



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INITIAL SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT



December 2007

Non Technical Summary

1. Introduction.

1.1 This document is the initial Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Draft Preferred Strategy. It explains how the appraisal has been undertaken and also how the process has assisted in the development of the Council's Draft Preferred Strategy.

2. The Local Development Plan.

2.1 Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act) requires each local authority in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). The Vale of Glamorgan Council formally began work on its LDP in January 2007 which will set out the Council's land use strategy for the period 2011-2026. The purpose of the LDP is to identify the anticipated level of future development, the types of development that may occur and where such development may take place during the life of the Plan.

2.2 When adopted the LDP will constitute the development plan for the Vale of Glamorgan and will supersede the Council's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996-2011. The Adopted LDP will be the primary document for use in the determination of planning applications and appeals. In producing the LDP the Council will also need to take account of other strategies and plans that it produces, such as the Community Strategy. It must also complement national and regional plans and strategies such as the Wales Spatial Plan and South East Wales Regional Waste Plan¹.

3. SA & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

3.1 As part of the LDP process, the Council is required² to undertake a SA of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive³, as transposed by the Welsh SEA Regulations⁴.

3.2 The reason for undertaking an SA of the emerging LDP is to assist the Council in identifying any likely significant economic, environmental and social effects of the LDP. In doing so, this allows the Council to ensure that the LDP includes suitable mitigation measures to minimise any negative effects and also maximises positive effects.

4. The Stages of the SA.

4.1 The Welsh Assembly Government's LDP Manual defines the five main stages in conducting a SA as:

¹ Section 62(5), The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

² Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

³ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

⁴ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

- **STAGE A:** Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- **STAGE B:** Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- **STAGE C:** Preparing the SA Report;
- **STAGE D:** Consulting on the preferred option of the development plan and SA report; and
- **STAGE E:** Monitoring significant effects of implementing the development plan.

Stages A, B and C for the Draft Preferred Strategy were undertaken between October 2006 and November 2007.

5. SA Framework.

5.1 During 2006, the Council began work on its SA Scoping Report, which would provide the framework within which the emerging LDP would be assessed. As part of this work, the Council collected a range of key economic, social and environmental data, and undertook an assessment of key policies, plans and programmes, produced at international, national, regional and local level. The purpose of this was to identify key sustainability issues relating to the Vale of Glamorgan, as well as key sustainability objectives contained within other documents that would also need to be considered within the SA framework.

5.2 From this, the following 15 key sustainability objectives were developed which form the basis of the SA appraisal:

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

5.3 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Approved Sustainability Scoping Report (July 2007), and can be viewed on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP_SA_Scoping_Report.pdf

6. Appraisal methodology.

- 6.1 In order to appraise each element of the Draft Preferred Strategy, a matrix was developed based on guidance provided by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)⁵. The performance of the options against the SA objectives was recorded in the matrix as shown below:

++	The proposed option strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
+	The proposed option contributes to the achievement of the SA objective
0	There is no clear relationship between the achievement of the option and the SA objective or the relationship is negligible
-	The proposed option detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
--	The proposed option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
+/-	The proposed option both contributes and detracts from the achievement of the SA objective
?	The relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. Sufficient information may be unavailable to enable an assessment to be made.
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the option against the SA objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
M	Performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
H	The performance of the option against the SA objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

7. What has been assessed so far?

- 7.1 At this stage of the LDP process, a SA has been undertaken of the vision, strategic objectives, spatial options, and core strategic policies that form the Draft Preferred Strategy. The appraisal of these components has assisted in the development of a series of strategic objectives, spatial options and core strategic policies that are consistent with the sustainability objectives set out in the SA Scoping Report.

8. Appraisal of the LDP Vision & Objectives.

- 8.1 The vision and strategic objectives set out the scope and aspirations for the LDP. As the Vision is an overarching succinct statement, containing social, economic and environmental elements, it was not considered necessary to undertake a detailed appraisal of the Vision against the SA objectives. Rather, a strategic overview of the sustainability implications of the draft Vision was undertaken (see Appendix 1).
- 8.2.2 The SA highlights that the Visions' aspiration for people to be able to enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment, providing opportunities to improve health, prosperity and well being for individuals and the wider community is strongly compatible with the key sustainability objectives for reducing the causes of deprivation and encouraging social inclusion (e.g. housing, local job opportunities and improving access). Similarly, the SA indicated a direct relationship between the SA objectives for maintaining, protecting and enhancing community spirit.

⁵ Annex 10 of the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*, ODPM, November 2005

- 8.2 The appraisal identified a number of uncertain outcomes relating to the SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. This is considered inevitable given that the economic aspect of the vision would require new development to take place, thus involving increased use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, the SA suggested that further consideration of these issues should be considered in the development of the LDP strategic objectives and policies.

9. Appraisal of the Strategic Options.

- 9.1 Initially, the Council identified six strategic LDP options that could, in land use terms provide a framework for guiding future development within the Vale of Glamorgan. Following a key stakeholder workshop a further three hybrid options were suggested by stakeholders and nine strategic options were therefore assessed against the SA methodology. The nine strategic options considered for assessment were:

Officer Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hybrid Options

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

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

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

- 9.2 The appraisal indicated that options 5, 7 and 8 performed best against the SA objectives. However, when assessed against national planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (2002), it was concluded that option 5 would provide the most appropriate spatial option to meet the social, economic and environmental needs of the Vale.

10. Appraisal of the LDP Core Strategic Policies.

- 10.1 The Council has developed 8 strategic objectives and 13 Core Strategic Policies (CSP) which seek to deliver the LDP vision and satisfy the requirements of national planning guidance.

- 10.2 Overall, the appraisal of the strategic policies was considered to be positive. However, some policies did perform less favourably against a number of the environmental SA objectives. For example, policies on housing could result in negative effects on the built environment, although this would be offset by policies that seek to protect the natural and built environment.

11. Likely significant effects of the Plan and how the SA has influenced the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy.

- 11.1 The SA has found that the Draft Preferred Strategy will make a significant contribution to the progression of sustainable development objectives for the Vale of Glamorgan, within the context of the future planned housing and employment growth set out in the Draft Preferred Strategy. However, the SA has indicated that a key issue for the Council will be to minimise the negative effects of implementing the strategy through influencing how and where future development takes place.

- 11.2 In particular, the SA has highlighted the potential cumulative effects resulting from future development within the Vale, such as an increase in the use of energy and water resources, as well as increased waste generation. Increased greenhouse emissions have also been identified, the effects of which may have implications for the Vale's natural and built assets. In this regard, there is a risk that future development may have a significant effect on the character of the Vale's towns and villages, and also on the rural landscape.

- 11.3 There are also extensive opportunities to improve quality of life across the Vale - and in this regard the SA of the Preferred Option has indicated that by ensuring that future development is directed to sustainable locations with good public transport access this will assist in offsetting energy usage and will assist in creating viable, vibrant communities. In addition the SA also highlighted that the following probable positive effects may arise from the Draft Preferred Strategy:

- Ensures provision is made for economic growth and employment opportunities. This has the potential to deliver benefits to the most deprived wards in the Vale as well as encouraging rural diversification.
- Encourages the sustainable management of natural resources.
- Reduces the need to develop on greenfield sites.
- Minimises adverse effects on the built and natural environment.
- Offers a range and choice of housing sites.
- Offers development opportunities to enhance or provide new local facilities, thus contributing towards community spirit.
- Provides regeneration opportunities particularly in urban areas.
- New development has the potential to reduce the need to travel, thereby contributing towards climate change and social inclusion.
- Encourages new development which is responsive in meeting national and regional objectives for climate change.

12. The Next Steps.

- 12.1 The SA process will continue throughout the preparation of the LDP. This will involve the appraisal of the more detailed criteria based policies and allocated development sites. This information will be compiled into the final Environmental Report detailing the appraisal of the full LDP. This Environmental Report will be made available for public consultation as part of the formal consultation on the Deposit Draft Plan, and will also be taken into consideration by the Planning Inspectorate during the public examination of the Deposit Draft LDP.

13. How to comment on the report.

- 13.1 As part of the 6 week public consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council is inviting comments on this initial SA report between noon on the 16th January 2008 and noon on the 27th February 2008. If you wish to make any comments or suggestions please use the relevant comment form which is available from deposit locations or can be downloaded from the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living_menu/planning/planning_policy/local_development_plan.aspx

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1. Introduction.

- 1.1 This document is the Initial Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report outlining the evaluation of the LDP Vision, Strategic Options, Objectives and Core Strategic Policies. The appraisal has informed the development of the Draft Preferred Strategy that provides the overarching land use framework for the emerging Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP). When finalised, the LDP will set out the principles and policy framework for planning and development in the Vale of Glamorgan between 2011 and 2026.

2. Statutory Requirements.

2.1 The Local Development Plan.

- 2.1.1 Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act) requires each local authority in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). The Vale of Glamorgan Council formally began work on its LDP in January 2007 which will set the Council's land use strategy for the period 2011-2026. The purpose of the LDP is to identify the anticipated level of future development as well as the types of development that may occur and where such development may take place during the life of the Plan.

- 2.1.2 When adopted the LDP will constitute the development plan for the Vale of Glamorgan and will supersede the Council's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996 -2011. The Adopted LDP will be the primary document for use in the determination of planning applications and appeals. In producing the LDP the Council will also need to take account of other strategies and plans that it produces, such as the Community Strategy. It must also complement national and regional plans and strategies such as the Wales Spatial Plan and South East Wales Regional Waste Plan⁶.

2.2 SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.2.1 As part of the process of preparing the LDP, the Council is required⁷ to undertake a SA of the Plan, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive⁸, as transposed by the Welsh SEA Regulations⁹.
- 2.2.2 The SA process seeks to improve the sustainability performance of the Plan by testing its various components against sustainability objectives. The appraisal identifies areas where improvements can be made to its contribution to achieving sustainable development. It is considered to be an integral part of the LDP process and as such the Council, prior to progressing work on the LDP, developed a SA framework consisting of a series of objectives covering a range of social, economic and

⁶ Section 62(5), The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

⁷ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004

⁸ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

⁹ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

environmental topics, against which the sustainability of the emerging plan will be tested during its preparation.

- 2.2.3 A fuller account of the sustainability issues, baseline information and key sustainability objectives that have informed the SA framework is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Approved Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2007), and can be viewed on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP_SA_Scoping_Report.pdf

3. How the SA has informed the LDP process.

- 3.1 The systematic appraisal of the various components that make up the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy have assisted in the development of a series of strategic objectives consistent with the sustainability framework set out in the SA Scoping Report. This included the appraisal of strategic options that informed the Council in the identification of a Draft Preferred Strategy for the LDP that is best placed to address the key economic, social and environmental issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. At this stage, the SA has assisted in the development of the Core Strategic LDP policies and seeks to mitigate any potential adverse affects resulting from the Draft Preferred Strategy.

4. How to comment on the report.

- 4.1 As part of the 6 week public consultation on the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council is inviting comments on this initial SA report between noon on the 16th January 2008 and noon on the 27th February 2008. If you wish to make any comments or suggestions please use the relevant comment form which is available from deposit locations or can be downloaded from the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living_menu/planning/planning_policy/local_development_plan.aspx

5. Background.

5.1 Purpose of SA

- 5.1.1 The rationale behind the undertaking of SA is to identify any likely significant effects that the implementation of a plan or programme may have in terms of economic, environmental and social considerations. In relation to the emerging Vale of Glamorgan LDP, this report outlines the following:

- The appraisal of the Plan's vision, objectives and core strategic policies against the sustainability appraisal objectives;
- The identification of any likely significant effects of the LDP Draft Preferred Strategy (including alternatives); and
- Proposed mitigation measures against any adverse effects.

5.2 When was the SA undertaken?

5.2.1 The SA was undertaken between May 2007 and November 2007, in tandem with the development of the LDP's Strategic Objectives, Core Strategic Policies and the identification of the Draft Preferred Strategy. In doing so, the Council was able to ensure that the findings of each stage would inform the next, thus reducing inconsistencies between the SA framework and the development of the Draft Preferred Strategy.

5.3 Independent Assessment.

5.3.1 The SA of the LDP Vision, Strategic Options, Objectives and Draft Preferred Strategy, including Core Strategic Policies was undertaken by the Vale of Glamorgan Council, with assistance from independent consultants Hyder Consulting. The consultants also ensured that the Council satisfied the requirements of the SEA Regulations. The use of consultants also ensures that an objective and independent appraisal of the implications for sustainable development is undertaken.

5.4 Consultation.

5.4.1 In accordance with the Vale of Glamorgan LDP Delivery Agreement (October 2006) , the Council has engaged with environmental consultation bodies and relevant stakeholders prior to drafting the SA Scoping Report by holding an external stakeholder workshop on 11th October 2006. Stakeholders were provided with background information on the Vale of Glamorgan to assist them in identifying the sustainability issues and a summary of key objectives from relevant policies, plans or programmes to base their discussions on. The sustainability issues and objectives derived at the workshop were used in the development of the SA framework.

5.4.2 A further Council officer workshop was held to consider the findings of the earlier stakeholder workshop and to obtain officers' views on the findings. Representatives from various service areas of the Council were represented including waste management, highways, housing, education and countryside. The officers were generally in agreement with the findings from the external stakeholder workshop and were able to offer some additional expertise to the debate. Further information on these workshops can be found on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/SA_Stakeholder_Report.pdf
http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/SA_Officer_Report.pdf

5.4.3 The Draft Scoping Report was issued for formal public consultation between the 12th February 2007 and the 19th March 2007, and following amendments, the Council formally adopted the Scoping Report on the 6th June 2007.

5.5 Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations.

5.5.1 At this pre-deposit stage of the LDP process, the Council is required to consult on the Plan's vision, strategic options, the Draft Preferred Strategy and key policies for the LDP. The Initial SA Report can therefore, only

address these issues. The deposit LDP will include further details on how any negative effects identified within the SA will be addressed. This additional detail will be reflected in the final SA Report (which also constitutes the Environment Report required by the SEA Regulations) and will include the assessment undertaken to identify development sites for inclusion within the draft deposit plan.

5.5.2 The SEA regulations and stages are explained in 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM & WAG 2005). The requirements for reporting the SEA process are identified in the first column of the table below. Where the section of this report or the SA Scoping Report satisfies these requirements they are identified in the second column.

Table 2: Environmental Report Requirements	
Contents of the SEA report as required by the SEA regulations.	Where covered
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2 of the SA Scoping Report Section 8 of this report
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4.4 of SA Scoping Report Section 7.3 of this report.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 3 of the SA Scoping Report Section 7 of this report
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance	Section 4 of the SA Scoping Report Section 7 of this report.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 2 of the SA Scoping Report Section 7.2 Table 3 of this report.
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	Section 9.1 of this report
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 5.7 of the SA Scoping Report Sections 8.8 and 9.2 of this report
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 8 of this report
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17	Section 5.7 of SA scoping Report Section 10.2 of this report.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	Pages I-vi of this report.

6. Approach to the SA.

6.1 The SA Process.

6.1.1 To ensure that the policies in the LDP promote the principles of sustainable development, a SA of the LDP, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, is being undertaken. The LDP and the SA processes are being carried out in an iterative and integrated manner. Figure 1.1 below outlines these two processes, and highlights which stage of the process this report relates to.

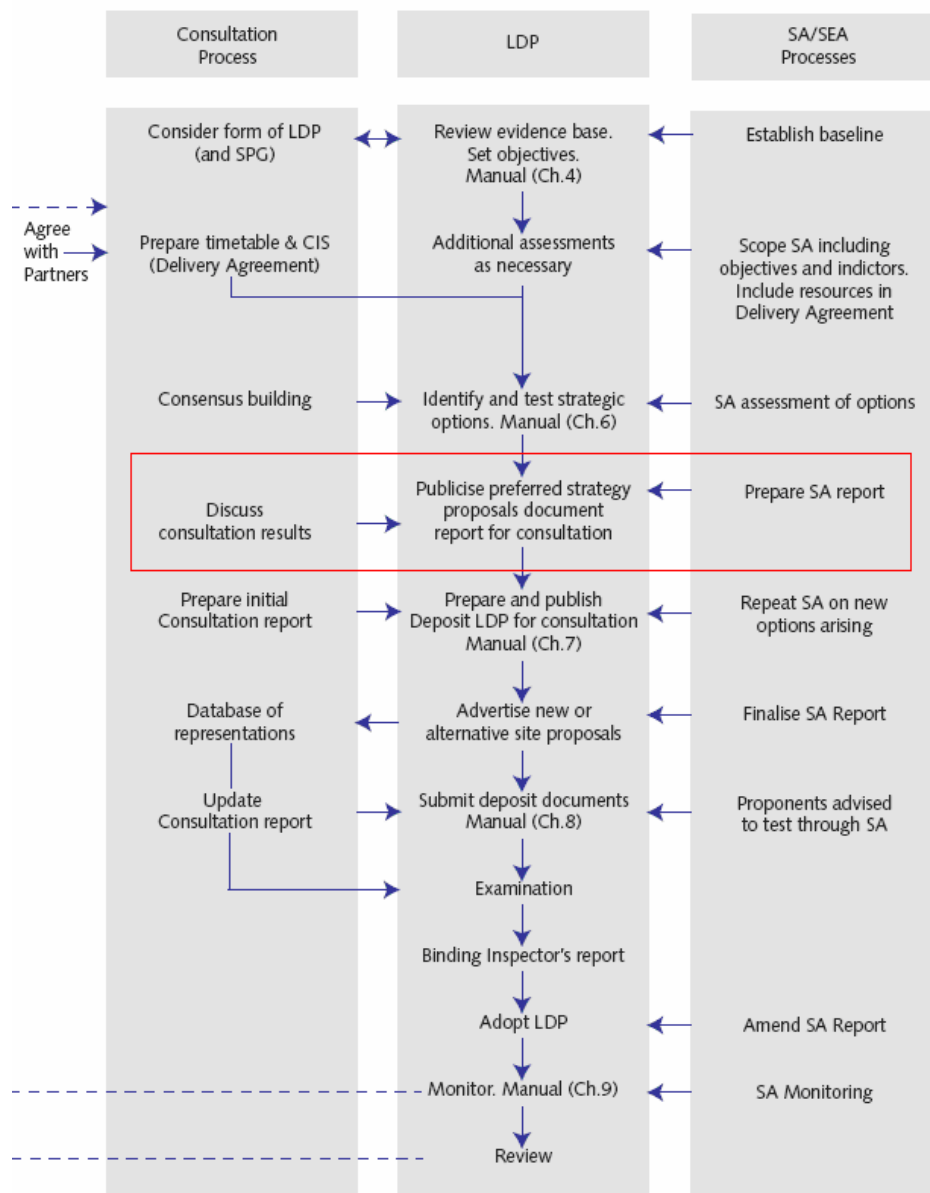


Figure 1.1: Adapted from the LDP Manual, Welsh Assembly Government (June 2006)

6.2 Appraisal Methodology.

6.2.1 The SA Framework, which sets out the Council's sustainability objectives, indicators and targets, has been used as the principal tool in the appraisal of the LDP at key stages of its preparation. To date these have been the Vision, Strategic Options, the Draft Objectives, the Draft Preferred Strategy and the Core Strategic Policies. In identifying the Draft Preferred Strategy, the Council has also taken into consideration the requirements of national planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (2002) and the Wales Spatial Plan (2004), which are two key documents that the Council must have regard to in preparing its LDP.

