Cowbridge district centre and other service 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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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: MG2.41 Ogmore Residential Centre

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	_			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	t on austainahilit.			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Development at the site would have both positive and sustainability.	negative impacts on	+/-		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	•		Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap		deliver a range of	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the F			
needs		area where a sign			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.			
	affordable housing.				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	<b>—</b>			
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has not been	•	•	+
and enhance the range of local facilities	recreational facilities.	leisure or recreations			
of local facilities	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	50% of the site is residential education			
	facility.	acknowledged that the		•	
	idomy.	ago. The proposed of			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	sustain existing comr	•	-	
	· ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	by-Sea and ha		potential to	
		provide/contribute	toward	ds 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.  The site is 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	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.	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.	?
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Site has some 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).	No impact on specific designations. Impact on GHC is likely to be minimal.	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 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.	+
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 potential is not for employment use and will not result in the 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 an existing town, district or local centre. However, its residents are likely to use facilities in Llantwit Major or Bridgend.	+
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	1	+/-		?
1	6	5	2	0	0	1

### **SA Summary Comments**

Site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing including Affordable Housing. There is scope for future occupiers to access existing services and facilities by foot/bike and public transport, however there is likely to be increased travel to nearby service centres (Llantwit Major and Bridgend) to access employment and additional facilities. Whilst the existing community uses on the site have ceased there is scope to provide new facilities as part of future new development. Southerndown has a reasonable bus service and therefore it is feasible to access these areas by this mode.

# SA Assessment: MG2.42 Ogmore Caravan Park

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria  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.  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	a		Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	The site has the capacity to deliver a range of housing tenures and types, including affordable housing, within the Rural Vale housing market area where a significant need has been identified.			++
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	Existing services and facilities are easily	+
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	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	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.	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.	?
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Site has some 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).	No impact on specific designations. Impact on GHC is likely to be minimal.	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 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.	+
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 not for employment use and will not result in the 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 an existing town, district or local centre. However, its residents are likely to use facilities in Llantwit Major or Bridgend.	+
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	-	+/-		?
1	6	5	2	0	0	1

## **SA Summary Comments**

The 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: MG2.43 Land to the East of St Nicholas

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINA	BILITY APPRAISAL		
	Assessment Criteria		Effect	
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impa		+	
	Development at the site will have a negligible o		0	
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	ssarily mean there will		
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no		
	identifiable effects.			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	ative impact on the	-	
	sustainability.	at an avatainabilit:		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	•		
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stag  Development at the site would have positive and		?	
	sustainability	negative impacts on	+/-	
	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria		vor a rango of
. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	acity to deliv	
. To provide the opportunity for people	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site has the cap housing tenures and	pacity to delive types, includ	ding affordable
I. To provide the opportunity for people o meet their housing	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	pacity to delive types, include East Vale ho	ding affordable ousing market
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	The site has the cap housing tenures and housing, within the area where a sig	pacity to delive types, include East Vale ho	ding affordable ousing market
Sustainability Objective 1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	The site has the cap housing tenures and housing, within the larea where a sig identified.	pacity to delive types, include East Vale ho	ding affordable ousing market
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs  2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as	The site has the cap housing tenures and housing, within the area where a sig identified.  The site is not under uses and developments	er considerate	ding affordable ousing market ed has been tion for these site would not
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study  The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has the cap housing tenures and housing, within the area where a sig identified.  The site is not under	er considerate of the second the site of the second the site odditional facility.	ding affordable ousing market bed has been attion for these site would not facilities. The to contribute lities, although

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.	
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	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 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.	-
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	There is limited potential for improvements to the public realm and any benefits would be enjoyed largely by 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 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.	•
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 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.	•
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 under consideration for employment uses and development would not result in the loss of employment land.	0