6.2.2 The objectives and aims which form the basis of the appraisal methodology were developed as part of the Council's work on its LDP SA Scoping Report (July 2007). These were informed by the appraisal of other relevant plans and programmes that may either influence or be

influenced by the Plan, the collation of baseline data and consultation with key stakeholders and statutory organisations.

6.2.3 The appraisal of the vision, options and core strategic policies against the SA objectives was carried out using a matrix-based approach as shown in the Appendices. The matrix was based on ODPM guidance¹⁰ and has been set out to enable the comparison of the options. The matrix also ensures that the spatial nature of effects is taken into consideration together with the significance of the identified effects. The performance (direction and severity) of the options against the SA objectives is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below.

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

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

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

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

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

- **Direction of impact:** Whether the effects are positive, negative or neutral

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

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

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

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

6.3 Assumptions and Limitations.

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

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

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

6.3.3 At this stage, the appraisal provides an overall indication of the potential effects of the options against the SA objectives. The level of detail that could be provided in the appraisal is limited due to the strategic nature of the options, which does not allow for assessment at a settlement level. However, the level of detail is considered sufficient for the purposes of developing the Draft Preferred Strategy given that further work will be carried out as the full Deposit LDP is being prepared.

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

6.4 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.

6.4.1 In gathering the baseline data for the SA Scoping Report, the Council encountered difficulties in obtaining information on sustainability issues that related specifically to the Vale area. This was particularly the case for climate factors and environmental data such as energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, where it was necessary to use regional or national data. Similarly, in some instances data gaps were identified. However, the appraisal process allows for data to be collected as and when it is made available, for example through the monitoring provisions.

7. Development of the SA framework.

This section outlines the processes that the Council undertook to identify the key sustainability issues within the Vale of Glamorgan that informed the assessment framework as set out in the Scoping Report.

7.1 Limitations of the information and assumptions made.

7.1.1 Wherever possible, the Council has endeavoured to obtain up-to-date and reliable baseline information. However, where this has not been available any gaps have been highlighted in the detailed table contained at Appendix 2 of the Council's SA Scoping Report. If practicable these gaps will be filled with baseline data gathered at later stages in the LDP process.

The information recorded for each indicator includes:

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

7.2 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account.

7.2.1 In preparing the SA framework an appraisal of other key policies, plans and programmes, produced at international, national, regional and local level was undertaken. The aim being to identify the key sustainability

objectives contained within them that would also need to be considered within the SA framework. Table 3 below provides a summary list of the key sustainability issues emerging from the review of these policies, plans and programmes.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Climate Change	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC) Kyoto Protocol 1997
		European	EU Climate Change Programme
		National	UK Climate Change Programme (2000/2006) The Welsh Assembly Government Environment Strategy Climate Change Wales-Learning to Live Differently (2001)
Sustainable Development	To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development which recognises the need to protect the environment alongside the careful management of natural resources.	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
		European	Agenda 21 (1992) The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
		National	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 Starting to Live Differently (2004) The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –07 The Welsh Assembly Government's Environment Strategy People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan Planning Policy Wales (2002)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Sustainable Resources: Energy	To promote energy efficient development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.	National	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003) The Energy Challenge: Energy Review 2006 The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001) TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005) MIPPS 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy
Sustainable Resources: Minerals	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.	National	Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000. MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)
Sustainable Resources: Waste	To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.	European	EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC) Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC
		National	UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000) Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)
		Regional	South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.	European	EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
		National	Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales
Biodiversity and habitat protection	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife habitats	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity
		European	EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998) EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979) EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
		National	UK Biodiversity Action Plan TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)
		Local	Severn Estuary Strategy 2001 Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	European	EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
		National	UK Air Quality Strategy (2000/2003)
Flood Risk	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
		Regional	Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans – Ogmere & Tawe (including Thaw and Cadoxton)(Sept 2006) and Taff & Ely (August 2006)
Landscape & Townscape	To protect and enhance landscape character, encourage sustainable design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of access for all.	European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy European Landscape Convention (2000)
		National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996) TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997) TAN 12: Design (2002) TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
		Local	Landscapes Working for the Vale of Glamorgan (1999) Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Agriculture & The Rural Economy	To enhance the quality of life in rural areas by encouraging a sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.	European	EU Rural Development Policy
		National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) The Wales Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 (Draft) Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)
Economic Development & Regeneration	To promote the spread of economic prosperity through facilitating economic development and stimulating economic regeneration in priority areas.	European	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) The European Employment Strategy
		National	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Wales: A Better Country – The Strategic Agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (2003) A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Wales: A Vibrant Economy – The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation (November 2005) TAN 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996) TAN 19: Telecommunications (2002)
		Regional	An Economic Development Framework for South East Wales Vision & 10-year Strategy (2005)
		Local	Building A Brighter Barry - Regeneration vision and strategic framework for the Greater Barry Area 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013 The St.Athan Development Brief (July 2006)
Retail	To support the viability and vitality of retail centres.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (1996)
Tourism	To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector through maximising economic and social benefits whilst safeguarding cultural and environmental assets.	National	Planning Policy Wales (2002) Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000) Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003) TAN 13: Tourism (1997)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (2006)
Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Transport and Accessibility	To reduce the impact that transport has on the environment by tackling reliance on car use, encourage public transport and ensuring good access to essential services and facilities for all.	European	European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
		National	The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004) The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001) Trunk Road Forward Programme (2002) update 2004 Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003) Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003) Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006 TAN 18: Transport (1998) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Planning Policy Wales (2002)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan (2001) Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy (2003) Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Strategy (1997) Vale of Glamorgan Walking Strategy (Draft) Cardiff International Airport Draft Masterplan 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Housing including Affordable Housing	To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home.	National	TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006) TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006) Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales 2001
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004
Community Involvement Social Inclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	International	Agenda 21 (1992)
		European	Aarhus Convention (2001)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Crime Reduction & Community Safety	To reduce crime and fear of crime.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Culture and Cultural Heritage	To create and sustain vibrant communities and protect and enhance cultural heritage.	National	Iath Pawb - A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003) TAN 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000) Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Education & Lifelong Learning	To raise educational achievement levels and provide the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Children & Young People Strategy 2003-2008 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013

Table 3: Key Sustainability Objectives from other Plans, Programmes & Policies

Theme	Overarching Principle	Context	Key Documents
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	European	EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC
		National	Well Being in Wales (2002) TAN 11: Noise (1997) TAN 16: Sport and Recreation (1998) Improving Health in Wales- A Plan for the NHS and its Partners (2001) Strategy for Older People in Wales (2003)
		Local	A Healthy Vale- Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009

7.3 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the business as usual future baseline.

7.3.1 In developing the SA framework, the Council also compiled and reviewed a range of social, economic and environmental baseline data. This assisted in the identification of key sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan that needed to be considered by the SA framework and the emerging LDP. In addition, the data also provides a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Plan.

7.3.2 The detailed baseline data for the Vale of Glamorgan is contained at Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report; however a brief overview of the social, environmental and economic issues of the Vale of Glamorgan is outlined below:

Social.

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

Environmental.

7.3.4 The Vale of Glamorgan benefits from a wide range of environmental assets. It has a number of local and national designated sites of nature conservation value, including two designated as European sites under the Habitats Directive. The Vale also contains areas of ancient woodland, woodland trust reserves, country parks and areas of common land. Around half of the Vale's coastline falls within the designated Glamorgan Heritage Coast and a vast area of the authority has been designated as Special Landscape Area. In terms of cultural heritage, the Vale has an extensive range of listed buildings, county treasures and scheduled ancient monuments. The Vale has 38 conservation areas, including one in Penarth which is specially protected under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as Amended). The abundance of natural and built environmental assets in the Vale creates issues in terms of protection against harmful effects; at a local level from new development and at a global level from climate change. The vast majority of the land in the Vale of Glamorgan is agricultural land, which is under ever increasing pressure from new development, particularly as the number of brownfield sites is depleted. Another issue for the Vale is the overall deficit in public open space and playing field provision. Waste levels have increased

year on year, despite an increase in the amount of recycling, and like the national trend, energy consumption has increased annually in the Vale.

Economic.

- 7.3.5 The Vale's economy must be considered in the regional context due to the close proximity to Cardiff, for example, a large proportion of Vale residents work outside the authority (46%). In addition, Cardiff is a source of goods, services and leisure activities for the Vale's residents. Vacancy rates in the town centres of Barry and Llantwit Major are high, in part due to the competition from the regional shopping centre of Cardiff. However, Cowbridge is a more vibrant town centre due to its niche market / tourism appeal.
- 7.3.6 Unemployment rates in the Vale are comparable with the national trends. However, there are fairly large numbers of economically inactive people (e.g. retired persons) especially in the rural parts of the Vale, and certain parts of Barry have higher unemployment rates. The Vale has a number of large employers and has a range and choice of designated employment sites. However, a number of these have been subjected to pressure for alternative development uses e.g. housing. The rural Vale has witnessed the gradual decline in traditional agricultural industries; therefore increased emphasis has been given to farm diversification. The Vale has the opportunity to increase appropriate tourism due to its coastal setting and attractive landscape.
- 7.3.7 Transport is a major factor for the Vale, car ownership has increased and communities are becoming more dependent on the private car to access goods and services. In addition congestion is an issue at peak times on the routes in and out of Cardiff at key junctions. The Vale is home to Cardiff International Airport and the port of Barry.
- 7.3.8 Access to housing is also a significant issue. House prices have steadily increased in the Vale in respect of all house types and there is a general lack of affordable housing provision. The fall in household size has implications in terms of under occupation of the existing housing stock and the need for new housing.

7.4 Business as usual.

- 7.4.1 The SEA Directive requires identification of *"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme"* (Annex 1 (b)).
- 7.4.2 Therefore, the key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan from all sources have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no LDP for 2011-2026 (see Table 4 below). This prediction is difficult as it is dependant upon a wide range of unknown factors. Therefore, this scenario is based on the likely land use implications for the Vale of Glamorgan in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. It does not however take into consideration other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence the potential effects on these issues, for example Building Regulations which govern the way buildings are constructed.

Table 4 Likely significant environmental, social and economic effects under "a no plan" scenario

	Issue	Potential 'No Plan' Scenario for the Vale of Glamorgan
SOCIAL	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual increase in demand for and potential shortfall of houses alongside increase in house prices Continued fall in the provision of affordable housing Development of housing on a windfall basis without a strategic framework – an appeal led development control system
	Lack of Local Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued loss of local facilities with no significant new provision Continued movement outside Vale to access goods and services elsewhere
	Access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued minimum provision for mobility impaired Protection provided under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995
	Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued isolation of deprived communities
	Lack of community spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued missed opportunity for community resource Continued high perception of crime
ENVIRONMENTAL	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of climate change at a local level would continue to increase Consequences of climate change at a local level would pose an increasing threat
	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual increase in municipal waste levels and fly tipping despite increase in recycling Continued lack of waste management facilities in the Vale
	Impact of new development on built and natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No strategic policy framework to control the impact of new development – an appeal led development control system Listed Buildings, Habitats and Biodiversity are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage enhancement).
	Quality of new development, particularly residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No improvement in the quality of design of new developments due to a lack of statutory framework – an appeal led development control system
	Degradation of cultural heritage and historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued degradation of historic environment with no strategic framework for improvement or protection Listed Buildings are protected by other legislation (but does not encourage enhancement). Continued lack of cultural facilities
ECONOMIC	Transport and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued reliance on the car to access goods, services and employment, and associated traffic, congestion, parking problems and negative impact on the environment. Continued growth in freight by unsustainable means e.g. air and road.
	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued pressure on existing and allocated employment sites for alternative uses Continual increase in reliance on Cardiff and beyond for employment Continual decline in the rural economy
	Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued fall in the vitality and viability of Barry Town Centre Continued pressure for growth of out-of-town retailing Continued increase in retail expenditure outside the Vale
	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfettered tourism growth in some areas could harm the Vale's natural resources e.g. landscape, biodiversity, heritage etc. Continued missed opportunities for tourism weaken the Vale's economy

7.5 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified.

7.5.1 From the review of policies, plans and programmes, and the analysis of the baseline data, including the findings from the stakeholder workshop, a number of key sustainability issues were identified and used in the development of the objectives and indicators in the SA framework. Table 5 shows the sustainable issues that were identified during the SA Scoping Process and stakeholder consultations.

Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan

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

Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan

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

Table 5: Key Sustainability Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan

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

7.6 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators.

7.6.1 The SA framework is presented in Table 6. This is the set of objectives, targets and indicators that has been developed in order to assess the elements of the LDP. The aim has been to identify a set of objectives that can be used to assess how well the Plan meets the goals of sustainable development both at a global and local scale. The framework has been developed by considering, the key sustainability issues identified for the Vale of Glamorgan (section 4.3), the objectives identified in the PPP review (section 4.1) and consultation with key stakeholders and statutory consultees.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal Framework- objectives, targets and outline indicators.

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

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

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

5. Community Spirit				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social	To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit. Aims: Reduce the fear of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide community facilities ▪ Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art) ▪ Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design) 	Public perception of crime rates and fear of crime	Crime statistics	Reduce actual and perceived crime levels in the Vale of Glamorgan.
		Number of new facilities (e.g. shops, restaurants, pubs, community centres, libraries, medical centres, recreational facilities, places of worship etc.) as a ratio of new house builds and / or population	Planning application database Census	Increase in the number of new local facilities as a proportion of new house builds and / or population
		New developments with local distinctiveness e.g. finishing materials, public art, facilities etc.	Planning application database	Increase the number of new developments with local distinctiveness

6. Climate Change				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) ▪ Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building) ▪ Promote renewable energy generation ▪ Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains ▪ Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change 	Number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials and / or which reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials and / or which reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels (BREEM Standards)
		Emissions of greenhouse gases	WAG Statistics	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
		Number of trips made by car.	Census/ Sewta Surveys	Reduction in the number of trips made by car.
		Renewable energy generation	Planning/Building Control Database	Increase the level of energy generated by renewable means. Number of new developments with renewable energy generation on site.
		Number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding	Environment Agency	Reduce number of incidents of flooding within the Vale of Glamorgan / Properties at risk of flooding

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks. 	Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Planning / building control database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
		Development within flood plains	Planning/Building Control database	No inappropriate development within flood plains
		Vale of Glamorgan's ecological footprint	Stockholm Environment Institute	Reduce the size of the Vale's ecological footprint
		Energy consumption per head	DTI Energy Statistics	Reduce energy consumption per head
		Change in seasonal weather e.g. average temperatures or precipitation.	Met Office Statistics	N/A

7. Waste				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	To minimise waste.	Annual volume of municipal waste	Waste Strategy	Reduce amount of municipal waste
	<u>Aims:</u>	% of waste re-used or recycled	Waste Strategy	Increase the amount if of waste re-used or recycled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials) Provide and promote recycling facilities. Avoid landfill of waste 	Access to household recycling schemes	Waste Strategy	Increase the % of households with access to (or using) curbside recycling schemes
		Number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials	Planning / building control database	Increase the number of new developments which use sustainable / renewable materials
		% of waste land-filled	Waste Strategy	Reduce tonnage of waste to landfill

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

9. Environmental Assets				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Environmental	<p>To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p> <p><u>Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil. 	% of new development on brownfield land	JHLA and planning application database	Increase the % of new development on previously developed land
		% change in the Vale's priority habitats and species	LBAP and CCW	Improve priority habitats and species

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources. ▪ Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas. ▪ Protect cultural heritage and archaeology. ▪ Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale's environmental assets. 	Proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments delivering habitat creation or restoration
	Proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems	Planning application database	Increase proportion of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems
	Water quality	Environment Agency and VOG data	Maintain or improve water quality within and around the Vale of Glamorgan
	Water use per household	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Reduction in water use
	Number of water meters installed	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Increase in number of water meters installed
	Improvement of fish stocks within the water environment	Environment Agency	Increase in fish stocks
	Landscape quality	LANDMAP	Maintain or improve the Landscape quality of the Vale of Glamorgan
	% of total length of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public.	VOG Data	Increase in the % of footpaths and other public rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public
	Historic townscape (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments)	Conservation Area Appraisals, CADW data	Maintain or improve the historic townscape of the Vale of Glamorgan
	Area (ha) of accessible green space per 1000 population	VOG Data, NPFA	Maintain or increase level of accessible green space
Number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	Planning application database CADW	Increase number of new developments, which bring historic buildings back to beneficial use.	

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

11. Cultural heritage and historic environment

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

12. Transport and accessibility

	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Social Environmental Economic	To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport. Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working) Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means Provide and maintain effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the 	Proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan	Census	Increase proportion of people living and working in the Vale of Glamorgan
		Car ownership	Census	Reduce total levels of car ownership
		Modal shift	Census Sewta Surveys	Increased use of alternative transport modes.
		Levels of congestion	VOG Surveys	Reduce levels of congestion
		Proportion of freight moved by rail	Sewta surveys, DoT.	Increase proportion of freight moved by rail

	community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	Length of cycle ways in the Vale	VOG data	Increase length of cycle ways in the Vale
		Public perception of access to services	VOG Opinion Surveys	Improve public perception of access to services
		Number of businesses/organisations with green travel plans	VOG, Sewta	Increase in number of green travel plans
		Number of school with travel plans and/or safe routes to schools schemes	VOG, Sewta	Increase in number of schools with travel plans or safe routes to schools schemes

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

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

15. Tourism				
	Objective	Indicator	Source	Target
Economic	<p>To promote appropriate tourism.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote local economic growth through tourism ▪ Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes ▪ Manage tourism to protect the Vale's natural and built assets ▪ Protect potential tourism destinations against 	Number of new tourist related developments	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the number of tourist related developments in the Vale of Glamorgan
		Visitor numbers	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the total number of tourists visiting the Vale of Glamorgan
		Visitor spend	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the value of tourism spend per head
		Length of stay	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase the average length of stay in the Vale of Glamorgan per tourist
		Mode of travel - % of tourists who used public transport whilst on holiday.	VOG Tourism Strategy	Increase % of tourists who used public transport whilst on holiday.

	<p>inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc). 	<p>Number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector</p>	<p>VOG Tourism Strategy Planning application database</p>	<p>Increase the number of business clusters promoting/ developing tourism - geographically and by sector</p>
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8. The Appraisal.