14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	No impact on Vale town centres. Any	0
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	occupiers of the development are likely to go to	
the Vale's town, district		the out of centre development at Culverhouse	
and local centres		Cross for there day to day shopping needs as	
		the nearest centre.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	0	-	1	+ /-	?
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.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
		Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on			
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this straidentifiable effects.	tegic level there is no			
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	_		
	sustainability.	•			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	Development at the site will have both positive and	negative impacts on	+/-		
	sustainability.				
0 1 1 1 1111 01 1 11	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		Esc. 1
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria		dell'era e ara era est	Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing		deliver a range of	++	
opportunity for people to meet their housing	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing tenures and housing, within the F			
needs	alger sites tillough 100 agreements).	area where a sign			
necus	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.	illicarit	nicca nas been	
	affordable housing.				
	<b>G</b>				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not being			++
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	and the developmen			
of local facilities	The proposal would not load to a load of a community	loss of a community			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	would support existing the village and is li			
		facilities due to its siz		u <del>c</del> iivei auuiliollal	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from		cessible from the	++	
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	site by foot and cycle			
		to travel to Llantwit	•		
		centres to access so			
		outer wider facilities	. VVICK	ias a youd 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.	1
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	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.	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.	0
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 would be limited given the location 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 any of these designations, therefore no 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.	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.	++
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 promoted for employment use and the development would not lead to the 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 adjoining a retail centre. However, the development will assist in supporting existing services and facilities in Llantwit Major district centre and other service 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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL		
	Assessment Criteria			
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	sustainability	++	
		Development at the site will have a some positive impact on sustainability		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	r neutral impact on	0	
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	sarily mean there will		
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no		
	identifiable effects.			
	Development would have a positive and negative impact		+/-	
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	ative impact on the	_	
	sustainability.			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	е	?	
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	a .	
. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap	acity to de	eliver a range of
pportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on			
meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing, within the Rural Vale housing market		
eeds		area where a sign	nificant n	eed has been
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.		
	affordable housing.			
	The site is leasted in an area of bouring and a			
	The site is located in an area of housing need as			
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study			
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The proposal would	not result	in loss of facility
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	and this has the lin	nited pote	ential to support
f local facilities		existing facilities.		
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community			
	facility.	An area of land with	•	•
		is identified for open	space prov	vision.
	The cast   base the cast   action to   for a new date   case   cast   20   for 1990			
	The site has the potential to provide 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 closely related to the existing village with the limited level of facilities within easy reach by sustainable means although there are no dedicated facilities in the area. There would be a need to travel to Cowbridge or further afield to meet everyday requirements.	+/-
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 proposed use 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.	Development of the site would not lead to coalescence and would not result in 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 closely related to Ystradowen with direct access via Sandy Lane, to village facilities and development for residential uses would generate additional trips to access primary services. No dedicated walking and cycling facilities exist in the area.  Small areas of the site are in areas identified as being prone to surface water flooding however it is assumed that this issue can be adequately mitigated n any future development.  Development of the site would be required to be to the latest building standards and incorporate where necessary appropriate energy saving features.	+/-
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	The site is a greenfield site identified as grade 3 ALC. High density would be feasible but not appropriate given the rural location.	-
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment	conservation area, or buildings or gardens designated as having historic interest.		+
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Any public realm improvements are likely to be restricted to within the development 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).	No designations/no impact.	+
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 centre of Ystradowen is accessible by walking and cycling although no dedicated facilities currently exist. Ystradowen as a limited range of local facilities. Development as proposed is likely to generate additional trips to access the local services and facilities that will 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.	No employment proposed. No 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.	Development of the site would not directly assist in supporting the viability of the Vale town, district or local retail centres. Will assist services in Cowbridge to some extent, although	0

		Cowbridge has a high level of viability and vitality.	
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
2	4	4	2	3	0	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The site has potential to deliver a range of housing types, including affordable housing. Overall the site assessment realises a positive output, with negative scores largely centred on trip generation and waste production. The site is well related to the main village which would result in a limited impact on the urban form of the village.

# SA Assessment: MG2.46 Land West of Swanbridge, Sully (Reserve Housing Allocation)

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL					
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	neutral impact on	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	_			
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	C C - ! 1- 11 (c			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Development at the site will have both positive and	negative impacts on	+/-		
	sustainability.		?		
Sustainability Objective	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	Assessment Criteria	•		Effect
Sustainability Objective  1. To provide the	Appraisal guidance notes:  The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has the cap		deliver a range of	±+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	housing tenures and			**
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing tendres and housing, within the			
needs		area where a sign		•	
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	identified.			
	affordable housing.				
	<b>G</b>				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not promo		ommunity, leisure	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	or recreational facilities	es.		
of local facilities	The managed would not lead to a least of a community.	Davidania at the	. 20	d and annual the thin	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	Development of the		not result in the	
	facility.	loss of a community f	acility.		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	Given the scale of th	e site th	ere is likely to be	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	the potential for the		•	
		new community fa			
		contributions related		•	

3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The site is located to the east of Sully and	++
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	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.	
		Sully is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. Bus stops in each direction are located on Lavernock road roughly 130 metres away from the edge of the site.	
		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).	
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	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 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.	0
		Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility.	
6. To minimise the	The site would not increase the need to travel and or	The site is located to the east of Sully and	++
causes and manage the	increase travel distances	would extend the village to Swanbridge road.	
effects of climate	The site is not legated within an area property flood risk	Initial highway observations consider that there	
change	The site is not located within an area prone to flood risk or would will have a negative effect on the quality of	are significant access constraints. If suitable access can be provided existing services and	
	water resources	facilities would be accessible by walking and	

	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	cycling.  Sully is relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. Bus stops in each direction are located on Lavernock road roughly 130 metres away from the edge of the site.  The site does not lie within an identified flood risk area.	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	There is scope for the incorporation of energy efficiency or renewable energy measures.  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 an undeveloped greenfield site in agriculture use. An agricultural land quality survey has been undertaken and the area identified a grade 3a has been excluded from the development proposal.  The site is capable of accommodating medium density development to reflect the character of the village and existing surrounding development.	0
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 have been identified on this site. However, given its rural nature there is potential for there to be some ecological interest on 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 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	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 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.	++
		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.	
		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.	
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 tourism related use.	0

++	+	0	1		+/-	?
4	3	7	0	1	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 waste.