8.1 In line with the guidance provided within the LDP Manual, the following elements of the LDP have been appraised so far:

- The LDP Vision
- The eight Strategic Objectives (through a process of compatibility assessment with the SA objectives).
- The alternative options for the Draft Preferred Strategy, i.e the spatial ones and
- The core strategic policies

The results of the appraisal are provided below.

8.2 The LDP Vision.

8.2.1 The Council has agreed to adopt the existing Vision contained in the Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy (2003-2013), as the vision for the LDP¹¹, thus ensuring that the LDP seeks to contribute towards the aspirations of the Community Strategy. The Vision reads as follows:

8.2.2 *“Our Vision for the Vale is a place that is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have opportunities to improve their health, prosperity and well-being, and where there is a strong sense of community in which local groups and individuals have the capacity and incentive to make an effective contribution to the future of the area”*

8.2.3 Since the Vision is an over arching and succinct statement, containing social, economic and environmental elements, it was not considered necessary to undertake a detailed appraisal of the Vision against the SA objectives. Rather, a strategic overview of the sustainability implications of the draft Vision was undertaken (see Appendix 1), and is presented below.

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

8.2.5 The appraisal identified a number of uncertain outcomes relating to the SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. This is considered inevitable given that the economic aspect of the vision would require new development to take place, thus involving increased use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, the SA suggested that further consideration of these issues should be undertaken in the development of the LDP strategic objectives and policies.

¹¹ Vale of Glamorgan Cabinet Meeting 27th February 2007, Minute C2911

8.3 Strategic LDP Objectives.

8.3.1 The LDP includes the following eight strategic objectives that set out the guiding principles of the Plan:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.4 Key findings of the SA of the Strategic LDP Objectives.

8.4.1 The appraisal of the LDP objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (see table 7 below) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. In some instance, however, the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty in relation to outcomes, as these were dependent on the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the policies it is considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be revealed at this stage of the SA appraisal, but it is anticipated that the level of uncertainty will be reduced as the LDP develops, for example in the identification of site specific allocations.

- 8.4.2 In some instances, the appraisal did reveal areas of potential conflict between the LDP objectives and the SA objectives. For example, the LDP objectives for housing and employment (3 and 5) conflicted with SA objectives for climate change and waste minimisation. However, elsewhere the appraisal indicated that other LDP objectives would offset these potential conflicts, such as LDP objectives 1 and 2 (climate change and waste management). Consequently, when taken cumulatively, the SA appraisal of the LDP objectives indicate that they are generally compatible, with potential conflicts between certain objectives being offset by others.
- 8.4.3 In addition to testing the compatibility of the LDP objectives and SA objectives, the appraisal also provides a valuable insight into the type and scope of policies within the LDP that would further support the cumulative benefits that the LDP objectives seek to provide. Policies that were identified included those that sought to reduce the potential effects relating to climate change, waste generation and protection of natural and built assets.

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

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

8.5 Strategic Options.

8.5.1 On May 24th 2007, the Council held a workshop with relevant stakeholders to discuss the suitability of six Strategic LDP Options developed by the Council that could, in land use terms provide a framework for guiding future development within the Vale of Glamorgan. As part of this workshop, stakeholders were asked to consider the merits and drawbacks of each option and to identify which would best address the economic, social and environmental issues previously identified. As a result of this workshop a further three hybrid options were suggested by stakeholders and as such nine strategic options were assessed against the SA methodology.

Details of these workshops can be found on the Council's website at:

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/living/planning/planning_policy/local_development_plan.aspx

8.5.2 The nine strategic options considered for assessment were:

Officer Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hybrid Options

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

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

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

8.5.3 The SA of the nine options sought to provide an indication of the options that would best assist spatially, in land use terms, the achievement of the sustainability objectives set out in the SA framework. The appraisal also identifies the likely significant environmental effects that may arise from each option, thus helping the Council to choose the preferred option and allowing policies to be developed that seek to mitigate against such effects. For example, the inclusion of policies that encourage travelling by sustainable transport modes may assist in off-setting any negative effects associated with car use on air pollution and climate change.

8.6 Key findings of the SA appraisal of the Strategic Options.

8.6.1 Overall, the appraisal highlighted that the options would have similar effects in terms of the environmental effects as demonstrated by the matrix at Appendix 2. The main differences relate to the where the likely social, economic and environmental benefits/disbenefits would occur. This is differentiated in broad geographical terms within the matrix by dividing the Vale between the Urban South East and the Rural Vale. This distinction was deemed most useful in describing how the likely effects of the options differ, depending upon whether they applied i.e. in rural or urban areas.

8.6.2 The key findings of the SA of the nine options are provided below, which can be viewed on the Council's website at http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/SA_Officer_Report.pdf

Option 1 would deliver benefits (including housing, local facilities and job opportunities) in urban areas alone.

Options 2a and 2b would lead to growth that is highly dispersed and not focused, therefore putting a strain on resources.

Option 3 would deliver benefits but only to rural settlements.

Option 4 would deliver benefits to the new settlement and its immediate surroundings.

Option 6 would deliver benefits to both rural and urban parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, although benefits in the rural parts would be limited to the new rural settlement.

Options 5, 7 and 8 would deliver certain benefits in both urban and rural settlements.

8.6.3 However, of the three options that were considered to deliver the most benefits across the Vale of Glamorgan, the appraisal indicated that the benefits of Option 8 would be more limited, as the majority of development may be focused on the new settlement. Notwithstanding this, it was considered that options 5, 7

and 8 demonstrated the best overall performance against the SA objectives and should be given further consideration.

8.7 Consideration of other Plans, Policies and Programmes in determining the Preferred Option.

8.7.1 In selecting the overall Draft Preferred Strategy the Council also assessed strategy options 5, 7 and 8 to ensure compatibility with national planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2002), the Wales Spatial Plan and the Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy (2003-2013). Accordingly, in selecting the preferred option consideration was given to the merits of each option against these documents. This approach is also commensurate with the SEA requirement for the SA framework to consider the influence that other plans, policies and programmes may have on the Plan, and vice versa.

8.7.2 In this regard, it is considered that **Option 8** would concentrate development amongst settlements in the South East Zone of the Vale, other larger settlements including a new rural settlement and as a consequence would be contrary to advice contained within PPW, which states that:

“New settlements on greenfield sites are unlikely to be appropriate in Wales, and should only be proposed where such development would offer significant environmental, social and economic advantages over the further expansion or regeneration of existing settlements.” (Planning Policy Wales, paragraph 9.2.3 refers)

8.7.3 Similarly, a new settlement within the rural vale could potentially detract or limit opportunities for regeneration in areas such as Barry, and the potential to maximise opportunities to reuse existing brownfield sites within existing settlements that are served by a range of transport modes and contain services and facilities. This assumption is supported by recent research that highlights that for a new settlement to be sustainable it would need to consist of a minimum of four to five thousand dwellings¹². Given that the LDP housing requirement over the Plan period is 7500 new dwellings, the development of a settlement of this size would result in reducing the Plan’s ability to address economic and social issues elsewhere, for example the securing of affordable housing and delivery of improvements to existing community facilities. Consequently, this was considered by officers as being contrary to the Council’s Community Strategy, which aims to capitalise on regeneration opportunities within Barry and potential investment and improvement within the Vale’s other towns (page 7 refers).

8.7.4 The remaining 2 options delivered comparable sustainability benefits within both urban and rural areas of the Vale and were also considered to generally satisfy national planning guidance. However, **Option 7** was discounted as it was considered that the distribution of future development on the basis of

¹² Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements, Town & Country Planning Association (March 2007) paragraph 8.4.5. See also the Communities and Local Government Eco-Towns Prospectus (July 2007) which states that an essential requirement for future Eco-towns will be for them to consist of a minimum 5-10,000 dwellings (page 12 refers)
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/eco-towns>

existing levels of population within settlements was too simplistic in planning future development. For instance, it ignores factors such as the role and function of existing settlements and their ability to accommodate growth. Furthermore, it was considered that distributing growth in this manner would limit the flexibility of the Plan to respond to potential unplanned circumstances, which could undermine the overarching strategy.

8.7.5 Subsequently, Option 5 was considered to be the most suitable strategy in land use planning terms and for assisting in addressing the objectives set out in the SA framework. The potential positive and negative effects of this option are set out below:

8.7.6 Potential Positive Effects

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

8.7.7 Potential Negative Effects

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

8.7.8 In identifying these potential negative effects the SA indicated that the potential effects can be mitigated through policy that protects these areas. Further consideration of this is detailed in the following section.

8.8 Proposed Mitigation Measures.

8.8.1 Through the appraisal of the nine strategic options, the SA identified a number of common issues which the Council sought to address as part of the drafting of the Core Strategic Policies (CSPs) (Appendix 3). The CSPs in the Draft Preferred Strategy have also been subject to SA and Section 5.6 that follows provides more detail on this element of the SA. Table 8 provides a summary of the likely effects of the options considered and those strategic policies that have been developed to address the issues raised.

Table 8: Key Potential Effects for all Options and Mitigation Measures contained with the Draft Preferred Strategy	
Likely effects associated with all Options	Relevant Strategic Policies
Considering the scale of proposed development, it is unlikely that any of the options would significantly affect community spirit in existing communities	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP6: Planning Obligations CSP5: Affordable Housing CSP7: Retailing CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP2: Climate Change CSP3: Renewable Energy CSP9: Minerals CSP12: Sustainable Waste Management
Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan, amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw and Barry. It would be necessary to develop policy that ensures that development is located in areas that are not at risk of flooding.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP2: Climate Change CSP3: Renewable Energy
The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The levels of waste going to landfill are governed by the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits. New development would however need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP12: Sustainable Waste Management
Delivery of employment opportunities is likely to be limited by the availability of employment land, based on the <i>Employment Land and Premises Study</i> .	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP8: Employment
New development would need to be limited to within settlement boundaries wherever possible (with the exception of the new rural settlement).	CSP1: Sustainable Development
There is a potential that new land uses may conflict with agricultural uses in rural areas.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Design guidance would be necessary to ensure that the cultural heritage and the built environment are protected and enhanced; and	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
Housing delivery would need to be accompanied by the provision of appropriate facilities	CSP6: Planning Obligations

Source: Vale of Glamorgan LDP-Options Appraisal Report, November 2007, pages 21-23

8.8.2 As detailed above, the SA of Option 5, the Preferred Option, revealed several areas where there was potential for negative effects to arise. These were of a spatial nature, in that the strategy had the potential to positively meet the SA objective in the Urban South East, but this may not be the case within the rural Vale. For example the objective to provide for a diverse range of local jobs opportunities may be greatest achieved in urban areas where existing employment land opportunities exist. The table below highlights the relevant strategic policy, which includes mitigation measures that address the issues identified.

Table 9 : Negative Effects Associated with the Preferred Option and Mitigation		
SA Objective	Appraisal Summary	Relevant Strategic Policies
To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	The natural environment in and around these settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. If development is carried out inappropriately in these areas, there are SSSIs that have the potential to be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC. The policies referred to aim to avoid potential effects.	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment CSP1: Sustainable Development
To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.	There are a large number of historic buildings, designation and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.	CSP10: Built & Natural Environment
To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.	CSP1: Sustainable Development CSP8: Employment

Source: Vale of Glamorgan LDP-Options Appraisal Report, November 2007, Appendices 1

8.9 Assessment of the LDP Strategy Core Strategic Policies.

- 8.9.1 The Draft Preferred Strategy contains 12 Core Strategic Policies (CSP 1-12), the purpose of which is to deliver the Vision and objectives, and is highlighted through the cross referencing of the Core Strategic Policies and Strategic Objectives within the Draft Preferred Strategy document. This cross-referencing also seeks to maintain consistency between the SA appraisal of the objectives and the policies.
- 8.9.2 Overall, the appraisal of the strategic policies was considered to be positive (see Appendix 3). Where potential conflicts were identified these were as a result of the process of appraising each Core Policy against each SA objective, without consideration of other policies that are designed to mitigate against the effects of certain developments. For example the assessment highlighted that Policy CSP3 Housing would not support SA objectives that seek to protect the built environment, but that this aim was supported under CSP9. This is verified through the internal compatibility check of the LDP objectives as shown in the table below.

CORE STRATEGIC LDP POLICY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Sustainable Development	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	-	0	✓	✓
2. Climate Change	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓
3. Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4 Housing Need	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	-	0	-
5 Affordable Housing	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Integrated Sustainable communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0
7 Retailing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0
8 Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0
9 Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓
10 Built and Natural Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Strategic Transport Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Sustainable Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Key	✓	Compatible	0	No direct link	-	Incompatible
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- 8.9.3 Consequently, the appraisal recommended no changes to the 12 policies, but highlighted areas which would require further consideration during the drafting of more detailed site or issue specific policies in the Draft Deposit Plan, namely:
- Pollution associated with heavy industry could be addressed through planning requirements and the requirements under this policy to protect the environment.
 - Mitigate against potential conflicts to the built and natural environment through the development of detailed policies and site selection process.

- The inclusion of detailed policies requiring certain standards in terms of energy efficiency, landscaping and accessibility.

9. Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the Draft Preferred Strategy.

9.1.1 The SA of the Draft Preferred Strategy has established at the strategic level the potential effect it will have on the SA objectives, and potential mitigation measures required to offset these effects. Where appropriate the likely effects of other relevant plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives were considered alongside the Draft Preferred Strategy. This enabled probable cumulative effects to be considered.

9.1.2 The main probable positive effects arising from the Draft Preferred Strategy are as follows:

- The Strategy will ensure that provision is made for economic growth and employment opportunities. This has the potential to assist in improving the most deprived wards in the Vale and also encourages rural diversification.
- Encourages the sustainable management of natural resources.
- Reduces the need to develop on Greenfield sites.
- The built and natural environment would be protected.
- The location of new housing would not be spread too thinly, thereby allowing for a range and choice of housing types to be provided.
- Development will provide opportunities to enhance or provide new local facilities, thus contributing towards community spirit.
- The strategy will provide regeneration opportunities particularly in urban areas.
- New development has the potential to reduce the need to travel, thereby contributing towards climate change and social inclusion.
- The strategy encourages new development to contribute towards meeting national and regional objectives for climate change.

9.1.3 In relation to negative effects, the appraisal highlighted a number of potential negative effects that are reliant on the type, size and location of future development and are as follows:

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

9.1.4 However, the increase in population that will occur during the Plan period will have a significant effect on the use of energy and natural resources, as will the development required to ensure that adequate housing and employment opportunities are provided for a larger resident population. Accordingly, in terms of the LDP itself, the likely significant effects will be:

- The use of natural resources, including energy during the construction stages.
- The increased demand for energy as a result of future planned development over the Plan period, for example 7500 new dwellings.
- Increased car ownership and use.
- Increased waste arisings.

9.1.5 However, the SA of the Preferred Option has indicated that the approach of ensuring that future development is directed to sustainable locations with good public transport access will assist in offsetting energy usage as well as assisting in creating viable, vibrant communities.

9.2 Proposed mitigation measures.

9.2.1 In addition to the strategic policies set out in the Draft Preferred Strategy, the full deposit version of the LDP will need to include policies that ensure that future development proposals mitigate against any potential negative effects identified. These will include for example policies that ensure that the design of new buildings do not have an adverse effect on their surroundings; that provision of suitable ranges and types of dwellings are provided to meet local needs, or policies that ensure that development does not lead to, or increase flooding. As with the Draft Preferred Strategy, these policies shall be subject to SA appraisal to ensure consistency between the full deposit plan and the SA framework.

9.3 Uncertainties and risks.

9.3.1 Given the strategic nature of the Draft Preferred Strategy, this stage of the appraisal process has only assessed likely general effects of the strategy, which could be further influenced by changes to other plans, policies and programmes, prior to and following the adoption of the LDP. For instance, future changes to building regulations may ensure that the performance of new buildings in terms of improved energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide (CO²) emissions, therefore contributing towards the SA objective for climate change. Similarly, aspirations for the implementation of strategic highway improvements may be affected by decisions taken at a regional or even national level.

10. Implementation.

10.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level

10.1.1 The Draft Preferred Strategy identifies a number of key plans, programmes and strategies that have been taken into consideration, namely:

- People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan
- Planning Policy Wales
- South East Wales Regional Transport Plan
- South East Wales Regional Waste Plan
- South Wales Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates
- The Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2008-2013

10.1.2 In addition, in developing the SA framework the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified other key themes of other plans, programmes and strategies and these have influenced the Council's SA objectives (See Table 3 above).

10.2 Proposals for monitoring.

10.2.1 Both the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (UK Government 2004) and the SEA Regulations (National Assembly for Wales 2004) require a monitoring strategy to be prepared for publication to monitor the effects of the LDP once it has been implemented. Table 6 of this report provides an indication of the potential indicators that the Council will use to monitor the sustainability performance of the LDP once adopted.

10.2.2 The final monitoring framework will be developed to ensure that it reflects the scope of the adopted Plan and its policies. However, the appraisal of the Draft Preferred Strategy has highlighted a number of significant effects that will need to be monitored. The below table provides an indication of how these effects could be monitored.

Likely Significant Effect	Proposed Monitoring Indicators
The use of natural resources, including energy during the construction stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of secondary aggregates used in construction
The increased demand for energy as a result of future planned development over the plan period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dwellings constructed to Eco homes standard of good or above Number of residential developments that incorporate on site renewable energy generation Number of business units constructed to a minimum BREEAM good standard
Increased car ownership and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents commuting to work by car Average commuting distance Average shopping distance per resident
Increased waste arisings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average household recycling rate as a percentage of overall waste generated Annual waste arising for the Vale.