# SA Assessment Criteria: MG5 Gypsy and Traveller Site Sully.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	Development at the site will have a negligible or neutral impact on			
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.		_		
	Development will have both positive and nega sustainability	itive impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainahility			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	•	?		
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteri			Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The provision of a		nd Traveller site	++
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	would support the d			
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	Housing Strategy and meet the need identified			
needs		in the Vale of Glamorgan Gypsy and Travellers			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Needs Assessment S	Septembe	r 2013.	
	affordable housing.				
	The site is leasted in an area of housing wood or				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not cur	rently uti	lised and is not	
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	under consideration	•		
of local facilities		tourism uses. Devel			
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	proposed use would			
	facility.	element of open space.			
		·			
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	It is unlikely that add			
		could be provided			
		however, additional			
		be incorporated into which would serve the			
		willen would serve th	ie iuluie i	esidelils.	

	r=	r <u></u>	
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 on the outskirts of Barry and Sully and is close to a range of local services and facilities that are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within close proximity of the site which provides access to the main service centres of Barry and Penarth.	+
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 as proposed would not contribute directly to reducing the causes of deprivation e.g. employment, however, the provision of a permanent Gypsy and Traveller site could enabling future residents of the site to access those services and facilities that contribute towards the measurement 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 would not result in the coalescence of settlements.  Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility, but would result in the loss of informal recreational space.	-
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 on the outskirts of Barry and Sully and is close to a range of local services and facilities that are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within close proximity of the site which provides access to the main service centres of Barry and Penarth.  A small part of the front of the site is affected by zone C2 flooding as identified by the NRW.  It is unlikely that development as proposed could incorporate any significant energy conservation measures however any site buildings required would be constructed to the relevant energy efficiency standards.	+/-
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 as proposed 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	Approximately one third of the site previously accommodated the Council's Civic Amenity Site and is considered to be brownfield land. The remaining two thirds of the site are informal open space.  The site is not capable of accommodating high	+/-
		density development nor is it being considered for high density uses.	
9. To protect and enhance the built environment and natural environment  The proposal would have a neutral or positive effect conservation area, or buildings or gardens designate having historic interest.  The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect conservation area, or buildings or gardens designate having historic interest.  The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect conservation area, or buildings or gardens designate having historic interest.		The site is not affected by any known statutory of local designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Development of the site as proposed would not create high quality public realm.	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 known local or statutory designated ecological, archaeological or historic 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 located on the outskirts of Barry and Sully which provide a range of services and facilities that are accessible by walking and cycling. Public transport services are also available within close proximity of the site which provides access to the main service centres of Barry and Penarth.	+
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 an employment use and its development would not result in the loss of employment land.	0
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.	It is considered that the scale of the site is unlikely to contribute to maintaining the viability	0

the Vale's town, district		and vitality of the Vale's retail centres.	
and local centres			
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The site is not under consideration for a new or	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	an enhanced tourism facility.	

++	+	0	+/-	-	-	?
1	3	6	2	3	0	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment returns a largely balanced result with negative impacts resulting from the loss of informal recreation space and the production of domestic waste being offset by the positive results generated by the sites location on the outskirts of Barry and Sully where services and facilities are within walking or cycling distance and the reuse of a redundant waste facility A positive assessment is also returned from the opportunity that the development of the site provides for future residents to possess a permanent base from which to access the wider health and education services that would generally be required.

# SA Assessment: MG6.1 Penarth Learning Community, Sully Road, Penarth

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impact		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible or	•	0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra	tegic level there is no			
	identifiable effects.				
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.	tive impact on the	-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	t on sustainability			
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	-	?		
	Development at the site would have positive and		+/-		
	sustainability				
Sustainability Objective	Appreciaal guidanaa pataa.	Assessment Criteria			Effect
Sustainability Objective  1. To provide the	Appraisal guidance notes:  The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has been pr		r aducation uses	0
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	therefore will not deli			U
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	therefore will flot deli	vei ilousii	ig.	
needs	larger sites through 100 agreements).				
110000					
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for				
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.				
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.				
	affordable housing.				
2. To maintain, promote	affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as	The site is promot	ted for e	educational uses	++
and enhance the range	affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	The site is promot therefore would have			++
· •	affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study  The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.		ve the a	bility to provide	++
and enhance the range	affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study  The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	therefore would have	ve the a	bility to provide	++
and enhance the range	affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study  The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	therefore would have	ve the a	bility to provide	++
and enhance the range	affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study  The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	therefore would have	ve the a	bility to provide	++

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.	+
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	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 affected by any on the listed designations.  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.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Due to the sites proposed use, the development has significant 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, an 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 within walking/cycling distance of existing facilities and public transport services; it is approximately 500m away from the nearest bus stop along Redlands Road. As the sites proposed use is the same as its current use an increase in private car use would not affect this development.	+
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 promoted for educational use. There is potential for some local employment opportunities through on site facilities, however this may be limited.	+
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 proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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 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: MG6.2 Llantwit Major Comprehensive School, Ham Lane

sustainability

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 positive and negative impacts on

The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	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	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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 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	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 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.  The opportunity exists to use high density development where appropriate.	+
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 an effect on any of the named designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Due to the sites proposed use, the development has significant 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, an 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 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 which provide services to Cardiff, Barry, Bridgend and Cowbridge. Llantwit Major train station is located around 750m 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 promoted for educational use which shall provide employment opportunities.	+

14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre	The site is promoted for education therefore not	0
enhance the viability of	or an out of town location.	relevant.	
the Vale's town, district			
and local centres			
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	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 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: MG9.1 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as	The site has been promoted for employment uses and therefore would not contribute to housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	0
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study		
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.	The site has been promoted for employment uses and would therefore not contribute to furthering the range of local facilities within this	0
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	area. The site is located south of junction 34 of the M4 at Miskin and adjoins the former Bosch	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	factory; the proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  Due to the proposed use the potential to 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.	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.	+/-
		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.	
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	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 of recreational land or 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  The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	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.  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 <i>'Less Vulnerable'</i> under TAN15. The site could be capable of incorporating 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 significant additional waste due to its proposed use and large size.	-
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 land adjoining the former Bosch Factory Site. It does not involve the reuse of existing buildings. The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area and its proposed employment use.	-
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 Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes SLA; development would therefore have negative landscape impacts. 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.	
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 and that this may lead to development being avoided in certain areas.	?

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 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.  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.	-
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 new employment development and would not result in a loss of employment land. Due to the sites large size a 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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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: MG9.2 Land Adjacent to Cardiff Airport and Port Road, Rhoose

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	+/-

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	This strategic site has been promoted for a	0
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	number of commercial, transport and leisure	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	uses including:	
needs			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	(i) Aerospace related employment in the form	
	affordable housing.	of B1, B2 (appropriate manufacturing, research	
		and development) and B8 uses (delivered in	
	The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	two phases).	
		(iii) 42 hectare extension to Porthkerry County	
		Park	
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has the potential to provide additional	+
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	facilities such as a conference centre and	
of local facilities		leisure facilities although these would be	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.	detached from existing communities.	
	,	Development of the site would not result in the	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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 site adjoins Cardiff Airport, Port Road and lies to the east of Porthkerry Road.	++
		Initial highway observations consider that safe and suitable access can be provided.  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.	
		Rhoose is currently relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway.	
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 strategic employments site the proposal 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.	+/-
	a seminarity radinty.	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.	

0.7	The effective of the second to the second to	Although allocated to the different and the second to the	
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	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.	+
	water resources		
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	Rhoose is currently relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. 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.	
		The site does not lie within an area of main river or coastal flooding.	
		Given the scale of the site and potential detailed proposals 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 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	The proposal involves the development of greenfield land which comprises a proportion of the undeveloped green buffer between Rhoose and Barry.	
	dovolopmont	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.	

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 proposal would not have an effect on a conservation area, or building or gardens designated as having historic interest.  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.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	This prominent 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 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.	-
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.	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.	++
		Rhoose is currently relatively well served by public transport by virtue of its location along a main highway. 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.	

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 predominantly for commercial and business uses and development has the potential to provide a significant amount of accessible employment opportunities.	++
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 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.	+

++	+	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. 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 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: MG9.3 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site is allocated for an Aerospace Business	0
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	Park and associated uses. No housing is	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	proposed.	
needs			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for		
	affordable housing.		
	The site is located in an area of housing need as		
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study		
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is allocated for an Aerospace Business	0
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	Park and associated uses. No community	
of local facilities		facilities are proposed at this stage	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community		
	facility.		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.		
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	The proposal would provide for enhanced	+
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	transport infrastructure and the site is in close	
		proximity to St Athan 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.	Development of the Aerospace Business Park provides the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities. It is envisaged that employment opportunities would also extend to residents living elsewhere within the Vale.  The scale of investment within the local area will have positive economic and social impacts for the Vale and also regionally.	++
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 settlement coalescence or would result in a loss of recreational land.	+
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 Aerospace Business Park provides 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.	+/-
		NRW 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).	
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	The proposal would realise significant waste arisings.	-

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 candidate site area consists of a large proportion of brownfield land currently in use by the MoD.  The agricultural land classification survey covering the proposal has identified sub-Grades 3a and 3b and Grade 4 and Grade 5 land over.  It is likely that built development would be high	+/-
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.	density.  Within the candidate site boundary are a number of built and natural environmental designations.	+
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	Present proposals would involve the enhancement of St Brise Church- grade II listed building.  Detailed mitigation measures have been identified in association with any proposals affecting these designations, including enhancement of nature conservation interests.  (See Defence Technical College and Aerospace Business Park - St Athan, Ecology Strategy May 2009)	
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.	+
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).	Within the candidate site boundary are a number of built and natural environmental designations.  Present proposals would involve the enhancement of St Brise Church- grade II listed building.  Detailed mitigation measures have been	+

		identified in association with any proposals affecting these designations, including	
		affecting these designations, including enhancement of nature conservation	
		interests.(Defence Technical College and	
		Aerospace Business Park - St Athan, Ecology Strategy May 2009)	
12. To reduce the need	The site is well served by public transport and accessible	Additional opportunities for enhanced public	+/-
to travel and enable the	by walking and cycling.	transport services and walking and cycling	.,
use of more sustainable		facilities have been identified. ( Defence	
modes of transport	Services and facilities are easily accessible by a range	Technical College and Aerospace Business	
	of transport modes including walking and cycling.	Park - St Athan Transport Assessment, May 2009)	
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	Development of the Aerospace Business Park provides the opportunity for residents to access employment opportunities. It is envisaged that employment opportunities would also extend to residents living elsewhere within the Vale.	++
	role.	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.	
		The scale of investment within the local area will have positive economic and social impacts for the Vale and also regionally.	
		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)	
14. To maintain and	The site is located either within a centre, edge of centre or an out of town location.	It is likely that development would support	+
enhance the viability of the Vale's town, district	or an out or town location.	existing services and facilities with Llantwit Major which is a district retail centre. Additional	
and local centres		support may also be given to services within St	
		Athan and more localised services to be found within West Camp.	
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal is not for a tourism related use.	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.		