11. Next Steps

11.1 The SA process shall continue through the preparation of the full Deposit Draft Plan and its final adoption. This will involve the appraisal of the more detailed criteria based policies and potential development sites. This information will be compiled into the final Environmental Report detailing the appraisal of the full LDP. This Environmental Report will be made available for consultation as part of the formal consultation on the Deposit Draft Plan, and will also be taken into consideration by the Planning Inspectorate during the public examination of the Deposit Draft LDP.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1- SA Matrices of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan Vision

Appendix 2- SA Matrices of the nine Local Development Plan Alternative Strategy Options

Appendix 3- SA Matrices of the Local Development Plan Strategic Policies

APPENDIX 1: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION

Notation

Performance	
++	The Vision is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	The Vision is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	The Vision is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	The Vision is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	The Vision is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	The Vision is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Vision on the Sustainability Objective is unclear

APPENDIX 1: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION

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

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

Notation

Performance	
++	Option is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
+	Option is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective
0	Option is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective
-	Option is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
--	Option is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective
+/-	Option is likely to assist and conflict with the Sustainability Objectives
?	The effect of the Option on the Sustainability Objective is unclear
Levels of Certainty	
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the Option against the SA Objective is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty..
M	Performance has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal
H	The performance of the Option against the SA Objective has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).				Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).				Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
SA OBJECTIVES	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
Performance	++	-	0	M	+	?	0	L	++	++	0	L
Commentary	<p>This option has potential to address housing requirements, including that of affordable housing, in urban areas but not the rural Vale. It builds on the existing strategy that has brought about delivery of housing along the Barry Waterfront, in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point. Although not strategically identified for growth, rural settlements such as Cowbridge and Llantwit Major would still benefit from development delivered through windfall applications. It is assumed that an appropriate mix of housing will be provided as growth continues. It should be noted that with the current UDP strategy, there has been a decline in the availability of affordable housing throughout the Vale of Glamorgan as evidenced in the baseline data obtained. It is expected that by focusing growth in areas such as Barry, housing will be provided that is within easy access of facilities and use will be made of available previously developed land.</p>				<p>Although the option is likely to address housing issues throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, it is unlikely that development of housing will be directed to the areas in which it is required. Current settlement population alone does not give an accurate indication of future housing need. Without a sustainability test, housing may be provided in settlements that do not have sufficient facilities available to support the new development.</p> <p>The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements. It is uncertain whether the level of housing provision will address the lack of affordable housing particularly in rural settlements.</p>				<p>It is likely that this option will promote the delivery of appropriate housing in settlements that have the appropriate facilities to support the increase in population. Some settlements, particularly those in the rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan, in need of housing, but without sufficient facilities to support additional housing may be excluded when settlements are identified for development.</p> <p>As with option 2a, it is uncertain whether the level of housing provision would address the lack of affordable housing particularly in rural settlements.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	+	-	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	<p>It is assumed that growth will include the development of local facilities where there is a need. This option will lead to increased provision of facilities in urban areas where local communities are likely to use them. Furthermore, the delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. As part of the Barry Waterfront regeneration scheme Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the regeneration effort.</p> <p>However, rural areas will not benefit through this option. There is also a significant need for increased provision of facilities in the rural Vale. The WIMD (Geographical access to services) indicates that services are less accessible in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan than in urban areas.</p>				<p>This option will deliver housing without consideration of availability of supporting facilities. It is, therefore, likely that development will occur in settlements that do not have the facilities to meet the needs of the local population. There would however, be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas.</p> <p>The use of current population figures rather than population forecasts do not give the best indication for future housing need. In those settlements that have a good range of local facilities (e.g. Barry and Penarth), new development may ensure that these are maintained and well-used. However, it may be considered that due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, pressure on existing facilities may not increase significantly in small, rural settlements.</p>				<p>The option will ensure that the range of facilities in those settlements, in which development occurs, will be maintained, enhanced and promoted. However, as the delivery of this strategy will be determined by the sustainability test, it is likely that settlements with a lack of facilities (particularly in rural part of the Vale of Glamorgan) may be excluded and may continue to experience a shortage of facilities.</p>			
3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	?	-	?	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. However under this option, these benefits may not be realised in rural areas. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose in terms of access to the built environment.</p>				<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.</p>				<p>Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population have improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.													
Performance	+	0	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	L	
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry as detailed in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. The option therefore presents an opportunity to address deprivation through regeneration in Barry and other settlements. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern.				Areas with relatively high levels of multiple deprivation are mainly concentrated in and around Barry. Provision of housing and employment opportunities will be focused on larger urban settlements including Barry, presenting the opportunity to reduce the causes of deprivation. The introduction of new housing offers the opportunity to enhance facilities through planning conditions and S106 agreements.				The sustainability test will identify those settlements with sufficient, appropriate facilities including health services, leisure facilities, schools etc. to support development. The option may therefore result in the exclusion of those settlements (particularly rural ones) in which access to services (a WIMD domain) is an issue. However, some of those settlements with high levels of multiple deprivation may be identified for development and, therefore, it would be expected that these deprivation issues would be addressed. The level to which deprivation is addressed in these areas is dependent upon the type and level of development allocated to the various locations.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.													
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	L	+	+	0	L	
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements, benefits will be realised mainly in urban areas and not in rural communities.				It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.				It would be expected that new developments would be designed to enhance community spirit through local distinctiveness and a reduction in the fear of crime.				

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	-	0	M	+/-	0/-	0	M
Commentary	<p>Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The option offers some protection of green sinks.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>				<p>Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are also at risk of fluvial flooding.</p>				<p>Provision of housing and employment across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.</p> <p>Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings.</p> <p>Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development although it should be noted that parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others, are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.</p>			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
Commentary	<p>The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.</p>											

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	?	0	M	+	?	0	M
Commentary	The option presents an opportunity to develop good quality high-density developments. This option offers some protection of the countryside from inappropriate development by focussing development in urban settlements that have brownfield sites and vacant buildings available. Barry in particular has significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on edge of town, greenfield land as the availability of brownfield reduces.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. The option presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas, particularly Barry. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.			
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.												
Performance	+	+	0	L	+	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	In urban areas, development may either positively or negatively affect the built environment; this is dependent upon design at project levels. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. The option would limit development in rural areas therefore providing some protection to the countryside from inappropriate development. It is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species [1]. These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas, particularly in Barry. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.				Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.				Protection of the natural environment is dependant on ensuring that development is focussed within settlement boundaries. Development/growth offers the opportunity to improve or enhance the quality of the built environment through regeneration and the integration of development within surrounding uses. The natural environment in and around settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.													
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	++	+	0	M	
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the regeneration of areas such as Barry and the improvement of the existing built environment throughout the Vale of Glamorgan				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.													
Performance	+/-	+	0	M	+/-	-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M	
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected.				There are a large number of historic buildings, designation and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.				There are a large number of historic buildings, designation and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.				

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.												
Performance	+	-	?	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007).				Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel by car and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, there is the potential for the majority of residents to work away as the jobs they require are unlikely to be provided within the local area (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and thereby reduce commuting.				Development in the main urban centres such as Barry and Penarth may reduce the need to travel and result in the use of more sustainable forms of transport. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. It would be anticipated that the provision of housing and employment in rural settlements would attract local investment and therefore encourage residents to work locally. However, the majority of residents work away and are likely to continue to do so, as the jobs they have are unlikely to be provided within the local area. In larger centres, however, it may be possible to provide appropriate employment and reduce commuting. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements.			
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.												
Performance	++	--	+/-	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities.				Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate areas for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities may be increased, though not significantly, the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.				Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. However, the extent to which employment opportunities can be increased may be limited by the availability of employment land. It may be difficult to attract some large employers to smaller settlements due to there not being appropriate areas for large scale industrial developments. This therefore limits the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Overall, although job opportunities will be increased, though not significantly, the range of jobs available will be limited due to the dispersed nature of development.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.												
Performance	+	-	?	M	++	++	0	M	++	++	0	M
Commentary	This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in urban areas through the integration of new development with existing facilities. However, rural centres may not benefit. There is an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.			
15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	?	0	0	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
Commentary	Growth may lead to mixed-use developments therefore increasing opportunities for tourism businesses. At present most development has been predominantly residential. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. As development would be focused in urban centres, it is assumed that there would be no major tourism development in the rural Vale.				Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.				Due to the dispersed nature of development under this strategy, it is unlikely that specific tourism development will occur purely as a result of the strategy. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.			

[\[1\] Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.](#)

LDP Strategic Options	Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).	Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.	Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.
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APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

SA OBJECTIVES	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.												
Performance	0	+	0	M	-	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	It is assumed that growth will include housing development. This option would address the lack of affordable and appropriate housing in the rural settlements identified. However, it is not likely that housing issues in urban areas (other than Barry) would be addressed.			Although housing would be provided in the new settlement, the option would not address the needs in other rural or urban areas. It is unlikely that there will be many opportunities to develop brownfield land. It is unlikely that the new settlement would provide all required housing. However this Option has potential to help meet the housing need around the Vale through windfall development, depending on the distribution of the sites across the Vale.			It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban centres and for rural needs. With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan.					
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	0	+	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	This option would ensure that facilities in the four villages identified remain viable, for example schools, doctors surgeries shopping facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel to nearby settlements for such facilities. It is assumed that growth will include delivery of appropriate, additional local facilities in these settlements. Although additional facilities are less likely to be developed in other rural settlements, they would benefit from those provided in the identified settlements. However, settlements outside the 'catchment area' of these four towns (e.g. Ogmores-by-Sea to the far west, St Bride's-super-Ely to the north) would not benefit significantly.			The option will only affect areas close to the chosen location and will not address issues of wider access to facilities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. It is assumed that the facilities in the new development would be accessible and fit-for-purpose for their catchment. The option may result in the under use of similar facilities in surrounding areas. Alternatively if facilities within the new development are insufficient other centres in close proximity to the new development could experience pressure on their existing facilities e.g. St. Athan.			It is assumed that development will include the provision of local facilities. This will proportionally benefit Barry, St Athan and settlements in the South East and help to address issues of poor access to facilities in rural areas. It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with increases in populations, for example in St Athan and Llantwit Major.					

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3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	0	?	0	L	0	+/-	0	L	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. It is expected that the option will only affect access to the built and natural environment for the population in the new settlement and will not address access issues elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan, in particular rural areas. However access in the new settlement will be high.				The increased spread of population around the Vale of Glamorgan should help to improve access to facilities, decrease isolation and ensure that a greater proportion of the population have access improved to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations. Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all.			
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.												
Performance	-	0	0	M	-	0	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	High levels of multiple deprivation are observed mainly in and around Barry, while this is not a key issue for the rural Vale. However, isolation and access to services are areas of some concern. Therefore, focusing growth in the rural centres is unlikely to address the issue in Barry and other urban centres.				A single new settlement will not address deprivation and isolation issues throughout much of the Vale of Glamorgan, especially in urban areas where problems exist.				A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of homes thereby, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation proportionally to settlement size.			
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.												
Performance	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	L
Commentary	Growth in these settlements may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design. The option offers the opportunity to enhance local distinctiveness and reduce the fear of crime in these rural settlements.				A new settlement has the potential to be well designed in order to reduce crime, provide facilities and encourage local distinctiveness and community ownership. However, this would only apply to the local area and have no benefits to other areas.				Growth in these intervention areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities, good design and a reduction in the fear of crime where this is an issue.			

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6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	M	0	-	0	M	+/-	+/-	0	M
Commentary	Provision of housing and employment in these rural towns may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Issues relating to development in floodplains and effects on green sinks will be dependent upon specific location of development. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, and Aberthaw.				The option would increase greenhouse gas emissions and energy use as well as reduce green sink coverage in a rural location. It would also increase car use to and from the new settlement and energy use in the development. The impact upon floodplains would depend upon the exact location of development. Additionally, if located in coastal areas, particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth, the new settlement may be affected by future sea level rise.				The option promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sinks, building on floodplains etc. can negatively affect this objective. Parts of Sully, Dinas Powys, Barry, Llandow and Pendoylan amongst others are at risk of fluvial flooding. Additionally development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmores-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth.			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.											
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.												
Performance	-	-	0	M	-	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	There may not be large areas of previously developed land available in some of these rural settlements (with the exception of St Athan). As a result, it is likely that most of the new development will be located on greenfield land outside settlement boundaries. Efficient use of land can be achieved through good quality high-density development.				A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape. There is the opportunity for the development to be good quality and high density.				As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used, particularly in Barry. In the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within settlement boundaries. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry would use largely previously developed land. Development in rural settlements would need to be within existing built up areas wherever possible, to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	The environment surrounding these rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. In general growth through sensitive development would be expected to enhance the quality of the built environment in these settlements.				The development is likely to adversely affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage in the location of the new settlement. The level of impact would depend on the location of the new settlement.				The option is likely to have positive effects, particularly in urban areas, as development can bring physical regeneration to areas in need of improvement as long as it is properly integrated. The natural environment in and around these settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development. Furthermore, Rhoose, Barry and Sully are located in proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline as well as the candidate Severn Estuary SAC.			
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.												
Performance	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	The extent to which this strategy will achieve this objective is dependent upon how development is carried out at project level. It is assumed that planning policy would set out minimum design standards. Development may result in the improvement of the existing built environment in these rural settlements and the integration of new development may act as a catalyst for overall environmental improvements.				Development of the new settlement may be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc. and can promote a positive community spirit. The development of the new settlement in this manner could set precedence for development elsewhere in the Vale of Glamorgan, particularly through windfall planning applications.				There is the opportunity to ensure that new development is well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to all intervention areas spread across the Vale of Glamorgan.			

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11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.												
Performance	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
Commentary	There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the rural Vale that may be affected by development in these settlements. In particular there are significant numbers of listed buildings in Llantwit Major and Cowbridge. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.				The development is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area. However, it would deflect development from, and therefore offer some protection to, remaining rural areas from development pressure.				There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.			
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.												
Performance	0	+/-	0	L	0	-	?	L	++	0	?	M
Commentary	It is assumed that growth in these locations will include development of local facilities and employment opportunities. If this is the case, it would be expected that the need to travel to larger urban centres would be reduced. The level to which this option achieves this sustainability objective is dependent upon the policies governing delivery. Residents in smaller rural settlements would need to continue travelling to the larger settlement for use of some facilities. Furthermore, Rhoose and Llantwit Major are the only settlements with rail services on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Line. There is no rail transport available in other rural settlements. There may be an opportunity to improve bus services in these settlements and other rural towns in which bus service provision is considered to be poor (e.g. Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst others).				Whilst the settlement may be self contained in the short-term, it is likely that over time it will generate wider traffic congestion through in and out-commuting. Much depends upon the exact location with respect to existing and proposed public transport links. However, considering other new settlements in the UK, it is unlikely that this would address issues relating to the dependence on private cars in rural areas, nor is it likely to reduce the need to travel to existing major urban centres for higher value services.				Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also reduce travel distances. If St Athan and Llantwit Major are truly self-contained, this would also result in reduced travel distances, but they may also encourage more trips from surrounding areas.			

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13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.													
Performance	-	-	0	M	-	+/-	0	M	++	-	0	M	
Commentary	Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. In urban areas such as Penarth, where unemployment is an issue, the creation of job opportunities would be limited by this option.				If the settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings, i.e. not develop into a commuter settlement. However, this would not assist in providing a diverse range of employment opportunities locally in other settlements.				Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.													
Performance	0	+	0	M	--	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M	
Commentary	This option would maintain the vitality and viability of these four villages. However, other town, district and local centres in the Vale of Glamorgan in need of regeneration, would not benefit through this option. There is an opportunity to make these town centres attractive to local residents that currently use retail facilities in larger settlements. It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				The new settlement has potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the other centres in the Vale of Glamorgan, notably in the urban south east. This may result in nearby settlements losing vitality as residents use these newer facilities.				This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas. There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment. An increase in population and jobs and overall investment in a number of local centres should contribute positively to vitality and viability of the centres, particularly for rural settlements.				

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15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	0	?	0	M	0	0/-	0	M	?	?	0	L
Commentary	Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues. Development in the various settlements may enhance or negatively affect any tourism assets in those areas, although it would be expected that planning policy design standards, would seek limit negative effects.				The development of a new settlement is unlikely to significantly affect tourism in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole.				Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this would be uncertain at this scale. Tourism development in these settlements will depend upon the businesses that start up as growth continues			

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

1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.															
Performance	++		+	0	L	++		++	0	M	++		+	0	M
Commentary	The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements with the remainder distributed appropriately in Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully, Rhoose and the new settlement. The current UDP Strategy has brought about delivery of housing in Penarth Haven and Rhoose Point and therefore, more units may be delivered elsewhere. This Option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale through the windfall development, depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.					It is assumed that development would provide for housing needs in centres across the whole Vale, in both existing urban centres and for rural needs. With this approach, housing allocation would not be spread too thinly across the Vale of Glamorgan. The sustainability test would ensure that housing is delivered in those settlements with the capacity to accommodate new development, particularly in rural parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.					The housing allocation for the Vale of Glamorgan is 7500 units. It is envisaged that Barry and St. Athan will be key settlements. This option would provide housing in the new settlement and in urban areas but would not fully address the needs in rural areas. This Option has potential to meet the housing need around the Vale through the windfall development, depending on the distribution of sites across the Vale.				

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2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.												
Performance	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	The delivery of housing in urban centres will ensure that development occurs where appropriate facilities are available. Barry and Penarth already have well established local facilities, with additional services being developed as part of the Barry and Penarth regeneration effort. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement and the surrounding area, although existing rural access to facilities issues would not be addressed elsewhere.				This option will promote and enhance sustainable facilities in both rural and urban areas ensuring that existing facilities remain viable. It will be essential to ensure that there is sufficient service capacity to cope with significant new populations. There would be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas.				Positive benefits in terms of facilities provision would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and also across rural areas. Positive effects would be realised in the area of the new settlement in particular which would create combined major positive affects in rural areas. There would be scope for the Vale of Glamorgan Council to set policies outlining planning obligations for new housing developments to enhance facilities in these areas			
3. To maintain and improve access for all.												
Performance	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose in terms of access to the built environment. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, with benefits for the new settlement, and associated with windfall development, but existing rural access issues may not be addressed elsewhere. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. Growth in settlements across the Vale of Glamorgan in both urban and rural areas will ensure that a greater proportion of the population will have access improved access to facilities and specific buildings. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.				Planning policy and building regulations would set minimum design standards to ensure that buildings are designed to be accessible to all. The increased spread of population around the Vale of Glamorgan should help to improve access to facilities and decrease isolation. New development across the Vale of Glamorgan has potential to include good design measures to improve local access. Increased development presents an opportunity for sensitive locational design to ensure that developments are located in accessible locations.			
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.												
Performance	+	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects on tackling the causes of deprivation would be realised in the urban centres to the south east where multiple deprivation is a key issue. Multiple deprivation is not a key issue for the rural Vale, although isolation and access to services are areas of concern. Reduction in deprivation may be achieved as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement and through windfall development, although this may be limited in extent.				Multiple deprivation is mainly within the urban south east part of the Vale of Glamorgan. A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of decent homes and business development, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation (e.g. Barry). Large growth centres would contribute significantly to employment and residential growth in rural parts of the Vale. However, this would not necessarily reduce deprivation associated with limited access to facilities experienced in more remote areas.				Positive benefits on tackling the causes of deprivation would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and also across rural areas. A reduction in deprivation may also be achieved as a cascade effect from the new rural settlement through windfall development.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.												
Performance	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	Development presents an opportunity to promote distinctiveness, reduce the fear of crime and provide community facilities to enhance community spirit. As this option focuses development in urban settlements and new rural settlements, benefits will be focussed on these areas.				The effect of growth on community spirit is likely to be positive. Growth in these areas may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design.				Growth in these settlements may contribute to community spirit through an increase in development of facilities and good design.			
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.												
Performance	+/-	0	0	L	+/-	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
Commentary	Provision of housing and employment in urban centres across the Vale of Glamorgan may reduce the need to travel and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Development will initially result in increased energy use during construction. The development of energy efficient buildings can help reduce operational energy requirements of new buildings. Depending on exact location and design of development, flood plains may or may not be affected. Development in coastal areas may be affected by future sea level rise particularly in the low lying estuarine areas around Ogmore-by-Sea, Aberthaw, Barry and Penarth. Furthermore, parts of Sully, Dinas Powys and Barry, are at risk of fluvial flooding.				A diverse spread of development has the potential to limit travel distances and hence vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. The option also promotes more development in the urban areas already served by public transport. Location of development in smaller settlements will be determined through a sustainability test thereby ensuring that growth occurs where there are sufficient facilities to sustain it. Nonetheless, other issues such as increased energy use as a result of increased development, destruction of green sinks, building on floodplains etc. can negatively affect this objective. A large area of floodplain exists to the south east of Barry.				The option could contribute to a reduction in commuting as there would be more accessible opportunities for public transport and the increased spreads of homes, jobs and services would lead to fewer/shorter trips being made and hence fewer vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. However, more development overall and particularly a new rural settlement will lead to increased energy use, increased flooding potential, destruction of green sinks, more rapid run-off rates etc.			
7. To minimise waste.												
Performance	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M
Commentary	The amount of proposed development is the same for all options and therefore the increase in the levels of waste generated will be the same. The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Landfill Directive limits govern the levels of waste going to landfill. Development could result in the reuse of disused buildings in these urban areas, reducing waste construction material. New development would need to have consideration of location of waste facilities.											