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
2	6	3	3	1	0	0

#### **SA Summary Comments**

The SA of the Aerospace Business Park Enterprise Zone scores positively across a range of SA objectives associated with social and economic factors which are 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. 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: MG9.4 Atlantic Trading Estate (Employment Allocation)**

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.	1
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	+/-

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The site has been promoted for employment	0
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	uses and would therefore not contribute to	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	
needs			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for		
	affordable housing.		
	The site is located in an area of housing need as		
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study		
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has been promoted for employment	0
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	uses and would therefore not contribute to	
of local facilities		furthering the range of local facilities within this	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	area of Barry. However development of the site	
	facility.	could possibly enable enhancements to bus	
		services that could benefit the local community.	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.		
		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	
		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. 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	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	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 lies within a C2 flood risk zone and it is recommended that further development of this site is subject to consultation with the NRW and a detailed FCA.  There is potential for the site 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 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 a previously developed brownfield site to the south west of the Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical complex.  The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.	+
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 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.	-
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 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.	
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.	While located on the outskirts of Barry this location has limited access to sustainable transport.  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.	
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

++	+	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.

# SA Assessment: MG9.5 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	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	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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. The proposal would not lead to a 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.	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. 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, 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	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 the Barry Docks rail station and approximately 1km away from the nearest bus stop. Due to the proposed use the need to travel will be increased and future occupiers would be largely reliant upon private transport.  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 NRW 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.  The site has 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 proposed development will generate significant 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 brownfield and lies adjacent to the Ffordd y Mileniwm Way.  The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.	+
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 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.	-
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. 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 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
the Vale's town, district			
and local centres			
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The proposal would not contribute to the	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	promotion or development of tourism within the	
		Vale of Glamorgan.	

++	+	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 well served by bus services. 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 NRW 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.

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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	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	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site has been promoted for employment uses however development of the site could possibly enable enhancements to bus services that could benefit the local community.  The development 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.	Access to sustainable transport from this site is somewhat limited. The nearest bus stops are approximately 500 metres away from the site	+/-
		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.	
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	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 would not lead to coalescence given that the site is located on the outskirts of Barry in an area characterised by employment uses.  The proposal would not result in the loss of	0
		recreational or community facilities.	
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	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 site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures	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.	

7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Development as proposed would generate additional commercial/industrial waste however the scale of this generation would depend upon the nature of the employment use.	-
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. Medium density development would be in keeping with the character of surroundings.	+
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.	There is a significant block of ancient woodland located adjacent to the site to the east that affords significant local amenity and habitat potential.	-
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.	
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 adjacent to a listed building or conservation area.  A large block of ancient woodland is located adjacent to the site to the west.	-
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.	While located on the outskirts of Barry this location has limited access to sustainable transport.  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.	+/-

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 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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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.

sustainability

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

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria	Effect
1. To provide the	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing		0
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	uses and would therefore not contribute to	
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	housing need within the Vale of Glamorgan.	
needs	<b>3 3</b> ,		
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for		
	affordable housing.		
	The site is located in an area of housing need as		
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study		
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site has been promoted for employment	0
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	uses and would therefore not contribute to	
of local facilities		furthering the range of local facilities within this	
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	area of Barry. However development of the site	
	facility.	could possibly enable enhancements to bus	
	•	services that could benefit the local community.	
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.		
		The site was formerly part of a Ministry of	
		Defence storage depot but has since been	
		cleared. Development as proposed would not	
		result in the loss of a community facility.	

	T		
3. To maintain and	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from	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.  The site is located to the west of Sully in a	+/-
improve access for all	the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	coastal location between the village and the Dow Corning industrial / chemical complex in Barry.	
		Initial highway observations consider that the site could achieve safe and suitable access via Hayes Road. 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.	
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 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	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 west of Sully in a coastal location between the village and the Dow Corning industrial / chemical complex in Barry.  Initial highway observations consider that the site could achieve safe and suitable access. 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.  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.	+/-
		The site has 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 proposed development will generate significant additional waste due to its proposed use and size.	
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 a previously developed brownfield site on the edge of the Dow Corning Industrial / Chemical complex.  The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.	+

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 located adjacent to the Bendricks Rock SSSI. Initial comments from NRW 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.  NRW has advised that the site lies on historic landfill which previously housed underground storage tanks (UST) and there is the potential for land contamination.	-
		It should also be noted an undeveloped coastal buffer of 2ha is required which would bring the developable area to around 5.3 hectares.	
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 site is located adjacent to the Bendricks Rock SSSI. Initial comments from NRW 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.	-
		NRW has advised that the site lies on historic landfill which previously housed underground storage tanks (UST) and there is the potential for land contamination.	
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.	Initial highway observations consider that the site could achieve safe and suitable access. 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.	+/-

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

++	+	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. NRW 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.

## 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.	
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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	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	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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.  The site is currently vacant with and development as proposed 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. However given the scale of the proposed development any provision is likely to be 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.	While located on the outskirts of Barry the site is in an isolated location with access to limited levels of sustainable transport.	+/-
		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.	
		Dependent upon the nature of the employment use potential for significant delivery trips.	
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	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 would not lead to coalescence given that the site is located on the outskirts of Barry in an area characterised by employment uses.	0
		The proposal would not result in the loss of recreational or community facilities.	

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	While located on the outskirts of Barry the site is in an isolated location with access to limited levels of sustainable transport.  A small band of surface water flooding crosses site.  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.	•
7. To minimise waste	The site will have a positive impact on waste minimisation (e.g. a proposal for new waste management facility).	Development as proposed would generate additional commercial/industrial waste however the scale of this generation would depend upon the nature of the employment use.	-
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 vacant brownfield employment site that has become overgrown. High density development would not be in keeping with the character of surroundings.	++
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 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.  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.	?
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 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.  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.  A large block of ancient woodland is located adjacent to the site to the south/east.	?
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.	While located on the outskirts of Barry this is an isolated location with limited access to sustainable transport. 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 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 is not for a tourism related use.	0

++	+	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: MG9.9 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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	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	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site is not promoted for community uses.  Development as proposed 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 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 industry.  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  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.	
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 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.  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	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	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 however for employment uses commuting distances are not considered significant.	+/-
		The site is not within an area prone to flooding and could be capable of incorporating 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 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	This brownfield site, formerly Llandow Airfield, is located between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major.  The site is capable of accommodating low density development given the nature of the surrounding area.	+
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.	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 NRW in respect of pollution control and storage of materials. GGAT have advised that the area contains archaeological resources and that an archaeological evaluation may also be required NRW 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. The site lies within 250 metres of a former landfill site.	

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	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 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. 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 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

++	+	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.

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 NRW in respect of pollution control and storage of materials. NRW have also 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: MG9.10 Vale Business Park, Llandow

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3	SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
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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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study	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	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site is not promoted for community uses.  Development as proposed 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 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.  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	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	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 not within an area prone to flooding and could be capable of incorporating 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 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	This brownfield site, formerly Llandow Airfield, is located between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major. The site is capable of accommodating medium density development given the nature of the surrounding area.	+
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 a biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation. 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 NRW in respect of pollution control and storage of materials.	-
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	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 accessed from the B4270 and supports a wide range of industrial and business activities.  It is within an area characterised by employment uses however its location is somewhat isolated from existing settlements.  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	-
40. To married for a		any services and facilities that might be required, however commuting distances for employment uses are not considered significant.	
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

++	+	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. 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 NRW in respect of pollution control and storage of materials.

# SA Assessment : MG26.2 Land at Nell's Point, Whitmore Bay

SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
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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.	
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	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as	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	Identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study  The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	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.  The site is currently vacant and future development would not result in a loss of a 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	The site is a brownfield site and / or involves the beneficial re-use of existing buildings.	This is a brownfield site within a built up area however it is in a coastal location and future	+
efficiently	The site is capable of accommodating high density development	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	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	designation.  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 fro 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	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The site is under consideration for tourist	++
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	related development which would contribute to	
		the enhancement of facilities available within	
		Barry Island.	

++	+	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: Site MG263 – Land at Cottrell Park (Leisure).

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAE	BILITY 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		+		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces	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			
	Development will have both positive and nega sustainability		+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega sustainability.		-		
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact				
	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage		?		I =
Sustainability Objective	Appraisal guidance notes:	Assessment Criteria The site is not under			Effect
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs	The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing tenures including affordable housing (achievable on larger sites through 106 agreements).  Whole or part of the site has been promoted for affordable housing.  The site is located in an area of housing need as identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				0
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities	The site is promoted for community, leisure and recreational facilities.  The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community facility.  The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	The site is being cor associated with the development therefor provide additional these are unlikely to community.  Development as provide loss of an existing potential exists to profacilities within the loss.	ne existicore has leisure for be for posed working commovide add	ng golf course, the capacity to acilities however use by the wider ould not result in aunity facility. The litional community	+

3. To maintain and improve access for all	Existing services and facilities are easily accessible from the site by walking, cycling or public transport.	As a hotel/leisure facility the proposed development is unlikely to foster a move to more sustainable modes of transport and the majority of trips to/from the facility would be via private car. Local bus services operate along the A48 and future sustainable transport improvements facilitated by the development could benefit access 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 as proposed would facilitate opportunities for local employment however it is unknown whether any jobs created would contribute to reducing deprivation in those wards ranked in the lower indices of multiple deprivation within the Vale of Glamorgan	+
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 as proposed would not result in the coalescence of settlements.  Development as proposed would not result in the loss of recreational land 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	Cottrell Park is located between the villages of St Nicholas and Bonvilston some 4.5 kilometres from the Culverhouse Cross junction. It is considered that given the nature of the proposed development access would primarily be via private transport.	0
	The site is capable of incorporating renewable energy sources or energy conservation measures.	The site is unaffected by any known flooding issues.  It is likely that the proposed development could incorporate significant renewable 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).	A new tourist facility 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	Development of the site as proposed would result in the loss of lower grade 4 agricultural land which is already utilised for non agricultural purposes.	+