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.												
Performance	++	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	++	+/-	0	M
Commentary	Major positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose where there are more areas of previously developed land to use. Areas such as Barry and Penarth have significant amounts of brownfield land that can be re-developed. There is the potential however, that development may occur on edge of town, greenfield land as the availability of brownfield reduces. Negative effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement is likely to use a significant tract of greenfield land, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.				There is the opportunity to redevelop brownfield sites in urban areas. Development in rural settlements would need to be focused within existing built up areas to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. However, this will depend upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas. The option also presents the opportunity to encourage good quality high-density developments in both urban and rural areas.				As development is mainly focused in existing urban areas, there is high potential for previously developed land to be used. In the rural settlements development in greenfield land may occur depending upon the availability of land for development within existing built up areas. It is expected that major development (both housing and employment) at St Athan and Barry would use largely previously developed land. A new rural settlement is likely to be on largely greenfield land and would have an adverse effect on the countryside and landscape, although preference can be given to the selection of sites that contain brown field land within the rural Vale.			
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.												
Performance	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose through enhancement and regeneration. Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement would be damaging to the existing, higher value environment, while deflecting potentially damaging development from other rural areas. In urban settlements, it is increasingly becoming evident that some brownfield sites are significant habitats for important species [1]. These habitats may be affected by development in urban areas. Furthermore, Rhose, Barry and Sully are located in close proximity to the coastline, where growth and development may affect the coastal environment. There are SSSIs that may be affected along the Barry stretch of coastline.				The option would focus development on existing settlement and therefore encourage brownfield development rather than use of greenfield sites. Development may result in the regeneration of built areas (Barry for example) as new development acts as a catalyst for general environmental improvements. In rural areas, this would be negative due to the value of the existing environment that will potentially be adversely affected. The environment surrounding rural settlements is likely to be adversely affected as development may affect biodiversity, landscape, soil function, water resource use and heritage outside of settlement boundaries. A number of rural settlements are located in special landscape areas, the character of which may be negatively affected by development.				Positive benefits would be realised in the urban centres to the south east through enhancement and regeneration. In rural areas, this would be negative due to the value of the existing environment that will potentially be adversely affected. Negative effects would be realised in more sensitive rural areas, and more so due to the potentially adverse impacts of the new rural settlement. Although this could be reduced through the preferential selection of brown field sites within the rural Vale for the location of this settlement.			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.												
Performance	++	++	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
Commentary	Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhoose where new development can provide high quality design. Major positive effects would be realised in rural areas, as a single new settlement would have the opportunity to be designed to a very high quality standard.				New developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to Barry, St Athan and other identified settlements in the urban south east.				The new developments have the opportunity to be well-designed from the outset in order to include high quality, sustainable materials, use of open space, access etc and can promote a positive community spirit. This will apply to Barry, St Athan and other identified settlements in the urban south east.			
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.												
Performance	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
Commentary	<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote. Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets.</p> <p>In the rural Vale, where it is not expected that much growth will take place, it is assumed that the existing cultural and historic environment will be protected from the negative effects of development. The setting of any monuments will also be protected. The notable exception would be the new rural settlement which would be potentially damaging to the existing, high value historic and cultural environment.</p>				<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development.</p>				<p>There are a large number of historic buildings, designations and protected monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan. In urban centres, there are a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments, which sensitive development could enhance and promote.</p> <p>Growth will provide the opportunities in urban areas to improve the quality of cultural and historic environments, particularly with regards to historic buildings. Although new development may offer the opportunity to enhance and promote the quality of the cultural/historic environment, there is the risk that development may be insensitive to these assets. There are heritage features of value in rural areas that may be affected by new development. Development of the new settlement is likely to adversely affect landscape and heritage value in its immediate area.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.												
Performance	++	-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	<p>Focusing growth in the urban south east will ensure that development is located in areas with easy access to services as well as to neighbouring areas. Most urban settlements in the south east are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. However, in the rural Vale isolation of settlements may continue to be an issue, as there would continue to be limited provision of facilities and employment in rural communities. Bus service provision is considered to be poor in Aberthaw (West), Cog, Penmark, Colwinston and Penllyn amongst other rural settlements (as detailed in the LDP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report, February 2007). Development of a new rural settlement would not alleviate these problems. It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>				<p>Development in urban areas should enable people to work locally, therefore reducing the need to travel to work and commute to Cardiff. Most urban settlements are also accessible by existing national public transport links, particularly via the Cardiff-Bridgend rail service. Increased development of homes and facilities around existing rural centres could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect. Through the sustainability test, residents of rural communities that lack appropriate facilities may have to continue travelling long distances to use facilities in other settlements. It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>				<p>Focusing development in urban areas where there is already a higher population and better access to public transport should have a positive effect on local sustainable transport use. Increased development of homes and facilitates around existing rural centres could also improve access to sustainable transport modes as a cascade effect. . It is likely that the Vale will continue to be an attractive commuter zone due to its proximity to Cardiff and the M4.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.												
Performance	+	+/-	+	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
Commentary	<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. However, the extent to which employment opportunities can be increased may be limited by the availability of employment land. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry. Although unemployment is not a key issue in rural settlements, most residents are employed outside their settlement and some outside the Vale of Glamorgan. There are limited local employment opportunities in rural settlements. Through this strategy, rural areas would continue to be affected by the lack of local employment opportunities.</p> <p>If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings. However, this would not alleviate the employment issues in much of the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan (e.g. in Barry and Penarth).</p>				<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry, therefore limiting the extent to which this objective can be achieved. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development.</p>				<p>Development is likely to provide opportunities for employment in urban areas such as Barry and Penarth, where unemployment is an issue. The majority of employment land is likely to be provided in Barry, therefore limiting the extent to which this objective can be achieved. It may be difficult to attract some large employers due to inappropriately sized employment sites to smaller settlements therefore limiting the range of job opportunities that can be provided in rural settlements. Development in St Athan is expected to create many local jobs. Overall, although job opportunities are likely to increase, the range of jobs available may remain limited due to the dispersed nature of development. If the new rural settlement is sustainable and self-contained, it is assumed that it would provide local employment opportunities in the area of development and its surroundings.</p>			

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC OPTIONS

14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale's town, district and local centres.												
Performance	++	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
Commentary	<p>Positive effects would be realised in the urban centres to the south east and Rhose through regeneration and investment. There is an opportunity to make urban centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment.</p> <p>Mixed effects would be realised in rural areas, as a new settlement has potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the rest of the Vale's rural settlements.</p>				<p>This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment.</p> <p>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.</p>				<p>This option offers a significant opportunity to enhance vitality and viability through new development in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to make town centres attractive to local residents that currently use out-of-town retail developments (e.g. Culverhouse Cross). It is assumed that local community and leisure facilities will be provided together with new housing and employment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The new rural settlement has the potential to be well-designed to ensure its own vitality. However, this largely depends upon the exact design of the development. It will not address vitality problems that exist in some of the rest of the Vale's rural settlements.</p>			

15. To promote appropriate tourism.												
Performance	?	0	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	M
Commentary	<p>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.</p>				<p>Increased development and infrastructure could contribute to tourist provision across the Vale, although this would be uncertain at this scale.</p>				<p>As with Option 5, increased development and infrastructure could contribute to a tourist infrastructure across the intervention areas, although this would be uncertain at this scale.</p>			

[1\[1\] Guideline for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales, August 2004, South Wales Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts.](#)

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGY SUMMARY TABLE

LDP STRATEGY OPTION	Option1: Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhoose (current UDP strategy).				Option 2a: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (without a sustainability test).				Option 2b: Dispersal of housing and employment opportunities based on the current population of each settlement (with a sustainability test).			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1	++	-	0	M	+	?	0	L	++	++	0	L
2	+	-	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
3	?	-	?	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L
4	+	0	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	-	0	L
5	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	L	+	+	0	L
6	+	0	0	L	+	-	0	M	+/-	0/-	0	M
7	0	0	0	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
8	+	+	0	M	+	?	0	M	+	?	0	M
9	+	+	0	L	+	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
10	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
11	+/-	+	0	M	+/-	-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
12	+	-	?	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
13	++	--	+/-	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
14	+	-	?	M	++	++	0	M	++	++	0	M
15	?	0	0	L	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	L

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGY SUMMARY TABLE

LDP Strategic Options	Option 3: Higher growth in the larger villages in rural areas (e.g. Llantwit Major, Cowbridge, St. Athan, Rhoose and potentially others to be identified).				Option 4: A rural new settlement able to promote sustainable self – containment.				Option 5: Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1	0	+	0	M	-	+	0	M	++	+	0	M
2	0	+	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
3	0	?	0	L	0	+/-	0	L	+	+	0	M
4	-	0	0	M	-	0	0	M	+	+	0	M
5	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	L
6	0	+/-	0	M	0	-	0	M	+/-	+/-	0	M
7	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M	0	0	?	M
8	-	-	0	M	-	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
9	0	+/-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M
10	0	+	0	M	0	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
11	0	-	0	M	0	+/-	0	M	+/-	-	0	M
12	0	+/-	0	L	0	-	?	L	++	0	?	M
13	-	-	0	M	-	+/-	0	M	++	-	0	M
14	0	+	0	M	--	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M
15	0	?	0	M	0	0/-	0	M	?	?	0	L

APPENDIX 2: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGY SUMMARY TABLE

LDP STRATEGIC OPTIONS	Option 6 (Option 1 and Option 4): Maximising the potential of and concentrating growth in Barry, Penarth, Dinas Powys, Sully and Rhose (current UDP strategy) as well as developing a new rural settlement to promote sustainable self-containment.				Option 7 (Option 2b and Option 5): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements to accommodate further housing and associated development based on a sustainability test.				Option 8 (Option 5 and Option 4): Concentrate development opportunities in Barry and the South East Zone. The St.Athan area to be a key development opportunity. Other sustainable settlements (including a new rural settlement) to accommodate further housing and associated development.			
	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty	Spatial		Trans-boundary	Level of Certainty
	Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale			Urban SE	Rural Vale		
1	++	+	0	L	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
2	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
3	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
4	+	-	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
5	+	0	0	L	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
6	+/-	0	0	L	+/-	+/-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M
7	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M	0	0	0	M
8	++	--	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	++	+/-	0	M
9	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
10	++	++	0	M	+	+	0	M	+	++	0	M
11	+	+/-	0	M	+	-	0	M	+	-	0	M
12	++	-	0	M	+	+/-	0	M	+	+	0	M
13	+	+/-	+	M	+	+	0	M	+	+	0	M
14	++	+/-	0	M	++	++	0	M	++	+	0	M
15	?	0	0	M	?	?	0	L	?	?	0	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Performance	
++	Policy is highly likely to assist the Sustainability Objective / Aim
+	Policy is likely to assist the Sustainability Objective / Aim
0	Policy is likely to have no effect on the Sustainability Objective / Aim
-	Policy is likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective / Aim
--	Policy is highly likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objective / Aim
?	The effect of the Policy on the Sustainability Objective / Aim is unclear
+/-	The effect of the Policy on the Sustainability Objective / Aim will be mixed
Levels of Certainty	
L	Certainty regarding the indicated performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim is low and further information may be needed to increase certainty.
M	Performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim has been determined with some certainty although further information would assist the appraisal.
H	The performance of the policy against the SA Objective/aim has been determined with high certainty as sufficient information is available to assist the appraisal.

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

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 Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	++	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	++	++	H
<p>Commentary</p> <p><i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i> This policy is likely to allow for the consideration of social and economic influences on the location of housing i.e. located in areas with employment opportunities and transport connections. However it does not specify the nature of any housing development.</p> <p><i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> This policy will encourage mixed use developments with provision of sustainable transport choices, therefore actively supporting this aim.</p> <p><i>Provide affordable housing</i> The policy does not have direct bearing on the aim.</p> <p><i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> This policy inherently promotes sustainable and accessible development on previously developed land and discourages development in greenfield land. Developments in rural settlements are less likely to be able to utilise brownfield sites and would need to be within existing settlements wherever possible, to ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development. Accessibility may be an issue in more rural areas.</p>				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+/-	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	?	+	+	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	?	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	++	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i> 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.				
<i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users,</i> This policy is likely to assist this sustainability aim				
<i>Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible</i> This policy is likely to assist this sustainability aim				
<i>Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities</i> This policy is likely to assist this sustainability aim.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	++	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	+	+	L
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community</i> 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.				
<i>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</i> 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.				
<i>Improve public perception of access</i> This policy is unlikely to affect the public perception of access, whilst it provides community facilities, it does not directly provide for accessibility.				
<i>Promote 'life-time' homes</i> Although not directly promoting 'life-time' homes this policy does promote sustainable development and in turn living				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

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

A balanced spread of growth should increase the number of decent homes and business development, contributing to tackling the causes of deprivation proportionally to settlement size. This policy will therefore reduce deprivation, as it will result in development that is sustainable and provides for all within the community. For example mixed development will result in helping to reduce deprivation by ensuring job opportunities, a variety of housing types and appropriate facilities are available at a local level. Other parts of the policy will help to protect the environment and ensure access for all to the facilities. Most notably part of this policy is to improve the economic and social well being of the population. The benefits of the policy will become greater over time.

Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.

This policy is likely to encourage sustainable development in deprived areas as it encourages the use of previously developed land. Developments should help to prevent isolation i.e. mixed development, will help ensure job opportunities, a variety of housing types and appropriate facilities are developed and are available at a local level. Changes to transport could also result in other deprived areas being able to access facilities and prevent isolation. Effects are likely to remain similar across time due to the alteration of deprived area locations and the timing of development effects.

5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.

Reduce the fear of crime	?	?	?	L
Provide community facilities	++	++	++	H
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	L

Commentary

Reduce the fear of crime

Part of this policy is to create safe, attractive and accessible environments. Development, which is assumed to improve the environment i.e. though improved lighting and use of disused land, is likely to result in those in the area being less fearful of crime. However it is unlikely to result in a change in attitude elsewhere and could potentially have a negative effect elsewhere if it is perceived that unlawful activities have moved to other areas. It is therefore unclear how this policy will affect the sustainability aim of reducing fear of crime.

Provide community facilities

This policy requires the enhancement of existing or provision for new community facilities in development areas. It therefore will positively benefit the sustainability aim of providing community facilities.

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

This policy is unlikely to affect local distinctiveness as it does not address such issues directly. However it does address environmental protection issues, which can relate to local distinctiveness.

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

This policy requires the enhancement of existing or provision for new community facilities in development areas, which could include shared spaces and community facilities e.g. community centres. The policy also addresses environmental protection and management issues, which can include open spaces. It therefore will positively assist the sustainability aim of encouraging community ownership of the environment as it will help to provide the areas which the community can share.

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

Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	+	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+	++	++	H
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M
Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	+	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

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

By focusing future expansion on existing settlement, it is more likely that public transport would be able to service new developments in the long term. (In the shorter term, however, use of cars may increase). The policy encourages mixed development which could result in more industrial processes occurring within a particular area. This could increase emissions overall in the short term. In the future, however, the use of improved technologies may reduce this impact. Pollution associated with heavy industry could be addressed through planning requirements and the requirements under this policy to protect the environment. Thus it is uncertain how this policy would affect the sustainability objective, particularly in the short and medium term.

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

This policy requires developments to reduce the use of natural resources, including energy and therefore will positively assist in the achievement of the sustainability aim of reducing energy consumption as the policy only addresses new development the effect of the policy will increase with time.

Promote renewable energy generation

This policy seeks to reduce the energy consumption, but does not directly promote renewable energy generation.

Protect and Promote the development of carbon sinks

The policy does not have direct bearing on this aim.

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

The policy has no direct bearing on the aim.

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

The policy requires the protection and enhancement of the countryside, coast and the natural and built environment and therefore supports the aim.

7. To minimise waste.

Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	++	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	?	?	?	L
Avoid landfill of waste	?	?	?	L

Commentary

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

This policy promotes the efficient use of land through the use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings that should be available in the south east urban centres. It also promotes the reduction of the use of natural resources i.e. building materials. The reuse of materials and land benefits all, as the natural resource is not unnecessarily used. It is likely that conversion of old buildings will occur throughout and reuse of materials will increase as technologies permit.

Provide and promote recycling facilities and Avoid landfill of waste

The policy does not specifically promote the provision of recycling facilities and the reduction in waste going to landfill. It does, however, promote the reduction of waste. The provision of appropriate facilities could be required in developments as part of community facilities also required by this policy. The provision requirements on new developments are likely to be put in as planning conditions (by exercising the principles in CSP5: Integrated Sustainable Communities) and therefore it is not possible to determine whether this is likely to occur at this level.

8. To use land effectively and efficiently.

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

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
This policy addresses retaining undeveloped land, bringing previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use, promoting good quality high density developments where appropriate, protecting the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value and will positively assist sustainability aims and objectives. Effects of the policy will be most noticeable in the long term when areas become more developed and pressures are increasing to develop greenfield sites, brownfield sites becoming less available and increasingly more difficult to develop.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	++	++	++	H
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	+	+	+	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	++	++	++	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	L
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.</i>				
This policy addresses the protection and enhancement of natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources and therefore positively assists this sustainability objective at a high level.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources</i>				
The policy seeks to protect and enhance the coast and natural environment and it is expected that this would assist the protection of the quality of water resources. Furthermore proposals will be supported through this policy which reduce the use of water resources therefore the policy will assist in protecting the quantity of water resources.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i>				
This policy also makes provision to address the need to protect the built environment at a strategic level. This should benefit the built environment, historic buildings and conservation areas, in that it encourages the reuse and therefore protection of previously developed buildings and areas. However, appropriate conditions would be needed to avoid inappropriate renovations and development.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
This policy does not directly support the aim of protecting cultural heritage and archaeology. It could benefit cultural heritage in that it encourages the reuse and therefore protection of previously developed buildings and areas, although inappropriate renovations and development could have a negative effect. It should be noted that any development has the potential to affect archaeological remains and that the likelihood of this can only be determined at a site level.				
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.				
Although this policy does not directly affect the public appreciation of the environment it should help with accessibility issues as it requires new developments to create safe, attractive and accessible environments and to protect and enhance the natural and built environment. Increased access along with enhanced and protected environments may help to enhance appreciation. It should be noted that although beneficial to the community, increased access can be detrimental to the natural resource.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	L
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	?	+	+	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	+	+	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	-	-	-	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.

By definition sustainable development should meet the needs of current and future users. The aim of this policy is to achieve sustainable development by providing mixed development in appropriate locations and protecting the natural and built environment.

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

This policy requires the enhancement of existing or provision for new community facilities in development areas, which could include shared spaces and community facilities e.g. community centres. The policy also addresses environmental protection and management issues, which can include open spaces. It therefore will positively benefit this SA objective, as it will help to provide the areas that the community can share and take pride in.

Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.

Enhancing access for cyclists and pedestrians may be positively effected by this policies requirement to offer sustainable transport choices that reduce the need to travel by car in new developments. To fully benefit from the provision of facilities for cyclist and pedestrians the location of facilities and routes between them should be carefully thought out at the design stage. Benefits will increase over time as more facilities and routes are developed in new developments and in conjunction with them. Initially development activities could detrimentally affect access for pedestrians and cyclists.

Promote sustainable design and construction solutions

This aim is directly supported by the policy.

Provide adequate green spaces

Provision of adequate green spaces would need to be determined at a project level and be implemented through planning conditions. This element will also be in part supported by CSP5: Integrated Sustainable Communities.

Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.

The policy would not necessarily support this aim as development of sustainable transport would be encouraged. It is noted that providing car parking facilities is likely to promote the use of cars and not other sustainable forms of vehicle travel which is against this policy. Provision of adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space would need to be determined at a project level and be implemented through planning conditions.

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

Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	?	+	+	L

Commentary

This policy aims to protect and enhance the natural and built environments and enhance existing or provide new community facilities. It will therefore positively assist in protection and enhancement of existing cultural heritage and historic environments and the promotion of new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan. There is uncertainty for the short term on the promotion of new opportunities for culture as it is likely to take time for this to develop.

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

Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	+	++	++	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	L
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	++	++	M

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes,</i> 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.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> This policy is unlikely to have a direct effect on the promotion of technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking).				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> 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.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> By offering alternatives to travelling by car this policy has scope to meet this aim.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	?	?	?	L
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	+	+	+	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</i> 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.				
<i>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</i> This policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</i> This policy has no direct bearing on supporting the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs. The policy aims to provide accessible locations.				
<i>Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</i> This will positively assist the aim of ensuring employment sites are promoted in accessible locations.				
<i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i> The policy aims to improve the economic and social well being of the population that will positively assist the aim of promoting and enabling sustainable rural diversification as part of this policy.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	++	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	+	+	+	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	+	+	+	L
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	M

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Commentary				
This policy is likely to positively assist this sustainability objective as it aims to create safe, attractive and accessible environments, enhance existing or provide for new community facilities, offer sustainable transport choices and improve the economic and social well being of the population. It is likely that the accessibility of retail centres by a range of transport modes will take some time to achieve but that in the longer term this will be the greatest positive effect.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	+	L
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	L
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote local economic growth through tourism, Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes and Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets</i>				
This policy will positively affect the first three aims of this objective as it aims to improve the economic well being of the population, offer sustainable transport choices that reduce the need to travel by car and protect and enhance the countryside, coast and natural and built environment.				
<i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i>				
The policy appears to have no direct influence on the achievement of this aim. Clarification of the meaning of "social well-being" and the provision of a specific Tourism CSP may be of benefit.				
<i>Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i>				
The policy appears to have no direct influence on the achievement of this aim. Clarification of the meaning of "social well-being" and the provision of a specific Tourism CSP may be of benefit.				
This policy could both promote or stop the achievement of these aims depending on the area and the type of activity proposed to be undertaken there i.e. protect and enhance the countryside, coast and natural and built environment.				

CSP2: CLIMATE CHANGE				
All new development will be required to demonstrate through the submission of a design statement how the proposal contributes towards reducing its impact on, and adapting to the effects of climate change.				
The design statement will demonstrate the steps taken to apply the staged energy hierarchy set out below:				
Stage 1 - reduce the overall predicted energy use				
Stage 2 - use available heat				
Stage 3 - incorporation of on site renewable energy generation				
Stage 4 - supply energy efficiently (including the use of renewables)				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	?	L
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i>				
In the short and medium term this policy is unlikely to effect the provision of dwelling types and tenure. In the long term it is possible that it could affect this however it is unclear whether this would be a positive or negative effect i.e. that a mix would occur due to different solutions for reducing housings impact on climate change and its effect on them or that a single solution would be developed and limited types and tenure of housing would be developed.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i>				
This policy will have no effect on the provision of affordable housing.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i>				
This policy will have no direct bearing on achieving this aim.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i>				
This policy is unlikely to assist in the achievement of this aim.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	H
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is unlikely to have an effect on the sustainability aims of this objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	M

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Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	++	++	++	H
Promote renewable energy generation	++	++	++	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> Through a reduction in energy use, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would be expected.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> The policy directly seeks to reduce energy consumption and therefore supports this aim.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> Through the use of renewable energy, including the incorporation of on site renewable energy, as encouraged by this policy, will assist this aim.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings / reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> This policy is unlikely to directly support this sustainability aim.				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The policy is unlikely to encourage the development of recycling facilities. Further consideration of waste management is given in CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> The policy will have no direct bearing on the achievement of the aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
This policy does not directly support the achievement of these aims.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	?	?	?	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources.</i>				
It is unclear to what extent this policy will assist in protecting natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape and soil against the effects of climate change.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas and Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
It is unlikely that this policy would affect the sustainability aims of protecting and or enhancing the built environment, including historic buildings and conservation areas and protecting cultural heritage and archaeology.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i>				
It is unlikely that the policy will directly support the achievement of this aim.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	H
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
The design and measures incorporated into new developments in order that they are able to demonstrate how they reduce impact on and are adapting to climate change should result in new developments meeting the needs of current and future users. This policy will therefore positively assist this sustainability aim.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aim of promoting a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials).				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions</i>				
The design and measures incorporated into new developments in order that they are able to demonstrate how they reduce impact on and are adapting to climate change will by their nature include sustainable design and construction solutions. This will result in this policy positively assisting this sustainability aim.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians</i>				
The policy is unlikely to have a direct effect upon achievement of this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces</i>				
This policy does not directly support the achievement of this aim, however the use of green space for flood storage in the adaptation to climate changes may in some cases be considered to be appropriate.				

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<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i>				
It is unclear whether this policy will affect the aim to provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective as it addresses new development and its impact on and adaptation to climate change.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not specifically address climate change in relation to greenhouse gas emissions as a result of access to new developments. However design statements may detail how sustainable transport would be encouraged for access to developments. However, sustainable transport is addressed more directly under CSP1 (Sustainable Development) and CSP10 (Transport).				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	L
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of the aims.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy is unlikely to affect the achievement of the aims.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not appear to have a direct bearing on the achievement of the aims with regard to tourism within the Vale of Glamorgan.				

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CSP3: RENEWABLE ENERGY				
Proposals for community based renewable energy schemes such as district heating, community wind power, biomass combustion and combined heat and power will be permitted providing they satisfy the requirements of other policies within this plan.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	H
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	H
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	H
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have any bearing on the achievement the aims under this objective				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	H
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	+	M

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<p>Commentary <i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. Promote shared spaces, good design)</i> Development of community based renewable energy schemes will encourage a sense of community ownership of these schemes therefore assisting the achievement of this aim. The policy has no bearing on all the other aims under this objective.</p>				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	++	++	++	H
Protect and promote the development of carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> Through encouraging the development of renewable energy, the policy will assist in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases in operation.</p> <p><i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> The policy does not seek to reduce energy consumption, but seeks to meet demand for energy through the generation of energy from renewable sources. The need to reduce energy consumption is addressed by CSP 2 (Climate Change).</p> <p><i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> The policy encourages the generation of power and provision of heat from renewable sources.</p> <p><i>Protect and Promote the development of carbon sinks</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.</p> <p><i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim</p> <p><i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.</p>				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	H
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	H
<p>Commentary The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.</p>				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	H
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	H

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Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no direct bearing on the aims under this objective. Where any renewable energy scheme is likely to have negative effects on the built and natural environments, this would be addressed through other policies in the Plan including CSP 1 (Sustainable Development) and CSP 9 (Built and Natural Environment).				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
The development of community renewable energy schemes will promote a sense of community pride. The policy has no bearing on the other aims under this objective.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no direct bearing on the aims under this objective				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M

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Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	M
Commentary <i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i> Encouraging generation of power and heat from renewable sources such as biomass, would promote farm diversification as by-products/waste are made available for energy generation. Although the policy does not have direct bearing on the other aims under this directive, it would be expected that through development of renewable energy schemes, the policy would assist the overall objective.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
Commentary The policy has no bearing on the aims under this objective.				

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CSP4: HOUSING NEED				
Provision of land for the development of 7500 new dwellings during the period 2011-2026. To ensure a sustainable supply of housing land is maintained during the plan, housing development will be phased as follows: 2011-2016 2500 dwellings per annum, 2016-2021 2500 Dwellings Per Annum and 2021-2026 2500 dwellings per annum. This provision will be met through:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing committed sites with planning permission The redevelopment of suitable Brownfield sites; The development of a range of strategic sites that accord with the council's strategic settlement hierarchy, and The conversion of suitable dwellings and appropriate small-scale infill development. 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	++	++	?	H
Provide affordable housing	+	+	+	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	+	+	?	H
Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure and Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i>				
This policy permits development in a number of locations across the Vale of Glamorgan and so will allow for a mix of dwelling types and tenure to be provided in a variety of sustainable locations with good access to facilities. It therefore positively assists these two sustainability aims. It is unclear what the long term implications of this policy on the sustainability aim to build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities would be.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i>				
This policy will positively address the sustainability aim to provide affordable housing, as this will form part of the new housing provided. This issue is further supported through CSP4: Affordable Housing.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i>				
The sustainability aim of preferring previously developed land in sustainable locations will be positively assisted by this policy through the redevelopment of suitable brownfield sites. However, other sites are also equally acceptable within the policy. It is unclear what the long term implications of this policy on this sustainability aim would be.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
The provision of housing developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of existing communities. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. This policy will have limited bearing on the remaining sustainability aims.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	?	?	?	L

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community</i> This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Improve public perception of access</i> This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</i> This policy is unlikely to have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote 'life-time' homes</i> It is unclear whether this policy will directly affect the aim of promoting 'life-time' homes.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i> This policy will positively assist the housing element of this aim				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i> It is unclear how this policy would directly influence this aim, although this may be determined by the location of affordable housing at a more detailed policy or project level.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime</i> It is unlikely that this policy would contribute directly to reducing the fear of crime.				
<i>Provide community facilities</i> It is unlikely that this policy would contribute to the achievement of the sustainability aim to provide community facilities. However, it should be noted that planning conditions attached to developments could require community facilities to be built as part of housing developments.				
<i>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)</i> The policy will not have direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</i> The policy will not have bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M

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Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> This policy does not have bearing on the above aim. However, in association with CSP2: Climate Change there is scope for this to be achieved.</p> <p><i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> This policy does not have bearing on the above aim.</p> <p><i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions, Protect and promote carbon sinks, Reduce flood risk to people property and maintain the integrity of floodplains and Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change)</i> It is likely that this policy would not support the achievement of the other sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability issues should be considered when the location and design of housing developments are determined at the more detailed policy and project levels. CSP9: Built and Natural Environment also addresses these issues.</p>				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	++	++	++	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> This policy is likely to positively assist the sustainability aim to promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings) as one of its provisions is to allow the conversion of suitable dwellings in order to provide sufficient new dwellings.</p> <p><i>Provide and promote recycling facilities</i> This policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.</p> <p><i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> This policy does not have a direct bearing on the achievement of this aim. It is noted that waste issues are addressed at a regional level and through CSP7: Employment.</p>				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	-	-	-	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	++	++	++	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Retain Greenfield land</i> This policy does not directly support the retention of land. Whilst it is acknowledged that the emphasis is on the redevelopment of brownfield sites, the policy doesn't directly presume against "greenfield" development. It has therefore scored negatively against achieving this aim. There remains scope for mitigation of this score through the site selection and details policy stage of the LDP development.</p> <p><i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> Through its provisions for the location of new housing developments on brownfield land, this policy positively assists the sustainability aim to bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use.</p>				

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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.

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

Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	-	-	-	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources	-	-	-	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	-	-	-	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	-	-	-	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	M

Commentary

The Policy does not support the achievement of the sustainability aims under this objective. There is nothing in the policy to suggest the protection of the natural or built environment, nor the enhancement of public access or public appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets. CSP3: Housing need appears to conflict against CSP9: Built and natural environment that does more to support the protection of the environment. Mitigation of these conflicts may be possible through the development of detailed policies and site selection.

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

Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	L
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	L

Commentary

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	H

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.

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12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
Although this policy makes provisions for the location of housing developments it is unlikely to support the sustainability aims of this objective as these issues will be addressed through CSP10: Transport, other plans such as the Regional Transport Plan, more detailed policies and at the individual project level. Detailed policies and development briefs may be used to support these aims in conjunction with this Policy e.g. inclusion of suitable ICT infrastructure within housing developments to support home working.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	H
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	H
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	H
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	H
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				

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CSP5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING				
To meet the affordable housing needs of the community, a target of 2500 units of affordable dwellings of an appropriate mix, size and type will be required within the plan period. To reflect local need, these will be delivered through range of site specific targets and thresholds on allocated and windfall sites.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	++	++	++	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	L
Provide affordable housing	++	++	++	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure and Provide affordable housing</i> This policy will clearly positively assist the sustainability aims of providing affordable housing and providing a mix of dwelling types and tenure through the plan period.</p> <p><i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities and Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> It is unlikely this policy will effect the location of developments regarding sustainability and accessibility. It should be noted that more detailed polices regarding provision of sustainable housing could influence the layout of developments at the project level.</p>				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	L
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The provision of affordable housing in new developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of existing communities. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p><i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users, Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible and Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities</i> This policy is unlikely to support the remaining sustainability aims.</p>				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary The policy does not directly support any of the sustainability aims under this Objective.</p>				

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4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	++	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i>				
This policy for affordable housing will positively assist the housing element of this aim.				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i>				
It is unclear how this policy would affect this aim as this, but through increasing the availability of affordable housing, there is some scope to assist in reducing the isolation of deprived communities. The aim cannot be addressed through the provision of housing alone, and achievement will only be possible in conjunction with policies and briefs that support the specific causes of deprivation in each area.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
The policy does not directly support the achievement of these aims.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M
Promote green sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees)	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not support the achievement of any of the aims under this Objective. There is scope to improve the performance of this policy through the inclusion of detailed policies requiring certain standards in terms of energy efficiency, landscaping and accessibility. This is in part supported by CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities. This inclusion of "sustainability" in the policy may also assist its performance.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. It should be noted that waste issues are addressed at a regional level and through CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	L

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Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	?	?	?	L
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
This policy requires the provision of affordable housing of an appropriate mix, size and type. This has potential to result in high density developments, if appropriate. However, the policy does not directly support the promotion of good quality high density developments.				
The Policy does not directly support the achievement of the remaining aims under the objective.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	H
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	H
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	H
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	H
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
The provision of affordable housing in new developments located across the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the requirement for ensuring development meets the needs of current and future users.				
This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.				
This policy does not support the achievement of the remaining sustainability aims.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	H
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of the sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	H
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	L

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Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. It should be noted that the location of affordable housing in regard to a range of transport modes is likely to be a key issue for residents that take up the affordable housing. Detailed policies in support of this policy and CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities could be used to help achieve the transport and accessibility aims under this objective.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	H
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims. .				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	H
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	H
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	H
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy does not support the achievement of this sustainability objective and its associated aims.				

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

CSP6: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK PLANNING OBLIGATIONS WHERE APPROPRIATE TO SECURE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPROPRIATE TO THE SCALE, TYPE AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THESE OBLIGATIONS MAY INCLUDE THE PROVISION OR IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

- AFFORDABLE HOUSING;
- EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES;
- TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES FOR PEDESTRIANS, CYCLISTS, PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC;
- PUBLIC OPEN SPACE, LEISURE, SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES;
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT SUCH AS NATURE CONSERVATION, PUBLIC ART, TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION, POLLUTION MANAGEMENT OR HISTORIC RENOVATION;
- RECYCLING AND WASTE FACILITIES; AND
- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND COMPLEMENTARY FACILITIES INCLUDING TRAINING.

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	+	++	++	L
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	+	+	+	M
Provide affordable housing	+	++	++	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i> It is expected that the range of dwelling types and tenure would depend on the types of developments that are likely to come forward through the planning system. However, through this policy the council is able to influence the delivery of affordable housing.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> This policy is not likely to influence the location of new development. It is expected, however that through this policy, new developments will bring delivery of new local facilities or the improvement of existing facilities, particularly sports and recreational facilities.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i> It is assumed that where appropriate, the Council will expect developers to provide affordable housing where residential development is taking place.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> This policy has limited influence on the location of new development				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	++	++	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	++	++	H
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	+	+	+	M

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Commentary
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan
 It is likely that facilities will be used by those in neighbouring authorities in proximity to settlements in which facilities are provided. The policy is likely to bring about the delivery of a range of local facilities with new developments. However, it should be noted that this is dependent on new development and those settlements in which development is limited may still experience a lack of local facilities. Benefits will be realised mainly in those settlements located in the south east and St Athan, although other settlements can benefit (to a lesser extent) through development on windfall sites.

Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users
 This policy will ensure that local facilities are provided or enhanced to accommodate any new populations.

Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible
 The achievement of this aim is dependent upon the location of development and therefore this policy has no bearing on the achievement of the aim.

Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities
 This policy is likely to ensure that existing facilities are maintained and enhanced.

3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	+	+	+	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	+	+	+	M

Commentary
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community
 Building regulations and planning policy would be expected to ensure that any new build easily accessible to all including the less mobile. This policy however, does not have direct influence on the achievement of this aim.