		High density development is not considered applicable.	
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.	Development of the site would not impact on a designated conservation area, building or garden designated as having historic interest.	
	The proposal will have a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity, landscape or nature conservation designation.	The site is located within the Ely Valley and Ridge Slopes Special Landscape Area and dependent upon the scale of the proposal could have an adverse impact on this designation. The proposed development site is in close proximity to an identified Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and ancient woodland which is likely to be of ecological importance.	
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	It is likely that any public realm improvements will be restricted to the development site and future users of the facility.	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 does is in close proximity to the known Cottrell Castle Mound SAM and development as proposed could have an adverse impact on this designation.	-
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 adjacent to main bus route along the A48 which provides access to Cardiff, Bridgend, Cowbridge and the retail centre of Culverhouse Cross. However, given the nature of the proposed development it is considered unlikely that sustainable transport modes would be utilised by future users.	-
		The limited services and facilities within Bonvilston would be accessible by walking and cycling however it is most likely private transport would be utilised for the majority of trips.	

13. To provide for a diverse and wide range	The proposal is for new employment development	The proposed development would create additional employment opportunities within the	+
of local job opportunities	The site would not result in a loss of employment land that has been identified as having a continued economic role.	vale of Glamorgan and development would not result in the loss of an existing employment facility.	
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 would not have an impact on the viability of any of the Vale of Glamorgan'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.	Development of the site as proposed would enhance an existing leisure facility and provide an additional tourism attraction within the Vale of Glamorgan.	++

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
1	4	5	1	3	1	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment generates a largely positive result with positive scores being generated by the contribution that such a development would have towards tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan and local employment opportunities. Negative scores are derived from the accessibility of the development and the impact that it could have on local landscape designations and the historic environment however it is likely that these could be reduced with careful design and mitigation measures where necessary.

# SA Assessment Criteria: MG5 Gypsy and Traveller Site Sully.

	SITE ASSESSMENT STAGE 3: SUSTAINAL	BILITY APPRAISAL			
	Assessment Criteria		Effect		
	Development at the site will have a positive impact on s	ustainability	++		
	Development at the site will have a some positive impa		+		
	Development at the site will have a negligible of		0		
	sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not neces				
	be no effect at the site level, but shows that at this stra				
	identifiable effects.				
	Development will have both positive and negative sustainability	ative impacts upon	+/-		
	Development at the site will have a slight nega	tive impact on the	-		
	sustainability.	st an aviatainability			
	Development at the site will have a very negative impact	•	2		
Sustainability Objective	The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	Assessment Criteri	•		Effect
Sustainability Objective  1. To provide the	Appraisal guidance notes:  The site has the potential to deliver a mix of housing	The provision of a		nd Traveller site	±+
opportunity for people	tenures including affordable housing (achievable on	would support the c	++		
to meet their housing	larger sites through 106 agreements).	Housing Strategy an			
needs	larger eness arrough ros agreements).	in the Vale of Glamo			
	Whole or part of the site has been promoted for	Needs Assessment S			
	affordable housing.		·		
	-				
	The site is located in an area of housing need as				
	identified in the Housing Market Assessment Study.				
2. To maintain, promote	The site is promoted for community, leisure and	The site is not cur	•		-
and enhance the range	recreational facilities.	under consideration			
of local facilities	The managed would not load to a load of a community.	tourism uses. Devel			
	The proposal would not lead to a loss of a community	proposed use would		n the loss of an	
	facility.	element of open space	∪ <del>U</del> .		
	The site has the potential to provide community facilities.	It is unlikely that add	litional co	mmunity facilities	
	The time are perential to provide community facilities.	could be provided			
		however, additional			
		be incorporated into			
		which would serve th	e future r	esidents.	

	I =	I =	
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 on the outskirts of Barry and Sully and is close to a range of local services and facilities that are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within close proximity of the site which provides access to the main service centres of Barry and Penarth.	+
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 as proposed would not contribute directly to reducing the causes of deprivation e.g. employment, however, the provision of a permanent Gypsy and Traveller site could enabling future residents of the site to access those services and facilities that contribute towards the measurement 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 would not result in the coalescence of settlements.  Development of the site would not result in the loss of a community facility, but would result in the loss of informal recreational space.	-
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 on the outskirts of Barry and Sully and is close to a range of local services and facilities that are accessible by walking and/or cycling. Public transport services are also available within close proximity of the site which provides access to the main service centres of Barry and Penarth.  A small part of the front of the site is affected by zone C2 flooding as identified by the NRW.  It is unlikely that development as proposed could incorporate any significant energy conservation measures however any site buildings required would be constructed to the relevant energy efficiency standards.	+/-
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 as proposed 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	Approximately one third of the site previously accommodated the Council's Civic Amenity Site and is considered to be brownfield land. The remaining two thirds of the site are informal open space.  The site is not capable of accommodating high	+/-
		density development nor is it being considered for high density uses.	
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 affected by any known statutory of local designations.	0
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments	The development has the potential to support high quality public realm.	Development of the site as proposed would not create high quality public realm.	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 known local or statutory designated ecological, archaeological or historic 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 located on the outskirts of Barry and Sully which provide a range of services and facilities that are accessible by walking and cycling. Public transport services are also available within close proximity of the site which provides access to the main service centres of Barry and Penarth.	+
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 an employment use and its development would not result in the loss of employment land.	0
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.	It is considered that the scale of the site is unlikely to contribute to maintaining the viability	0