Improve public perception of access
 This policy's influence on the achievement of this aim is limited as this would be particularly dependent on the design and layout of new developments.

Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment
 The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.

Promote 'life-time' homes
 The policy can be further developed to ensure that new residential developments deliver a range of tenure and types of dwellings to include 'life-time' homes.

4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	H
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	

Commentary
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.
 Delivery of any of the contributions identified in the policy is expected to assist in achieving this aim.

Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.
 Deprivation is a key issue particularly in Barry and this policy seeks to address issues related to a number of multiple deprivation domains such as housing, access to facilities and environmental quality.

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5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	+	M
Provide community facilities	+	++	++	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime</i> The policy can assist in improving the quality of the built environment and green spaces therefore possibly reducing the fear of crime.				
<i>Provide community facilities</i> The policy will assist in the provision of local community facilities.				
<i>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)</i> This policy has limited influence on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</i> This policy may bring about improvement or provision of open spaces and is therefore likely to encourage community ownership of the environment.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+	+	+	H
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	L
Protect and promote carbon sinks	+	+	+	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	H
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> This policy is unlikely to directly lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Achieving this aim, is very much dependent on the type of new development and the location of this development. Provision of public transport infrastructure through this policy may assist in achieving this aim				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> Developers may be expected to ensure that buildings are energy efficient in conjunction with design requirements and Building Regulations.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> Renewable energy generation may be one of the contributions developers can be expected to make under this policy.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks</i> Provision and improvement of open spaces as well as environmental protection and enhancement by developers may encourage tree planting.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy does not specifically address locational issues, although floodplains would be protected through the policy's requirement to contribute to environmental protection and enhancement.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> This policy's influence on the achievement of this aim is limited. Developers may however, make some contribution to environmental protection and enhancement therefore assisting in achieving this aim.				

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7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> Design standards can be expected to promote the use of secondary resources although this policy cannot be expected to do so directly				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	H
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	H
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have significant bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	+	+	+	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	+	+	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.</i> Developer contribution can be expected through this policy in the achievement of this aim. However, the extent to which this can be achieved is possibly minimal.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</i> Developer contribution can be expected through this policy in the achievement of this aim. However, the extent to which this can be achieved is possibly minimal.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i> This policy seeks to protect and enhance the environment as well as community buildings through developer contribution. It is therefore likely to assist in achieving this aim.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i> Through protection of the environment on and off site, the policy would assist in ensuring the protection of cultural heritage and archaeology across the Vale.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i> The policy seeks to improve existing open space and protect environmental assets. The policy therefore supports this aim.				

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10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	+	+	+	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	+	+	+	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i> There is no direct relationship between this aim and the policy.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i> The policy will encourage the provision of community facilities and spaces by developers therefore assisting in promoting community pride.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i> This policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i> Through the provision of public transport infrastructure by developers, provisions can also be expected to be made for pedestrians and cyclists.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces.</i> Developer contribution to the provision of green spaces will assist in achieving this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i> The achievement of this aim is dependent on the design of new developments which this policy will not directly influence.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i> Developers can be expected to contribute to the protection of cultural heritage and historic environments particularly where developments directly affect historic buildings and conservation areas.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The policy supports this aim as it seeks contributions from developers in the provision of community facilities.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	H
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	+	+	+	M

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> The policy does not have any influence on the location of new development.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> The extent to which this policy can influence the achievement of this aim is limited.				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways)</i> This policy will directly influence the provision of transport infrastructure where new development occurs.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is not direct relationship between this aim and the policy.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	L
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</i> Some contribution can be expected from developers through this policy. However, this would be limited to those centres in which development occurs. Considering that most development is likely to be residential, there are limitations to the level of contribution that can be made.				
<i>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres</i> The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Avoid out-of-town retail development</i> The policy does not influence the location of development and therefore does not relate to this aim.				
<i>Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes</i> The policy requires that developers contribute to the provision of open spaces, recreational facilities and community facilities therefore contributing to the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				

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15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	H
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
Overall this policy does not have a bearing on the achievement of the aims under this objective.				

CSP7: RETAILING				
The vitality, viability and attractiveness of the Vale's town, district and village retail centres will be protected and enhanced, ensuring that new retail development proposals are of an appropriate scale and type consistent with the role, character and function of each centre.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between this policy and all the aims under this objective.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
Generally the lack of local facilities (including retailing) is an issue in the Vale of Glamorgan particularly in the more rural parts. Although this policy relates to the development of retail facilities, it is relevant only where proposals for development have been made and does not determine levels of provision and the type of retail provided.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
Generally there is an opportunity to ensure that all new retail development is appropriately developed to be easily accessible by all. Building Regulations and design standards would assist in the achievement of this aim. However, there is no direct relationship with the aims under this objective.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M

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Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between this policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	H
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	+	+	+	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
Community spirit is linked to the vitality and viability of retail centres within settlements. Ensuring that the role, character and function as well as vitality and attractiveness of each centre are protected and enhanced would in turn maintain community spirit by encouraging local distinctiveness. The policy, however does not have a significant bearing on all the aims under this objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	H
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There no direct relationship between this policy and aims under this objective.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	?	?	?	L
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i>				
There is an opportunity to promote the conversion of existing buildings, particularly within centres that have vacant units e.g. Barry				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	?	?	?	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M

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Commentary
Retain reeefield land
 Although the policy does not have locational implications, it is assumed that as it relates to retail development within built up centres, it does not encourage development outside of these centres.

Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use
 In those centres where there are vacant retail units, this policy supports the conversion of existing buildings although it does not directly influence the location of any new retail development.

Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context
 There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value
 The policy does not have locational implications for retail development.

9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	++	++	H
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H

Commentary
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.
 The policy has not direct bearing on this aim.

Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.
 The policy has not direct bearing on this aim

Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.
 The attractiveness of retail centres is particularly dependent upon the quality of the built environment. The policy seeks to ensure that attractiveness is protected and enhanced through retail development that is consistent with the character of each centre. Reference to the conversion of existing buildings would further ensure that new developments do not alter the character of retail centres and that historic buildings are maintained and enhanced.

Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.
 Through this policy, protection of cultural heritage may be ensured through the protection of historic buildings.

Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.
 There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.

10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	?	?	?	L
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	?	?	?	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i> There is no clear, direct link between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i> The attractiveness of local centres is closely linked to a sense of community pride. This policy therefore assists in achieving this aim though the protection of the character of retail centres.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i> Although the policy is expected to influence the scale and type of retail development, it would not directly influence the design of new developments. To ensure that the character of retail centres is maintained and enhanced, reference to the design of new retail developments may assist.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i> The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces.</i> It is uncertain whether the policy is likely to have any bearing on the provision of green space in and around retail centres. There is no design element within the policy and, furthermore, the provision of green space is dependent on the scale of development.				
<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i> Again this aim is dependent on the scale of proposed development, relating to the design and layout of the development.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	+	+	+	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i> In seeking to protect the character of retail centres through this policy, it is expected that cultural heritage (particularly historic buildings) in retail centres will be protected and enhanced.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The achievement of this policy is particularly dependent upon the function of retail centres in which development occurs as well as the scale of this development.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	M
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct link between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	H

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Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	?	?	?	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</i>				
The policy does not have a locational element to it and relates to retail development in existing centres. Furthermore, the policy has no influence on the provision of public transport infrastructure for example.				
<i>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres</i>				
The provision of a wide range of uses within town centres ensures that the vitality and attractiveness of the centres are maintained. However, the range of uses is also dependent on the role and function of the town centre. Some uses may not be appropriate in some centres. The policy would ensure that this is taken into consideration as it requires that development is consistent with the role and function of retail centres. It is necessary to expand the policy to include additional ways in which the Council would seek to protect and enhance the vitality, viability and attractiveness of retail centres .				
<i>Avoid out-of-town retail development</i>				
The policy refers to development occurring within existing retail centres and therefore does not promote out-of-town retail development. However the policy does not directly influence the location of retail development.				
<i>Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes</i>				
The policy seeks to protect the attractiveness of retail centres and therefore would assist the achievement of this aim. It may be useful to expand the policy to include additional ways in which the Council would seek to protect and enhance the vitality, viability and attractiveness of retail centres				
<i>Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres</i>				
As stated in the policy, retail development needs to be consistent with the role and function of retail centres. The achievement of this aim, therefore, is dependent on these two factors.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	?	?	?	L
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	+	+	+	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	?	?	?	L

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary

Promote local economic growth through tourism

Although the policy does not directly relate to tourism, maintaining and enhancing the attractiveness and character of retail centres would attract tourists to these centres.

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes

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

Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets

Although the policy would lead to the protection of built assets, it does not have any bearing on tourism management.

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

The policy seeks to protect the function of retail centres and therefore those considered to play a significant role in tourism would be protected and enhanced.

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

Again this would be dependent on the role and function of retail centres.

CSP8: EMPLOYMENT

The employment needs of the Vale of Glamorgan shall be met through the provision of an additional 10 ha of strategic employment land at Barry and through:

- The enhancement and improvement of existing employment sites;
- The safeguarding of existing employment sites from non- employment uses, and
- Favouring farm diversification, and sustainable rural and coastal tourism initiatives

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	?	?	?	L
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	?	?	?	L
Provide affordable housing	?	?	?	L
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	?	?	?	L
Commentary	There may be potential conflict between the policy and the aims under this SA objective. There is a preference to develop on previously developed land, the availability of which, in some locations e.g. Barry, is limited. Where this is the case high density mixed use developments would need to be encouraged. However where affordable housing and employment are provided there would be overall benefits. Overall the effects of this policy are dependent upon siting of employment and housing.			
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	+	+	+	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
Through the provision of employment, existing facilities are maintained and enhanced while new ones can be provided. The policy therefore supports this aim. The policy has no direct influence on the provision of local facilities.				
<i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users</i>				
Through the provision of employment, existing facilities are maintained and enhanced while new ones can be provided. The policy therefore supports this aim. The policy has no direct influence on the provision of local facilities. The policy has no direct bearing on the other two aims under this SA objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy has no direct influence in the improvement of access in the built environment. Building regulations and design standards would ensure that new development for employment purposes is easily accessible to all.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	++	++	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	?	?	?	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i>				
The policy will assist the achievement of this aim through the provision of employment opportunities, thereby increasing income levels over time as employment sites are developed. Unemployment is a key issue in isolated locations in the Vale of Glamorgan where an additional 10ha is to be provided.				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i>				
Depending on the location of employment sites, the policy may support this aim..				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	?	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	M
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	L
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M

APPENDIX 3: SA MATRICES OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES

Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i> Provision of employment opportunities within the Vale of Glamorgan would encourage people to work locally thereby reducing transport related carbon emissions.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i> The policy has no direct influence on the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i> There is no direct link between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks</i> The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i> The policy does not specifically refer to the location of employment in flood plains and therefore has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i> The policy has no bearing on the achievement of this aim.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not have direct bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	?	?	?	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	?	?	?	L
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Retain greenfield land</i> A number of existing site allocations for employment are located on previously developed land. However, preference would need to be given to previously development land in the siting of any new sites in Barry and other locations.				
<i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> Again, preference would need to be given to previously developed land in the siting of new employment land. It may be necessary to set this out in the policy.				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i> Preference for mixed-use development may assist in delivering high density developments and would also overall sustainability benefits.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i> It may be necessary to highlight that appropriate farm diversification would be favoured as, in some cases, diversification may conflict with this aim e.g. converting to go-karting or rallying may conflict with agricultural uses and tranquillity (that contributes to landscape value).				

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9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	?	?	?	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	?	?	?	L
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	L
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil, water resources.</i> The effects of the provision of employment opportunity on natural assets are dependent on the location and siting of employment land. Sensitive siting would be necessary to ensure that natural assets are protected. Where new development is being undertaken any potential impacts on the natural environment should be addressed through environmental impact assessment or through planning conditions.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</i> The effects of the provision of employment opportunities on water resources are dependent on the siting and type of employment. Where new development will be undertaken any potential impacts on the natural environment should be addressed through environmental impact assessment or through planning conditions. Other policies in the Plan including CSP 1 (Sustainable Development) and, indirectly, CSP 9 (Built and Natural Environment) address the need to protect and improve water resources.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i> Where employment land is to be sited in built up areas, it is essential that development is sensitive to the character of the built environment.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i> Any impacts on cultural heritage and archaeology should be addressed through environmental impact assessment where new development is proposed or other policy particularly CSP9.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	?	?	?	L
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
The effects of this policy in relation to the aims under this SA objective are dependent upon the scale, design and, to some extent, location of any new development for employment purposes. Where large-scale developments are proposed, these would need to be accessible by a variety of modes of transport, providing facilities for those cycling to the development. Provision of green space and high quality environment also needs to be encouraged in large-scale developments. The policy could make reference to the need for developments on employment sites to be of high quality in terms of design, accessibility and amenity.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	?	?	?	L
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M

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<p>Commentary <i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i> Development for employment purposes needs to be sensitive to historic environments particularly in Conservation Areas.</p> <p><i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i> The policy does not have a direct bearing on the aim.</p>				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	?	?	?	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	M
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> The accessibility of employment land is dependent on location. Travel to new developments would be governed by CSP 5 and CSP 10</p> <p><i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> Although the policy does not discourage the development of technologies to reduce the need to travel to work, it does not promote it. As well as providing employment opportunities within the Vale of Glamorgan in order to reduce the number of trips made to work, reference needs to be made to role of homeworking in doing so.</p> <p><i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.</p> <p><i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> There is no direct link between the policy and this aim.</p>				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	++	++	++	H
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	+	+	+	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	++	++	H

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Commentary				
<i>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</i>				
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.				
<i>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</i>				
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.				
<i>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</i>				
The policy makes no reference to the enhancement of skills of the population and therefore has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i>				
Farm diversification is a key objective of this policy.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
The policy does not have a bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	++	++	++	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	?	?	?	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	+	+	+	M

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<p>Commentary <i>Promote local economic growth through tourism</i> By favouring sustainable rural and coastal tourism initiatives, the Council will promote local economic growth particularly in rural locations.</p> <p><i>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.</p> <p><i>Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets</i> The policy promotes sustainable tourism initiatives and therefore, would assist the achievement of this aim.</p> <p><i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i> Farm diversification may assist in the achievement of this aim and also coastal tourism (e.g. water based activities).</p>
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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:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard existing reserves from development that would prejudice their future extraction, and • Favour proposals which promote the sustainable use of minerals including the use of secondary sources 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M
Commentary There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	H
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H

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Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on any of the aims under this SA objective.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the reduction of the causes of deprivation.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy has no bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	?	?	?	L
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	?	?	?	L
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i>				
The transportation of extracted minerals has implications for the emission of greenhouse gases. Mineral extraction also generates dust. Efforts would need to be made to minimise these effects. Consideration can be given to the location of processing plants in proximity to existing reserves.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
The extraction of minerals is highly energy consuming and therefore emphasis need to be given to promoting the use of secondary materials, including the sustainable use of minerals. The policy has no bearing on all other remaining aims.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	++	++	H
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	+	+	+	M
Avoid landfill of waste	+	++	++	M

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Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/reuse materials)</i>				
The policy indicates the Council will favour those proposals promoting the use of secondary resources and thereby supports this aim, increasingly so throughout the plan period as applications are submitted.				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i>				
The policy is likely to promote the use of recycling facilities.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i>				
By encouraging the sustainable use of minerals including the use of secondary sources, the policy will lead to a reduction the levels of land filled construction waste.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	?	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	H
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, the best and most versatile quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Retain greenfield land</i>				
The policy does not directly influence this aim.				
<i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i>				
There is an opportunity to develop land used for mineral extraction once it has become disused in the long term.				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i>				
All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be subject to EIA at project level.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil	-	-	-	H
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	L
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H

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Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.</i>				
Mineral extraction can have significant adverse effects on the natural environment and it is essential that effects on biodiversity, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil and water resources are taken into consideration and mitigated at site level. Although other policies (e.g. CSP1 and CSP9) seek to ensure that the natural environment is protected, it may be necessary to emphasise this in CSP8.				
<i>Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.</i>				
The policy has no direct bearing on this aim.				
<i>Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.</i>				
All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be subject to EIA at project level.				
<i>Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
Mineral extraction can be detrimental to buried archaeology. Consideration would need to be given to the potential presence of archaeology at site level. This should be addressed through environmental impact assessment.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	H
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	+	+	+	M
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i>				
The policy supports the promotion of sustainable design and construction solutions through favouring proposals which promote the sustainable use of minerals including the use of secondary materials. The policy does not have a bearing on the achievement of all other aims under this objective.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	?	?	?	L
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i>				
Any potential impacts of mineral extraction on the cultural heritage and historic environments should be addressed through EIA and other policies such as CSP9 Built and Natural Environment and CSP1 Sustainable Development				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	?	?	?	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	?	?	?	L

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Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> All reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and therefore no new infrastructure will be required.</p> <p><i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> The policy does not have direct bearing on this aim.</p> <p><i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> As above, wherever possible, a range of transport modes need to be explored for the movement of people and minerals to and from sites.</p> <p><i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> Although the policy does not directly influence this aim, where infrastructure is provided in relation to a particular site, it may be available for use by the whole community.</p>				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	H
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</i> Mineral extraction offers employment opportunities and therefore safeguarding reserves, safeguards potential employment opportunities.</p> <p><i>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</i> The policy has no bearing on the aim.</p> <p><i>Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes</i> The location of mineral reserves is determined by the geology of the Vale of Glamorgan, however those reserves that are easily accessible can be prioritised for extraction. Furthermore all reserves that will be safeguarded by this policy are extensions of existing quarries and will be using existing workforce.</p> <p><i>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</i> The policy has no direct bearing on the achievement of this aim.</p> <p><i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.</p>				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H

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Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this SA objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Promote local economic growth through tourism</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes</i>				
The policy has not bearing on this aim.				
<i>Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim..				
<i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i>				
The policy does not refer to the closure of sites and therefore does not directly influence this aim.				