the Vale's town, district		and vitality of the Vale's retail centres.	
and local centres			
15. To promote	The proposal is either for a new or enhanced tourism	The site is not under consideration for a new or	0
appropriate tourism	facility or would not result in a loss of a tourism facility.	an enhanced tourism facility.	

++	+	0	+/-	-		?
1	3	6	2	3	0	0

## **SA Summary Comments**

The assessment returns a largely balanced result with negative impacts resulting from the loss of informal recreation space and the production of domestic waste being offset by the positive results generated by the sites location on the outskirts of Barry and Sully where services and facilities are within walking or cycling distance and the reuse of a redundant waste facility A positive assessment is also returned from the opportunity that the development of the site provides for future residents to possess a permanent base from which to access the wider health and education services that would generally be required.

Appendix 15 Comparison of outcomes between 2011 and 2013 Sustainability Appraisals

	Re-Assessment Results - Changes From Original Assessments													
			Objectiv	/es				All Factors						
+ +	+	+ / -	0	-		?		++	+	+ / -	0	-		?
9	6	2	5	-1	-1	-3	All Policies	81	-15	-6	-32	-7	30	-48
1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	All SPs	3	-12	3	-11	23	15	-21
0	0	1	0	-1	1	-1	SP1	-3	-6	9	15	0	6	-21
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP2	0	0	3	-6	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	SP5	-3	-3	-9	-6	15	6	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	SP6	3	0	-3	-3	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP7	0	-6	3	-2	5	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP10	0	3	0	-3	0	0	0
1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	SP11	3	3	0	-6	0	0	0

## Appendix 15 Comparison of outcomes between 2011 and 2013 Sustainability Appraisals

				Re-A	ssessment	Results -	Changes Fr	rom Origin	al Assessr	nents				
			Objectiv	/es						All	Factors			
+ +	+	+/-	0	-		?		+ +	+	+/-	0	-		?
3	1	5	11	-4	1	-2	All MGs	30	-81	36	15	0	21	-21
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG2	0	0	-3	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	MG3	6	3	0	-9	-6	6	0
1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	MG4	0	-3	-6	0	0	0	9
0	-2	4	0	-1	0	-1	MG5	3	-18	27	-18	0	9	-3
0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	MG6	0	-3	3	-3	6	-3	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MG7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	MG8	0	15	3	-18	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MG11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MG13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	7	0	7	0	0	0	MG15	-3	9	0	-3	-3	0	0
0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	MG16	6	-6	3	-6	3	0	0
0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	MG17	3	3	0	-9	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MG18	3	-3	0	3	-3	0	0
0	-4	0	4	0	0	0	MG19	-6	-54	0	54	6	0	0
0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	MG20	0	0	-3	6	-3	3	-3
0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	MG21	0	-12	0	12	0	0	0
0	-1	0	2	-1	0	0	MG22	0	-9	0	21	-9	0	-3
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MG23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	-2	2	0	-1	0	0	MG24	15	-6	6	-18	6	0	-3
0	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	MG25	6	9	-3	-12	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	-1	1	-1	MG26	-3	-6	9	15	0	6	-21

Appendix 15 Comparison of outcomes between 2011 and 2013 Sustainability Appraisals

				Re-A	ssessment	Results -	Changes Fr	om Origin	al Assessr	nents				
			Objectiv	/es				All Factors						
+ +	+	+/-	0	-		?		+ +	+	+/-	0	-		?
5	5	-3	-6	2	-3	0	All MDs	48	78	-45	-36	-30	-6	-6
2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	MD1	15	15	-12	-21	3	0	0
4	-2	0	-1	-1	0	0	MD2	39	-3	0	-30	-6	0	0
0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	MD3	0	12	0	-12	0	0	0
0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	MD4	0	12	0	-12	0	0	0
0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	MD5	-6	21	0	-9	-6	0	0
-1	0	-2	3	2	-2	0	MD6	-6	6	-9	21	-3	-3	-6
0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	MD7	0	3	-12	0	9	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MD8	0	3	0	-3	0	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MD9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	MD10	0	15	0	-6	-9	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	MD11	0	6	3	9	-12	-6	0
0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	MD12	0	9	3	-9	-6	3	0
0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	MD13	0	-3	0	12	-6	0	0
0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	MD14	3	0	-3	-6	6	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MD15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	MD16	0	-3	0	9	0	-6	0
0	0	0	-2	1	1	0	MD17	0	-9	0	-9	12	6	0
0	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	MD18	0	-3	-12	27	-12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MD19	3	-3	-3	3	0	0	0



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