CSP10: BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built environment assets will be protected and enhanced through:

- The promotion of high quality design that reinforces the local character of settlements, enhances landscape settings, and respects the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings or Conservation Areas,
- Favouring opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites of national and local nature conservation interest

Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	M
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	M
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	M
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure</i> Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development it does not directly support the provision of a mix of dwelling types and tenure. This aim is supported by CSP3.				
<i>Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Provide affordable housing</i> Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development, it does not directly support the provision of affordable housing.				
<i>Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations</i> The policy does not specifically refer to a preference for development on previously developed land but supports CSP1: Sustainable Development and CSP3: Housing Need that do.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	++	M
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community</i> This policy has no direct bearing on access within the Vale of Glamorgan.				
<i>Improve public perception of access</i> The policy does not directly influence the public's perception of access.				
<i>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</i> A built environment of high quality attracts visitors, both from local residents and those from the surrounding area. Promoting high quality design in the built environment therefore assists the achievement of this aim.				
<i>Promote 'life-time' homes</i> Although the policy would promote high quality design in new housing development it does not directly promote the development of life-time homes.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	+	+	+	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	L

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Commentary				
<i>Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.</i>				
The policy promotes high quality design that will improve the quality of the built environment thereby reducing deprivation in terms of the environmental quality and access domains of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. However, this level of improvement will depend upon where new development takes place. The policy supports this aim in conjunction with CSP1: Sustainable Development and CSP5: Integrated Sustainable Communities.				
<i>Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.</i>				
The policy supports this aim if development takes place within deprived communities. Deprived communities would be less isolated where access within the built environment is improved through high quality design. Furthermore the policy can promote inclusion through the promotion of "community pride" by improving local areas.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	+	+	++	H
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and promote public art)	+	++	++	H
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	+	+	++	H
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime</i>				
Improved quality in the built environment reduces the fear of crime. The policy therefore supports this aim.				
<i>Provide community facilities</i>				
The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)</i>				
The policy promotes design that reinforces the local character of settlements thereby encouraging, promoting and maintaining local distinctiveness.				
<i>Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)</i>				
Enhancing landscape settings through the provision of public open spaces encourages community ownership of the built environment. This is particularly the case where these spaces are easily accessible. Emphasis on accessibility of the built and natural environments may be necessary within the policy.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	H
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
Protection of the natural environment through the creation, conservation and restoration of designated sites will assist in protecting biodiversity from the effects of climate change. There is no direct relationship between the policy and the other aims under this SA objective. These aims are supported by CSP2: Climate Change.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	M

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Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> The policy would encourage the reuse of existing buildings in an effort to maintain and reinforce local character.</p> <p><i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The policy does not directly influence this aim.</p> <p><i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.</p>				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	?	?	?	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	++	++	++	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	++	++	++	H
<p>Commentary <i>Retain greenfield land</i> The protection of the natural environment and creation of designated sites will assist in efforts to retain undeveloped land.</p> <p><i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> The policy does not specifically refer to the reuse of previously developed land although it is addressed through CSP1. However, this can be an integral element to reinforcing local character</p> <p><i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i> In promoting high quality design the policy supports this aim.</p> <p><i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i> The policy protects the natural environment through creation, protection and enhancement of designated sites and therefore protects the countryside from inappropriate development.</p>				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	+	+	+	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	+	+	+	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	+	++	++	H
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	+	+	+	H
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	-	-	-	M

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Commentary

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

The policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment through favouring opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites. However, there is also a need to protect and enhance the natural environment outside of designated sites. Although CSP1: Sustainable Development makes reference to the protection of the natural environment, there is a need to specify the elements of the natural environment that are to be protected.

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

The policy favours opportunities for the creation, conservation or restoration of designated sites of national and local nature conservation interest and is expected that the quality of water resources would be protected as a result. However, this would be limited to some extent to designated water bodies.

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

The policy supports this aim as it seeks to protect and enhance the built environment respecting the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings and Conservation Areas.

Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.

The policy seeks to protect the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings and Conservation Areas. However, no specific reference is made to the protections of archaeology and other cultural assets outside of built up areas.

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

Although it would be expected that improved quality of the built environment would ensure improved accessibility, the policy does not specifically refer to accessibility in the built and natural environment.

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

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

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
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.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
The enhancement of landscape settings and high quality design within the built environment promotes a sense of community pride.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.</i>				
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.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i>				
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.				
<i>Provide adequate green spaces.</i>				
By promoting high quality design that enhances landscape settings, the policy supports this aim.				
<i>Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i>				
Again no specific reference is made in the policy to ease of access to and movement within the built environment.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	++	++	++	H
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	H
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i>				
The policy promotes high quality design that respects the cultural and historic qualities of individual buildings or Conservation Areas and therefore supports this aim.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
High quality design in the built environment would be expected to provide high quality public space which can be used for public art and exhibitions.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	H
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 rights of way)	?	?	?	L

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i> The policy does not influence the location of development and therefore has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i> Although not specifically, the policy may assist this aim though ensuring that the design of new housing takes homeworking into consideration and makes provision for this where possible.				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> The policy has no bearing on this aim.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> The influence of this policy on this aim is limited although there is an opportunity to ensure ease of access to and within the built by all users.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	?	?	?	L
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	+	+	+	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	+	+	+	M

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Commentary

Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport

It is considered that high quality design in the built environment need to take into consideration accessibility by all users. The policy does not specify this; specific reference to ease of access would be necessary.

Ensure a range of uses within retail centres

The policy does not influence uses within built environments, although it seeks to promote design that reinforces local character.

Avoid out-of-town retail development

The policy does not influence the location of development.

Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes

In promoting high quality design that enhances landscape settings, the policy would assist in efforts to enhance the public realm in the built environment.

Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres

Evening economy in town centres is dependent on the uses and the environments within them. High quality design would encourage the public to use centres on the evenings where the facilities and relevant uses are provided.

15. To promote appropriate tourism.

Promote local economic growth through tourism	+	+	++	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	+	+	+	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	M
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M

Commentary

Promote local economic growth through tourism

Where the character, landscape settings and cultural/historic qualities of tourist centres are protected and enhanced, income from tourism would be retained and possibly enhanced.

Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes

The policy does not have direct influence on the provision of transport infrastructure although the promotion of ease of access within the built environment though high quality design, would assist this aim.

Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets

Although not relating to management of tourism, the policy supports this aim as it seeks to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.

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

The policy does not directly protect tourism destinations.

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

The policy does not directly enable specialist tourism. None of the other strategic policies promote specialist tourism specifically.

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CSP11: Transport				
Transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and the objectives of the South East Wales regional Transport Plan will be supported. Particular emphasis will be given to additional transport infrastructure improvements where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	H
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. These are addressed through CSP 3: Housing need, CSP4: affordable housing and CSP9: Built and Natural Environment.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	+	+	+	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	?	?	?	L
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	+	+	+	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
The provision of transportation forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of existing communities. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of meeting the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.				
<i>Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible</i>				
This policy will allow transport schemes that serve the social and economic needs of the Vale of Glamorgan and in particular where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist the sustainability aim of ensuring local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible. This is supported by CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
<i>Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users and Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities</i>				
It is unclear how this policy will affect the aims of providing appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users and preventing the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities. This will be determined at a more detailed policy and project level.				
It should be noted that South East Wales Regional Transport Plan objectives were not available at the time of review and this CSP will need to be assessed with regard to these.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	+	+	+	M
Improve public perception of access	+	+	0	M
Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	+	+	+	L
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community</i>				
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.				
<i>Improve public perception of access</i>				
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.				
<i>Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment</i>				
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.				
<i>Promote 'life-time' homes</i>				
The policy does not promote "life-time homes". This is addressed through CSP3: Housing need, CSP4: Affordable housing and CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access for all.	+	+	+	M
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	+	+	+	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to positively assist this sustainability objective and its associated aims. This is because it will permit transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. These schemes are therefore likely to include public transport schemes, which will promote accessibility to deprived areas and prevent isolation.				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	?	?	?	M
Provide community facilities	?	?	?	L
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce the fear of crime and Provide community facilities</i>				
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.				
<i>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)</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the remaining sustainability aims.				
It should be noted that the location of large infrastructure schemes could have major implications on community spirit that can only be determined at an individual project level.				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	+/-	++/--	++/--	M
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	+/-	++/--	++/--	M
Promote renewable energy generation	0	0	0	H
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	H
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M

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Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions) and Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
This policy will clearly have a significant effect on the sustainability aims of reducing air pollution and reducing energy consumption. However it is unclear what this effect will be as this will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage although it is felt projects are likely to have a positive effect on these sustainability aims.				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation, Protect and promote carbon sinks, Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains and Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aims of promoting renewable energy generation and avoiding development within flood plains unless mitigation can prevent harm, protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change and promoting green sinks to absorb carbon emissions (e.g. plant trees). It should be noted that climate change is addressed for new developments by CSP2: Climate change.				
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	0	0	0	H
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	0	0	0	H
Avoid landfill of waste	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability objective and its associated aims. These are addressed through CSP1: Sustainable development and CSP11: Strategic waste management facilities.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	0	0	0	L
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	L
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i>				
It is unclear what the effect of this policy will be on the sustainability aim of and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development, especially good quality agricultural land and areas of high landscape value. The effect of this policy on these sustainability aims will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Retain greenfield land, Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use and Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on these sustainability aims. This is addressed through CSP3: Housing need and CSP9: Built and natural environment.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	?	?	?	L
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	?	?	?	L
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	?	?	?	L
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	?	?	?	L
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	+	+	+	M

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Commentary				
<i>Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil; Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources; Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas and Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.</i>				
It is unclear what the effect of this policy will be on the achievement of these sustainability aims. The effect of this policy on these sustainability aims will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.</i>				
This policy will positively assist the sustainability aim of enhancing public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets. This is because it will permit transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking and therefore schemes are likely to enhance public access to the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				
Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	+	+	+	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	M
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	?	?	?	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	+	+	+	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	?	?	?	L
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	?	?	?	L
Commentary				
<i>Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.</i>				
The provision of transportation forms part of the requirement for meeting the needs of current and future users. This policy therefore positively assists the sustainability aim of ensuring development meets the needs of current and future users.				
<i>Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.</i>				
This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking and therefore schemes are likely to enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians. This policy will therefore positively assist the sustainability aim of enhancing access for cyclists and pedestrians.				
<i>Promote sustainable design and construction solutions, Provide adequate green spaces and Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.</i>				
It is unclear what this effect of this policy will be on these sustainability aims. The effect of this policy on these sustainability aims will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on this sustainability aim of promoting a sense of community pride. This is addressed through CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	?	?	?	L
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments</i>				
It is unclear what this effect of this policy will be on the sustainability aim of protecting and enhancing existing cultural heritage and historic environments. The effect of this policy on this sustainability aim will be determined at the more detailed policy and individual project stage.				
<i>Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan</i>				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aim of promoting new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan. This is addressed through CSP5: Integrated sustainable communities.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	L

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Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	M
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	+	+	+	L
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	++	++	?	H
Commentary				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i> This policy will positively assist this sustainability aim as it promotes transport infrastructure improvements where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes and Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. home working)</i> This policy is likely to have no effect on these sustainability aims.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i> This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist this sustainability aim. It is unclear what the effect of the policy would be in the long term however it is likely that the policy will positively effect this sustainability aim post the plan period.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	0	0	0	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
This policy is likely to have no effect on the sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability aims are addressed through CSP 7: Employment.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	+	+	+	M
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	M
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	M
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	M
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport</i> This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist this sustainability aim.				
<i>Ensure a range of uses within retail centres, Avoid out-of-town retail development, Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes and Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres</i> This policy is likely to have no effect on the remaining sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability aims are addressed through CSP6: Retail.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	M
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	+	+	+	M
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	M
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	0	0	0	L

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Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
<p>Commentary <i>Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes</i> This policy permits transport schemes that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Vale of Glamorgan particularly where they will improve accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. This policy will therefore positively assist the sustainability aim of enabling tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes as it will permit sustainable schemes that will beneficially improve accessibility for tourists within the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p><i>Promote local economic growth through tourism, Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets, Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential) and Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).</i> This policy is likely to have no effect on the remaining sustainability aims of this objective. These sustainability aims are partly addressed through CSP7: Employment.</p>				

CSP12: STRATEGIC WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES				
Proposals for the management and treatment of waste that accord with the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the Council's Local Waste Management Strategy will be favoured. The following locations have been identified as being suitable for regional waste management facilities:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic Trading Estate The operational Port of Barry Docks 				
Proposals for additional waste management facilities will be favoured where they are located either:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing waste sites; Existing B2 and B8 employment sites or buildings; Within operational mineral working sites; or In the case of green waste composting and management, on land within or adjacent to farm building complexes 				
Sustainability Objective / Aims	Assessment of Effects			Level of Certainty
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
1. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.				
Provide a mix of dwelling types and tenure	0	0	0	H
Build in sustainable locations, with good access to local facilities	0	0	0	H
Provide affordable housing	0	0	0	H
Preference for previously developed land in sustainable locations	0	0	0	H
Commentary There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
2. To maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities.				
Meet the needs of existing communities throughout the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Provide appropriate facilities within new developments to meet the needs of future users	0	0	0	M
Ensure local facilities are suitable for purpose and easily accessible	0	0	0	M
Prevent the loss of existing well-used and valued local facilities	0	0	0	M
Commentary There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
3. To maintain and improve access for all.				
Ensure the built and natural environment is easily accessible to all the Vale of Glamorgan's community	0	0	0	M
Improve public perception of access	0	0	0	H

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Benefit health and well being through social inclusion within the physical environment	0	0	0	H
Promote 'life-time' homes	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective				
4. Reduce the causes of deprivation.				
Promote improvements to: employment, income, health and well being, education, housing, environment and access, for all.	0	0	0	H
Prevent the isolation of deprived communities.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective				
5. To maintain, protect and enhance community spirit.				
Reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	M
Provide community facilities	0	0	0	M
Encourage local distinctiveness (e.g. development having regard to its context and public art)	0	0	0	M
Encourage community ownership of the environment (e.g. promote shared spaces, good design)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective				
6. To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change.				
Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)	0	0	0	H
Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)	0	0	0	M
Promote renewable energy generation	?	?	?	L
Protect and promote carbon sinks	0	0	0	M
Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains	0	0	0	M
Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Reduce air pollution (e.g. transport / industry emissions)</i>				
The policy supports the proposals of the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan that include the reduction of amount of waste going to landfill. As such it will help reduce the amount of landfill gas produced.				
<i>Reduce energy consumption (e.g. promote energy efficient building)</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim..				
<i>Promote renewable energy generation</i>				
There are opportunities to encourage the generation of energy from waste. The policy does not make direct reference to this potential, although if appropriate the policy needs to acknowledge this potential.				
<i>Protect and promote carbon sinks</i> There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Reduce flood risk to people, property and maintain the integrity of floodplains</i>				
The policy does not make reference to the location of waste facilities in flood plains.				
<i>Protect biodiversity, flora and fauna from the effects of climate change</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				

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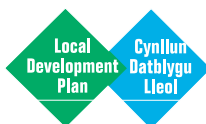
7. To minimise waste.				
Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)	+	+	+	M
Provide and promote recycling facilities.	+	+	++	M
Avoid landfill of waste	+	+	++	M
Commentary				
<i>Promote the use of secondary resources (e.g. convert existing buildings/ reuse materials)</i> The policy has some scope to promote the use of secondary resources through the reuse of existing sites and buildings.				
<i>Provide and promote recycling facilities.</i> The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan seeks to increase rates of recycling and therefore the waste management facilities referred to in the policy should include recycling facilities. As such the policy will support this aim.				
<i>Avoid landfill of waste</i> One of the objectives of the Regional Waste Strategy is to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. As such the policy supports this aim.				
8. To use land effectively and efficiently.				
Retain greenfield land	+	+	+	M
Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use	0	0	0	M
Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context	0	0	0	M
Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value	+/-	+/-	+/-	M
Commentary				
<i>Retain greenfield land</i> The policy seeks to favour the location of additional waste facilities on existing sites or land that is already developed. The policy therefore assists in retaining undeveloped land.				
<i>Bring previously developed land in sustainable locations back into use</i> The policy has no direct bearing on the aim.				
<i>Promote good quality high density developments where appropriate and having regard to the local context</i> There is no relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Protect the countryside from inappropriate development, especially the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of high landscape value</i> The policy supports the location of waste management facilities on land already developed and therefore protects the countryside. However, composting and management of green waste on farms may conflict with this aim.				
9. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment.				
Protect or enhance natural assets such as biodiversity, flora and fauna, wildlife habitats, landscape, soil.	0	0	0	M
Improve and protect the quality and quantity of inland and coastal water resources.	0	0	0	M
Protect or enhance the built environment including historic buildings and conservation areas.	0	0	0	M
Protect cultural heritage and archaeology.	0	0	0	M
Enhance public access to and appreciation of the Vale of Glamorgan's environmental assets.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
The policy does not have significant bearing on the aims under this SA objective.				
10. To provide a high quality environment within all new developments.				

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Ensure development meets the needs of current and future users.	0	0	0	M
Promote a sense of community pride (e.g. shared spaces, public art, local materials)	0	0	0	H
Promote sustainable design and construction solutions.	0	0	0	L
Enhance access for cyclists and pedestrians.	0	0	0	M
Provide adequate green spaces.	0	0	0	H
Provide adequate vehicular parking and manoeuvring space.	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aim under this SA objective.				
11. To protect, enhance and promote the quality and character of the Vale of Glamorgan's culture and heritage.				
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage and historic environments	0	0	0	M
Promote new opportunities for culture in the Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
12. To reduce the need to travel and enable the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes	0	0	0	L
Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)	0	0	0	H
Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means	0	0	0	L
Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Ensure new development is located in accessible locations from a range of travel modes</i>				
Although the policy favours the location of waste facilities on land already developed, it does not specifically reference the need for any new facilities to be easily accessible by a range of transport modes.				
<i>Promote technologies to reduce need to travel (e.g. homeworking)</i>				
The policy does not have significant bearing on the aim..				
<i>Enable the movement of people and freight by sustainable means</i>				
Although the policy favours the location of waste facilities on land already developed, it does not specifically reference the need for any new facilities to be easily accessible by a range of transport modes.				
<i>Provide effective transport infrastructure to meet the needs of the community (e.g. highways, cycleways, pedestrian provision, public rights of way)</i>				
This policy does not have significant bearing on this aim.				
13. To provide for a diverse range of local job opportunities.				
Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses	+	+	+	M
Support a culture of entrepreneurship	0	0	0	M
Encourage a range of employment sites in locations accessible by a range of transport modes	0	0	0	M
Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs	0	0	0	M
Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification	+	+	+	M

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Commentary				
<i>Protect existing and potential employment sites for employment uses</i>				
Waste facilities are considered B2 or B8 use classes and therefore by favouring their location on employment land, the policy supports this aim.				
<i>Support a culture of entrepreneurship</i>				
The policy has no significant bearing on the aim				
<i>Ensure employment sites are promoted in accessible locations</i>				
Although the policy favours the location of waste facilities on land already developed, it does not specifically reference the need for any new facilities to be easily accessible to by a range of transport modes.				
<i>Support the enhancement of skills to meet employment needs</i>				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and this aim.				
<i>Promote and enable sustainable rural diversification</i>				
Through reference to the development of green waste composting and management facilities on land in proximity to farm building complexes, the policy supports sustainable rural diversification.				
14. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale of Glamorgan's town, district and local centres.				
Ensure retail centres are accessible by a range of modes of transport	0	0	0	H
Ensure a range of uses within retail centres	0	0	0	H
Avoid out-of-town retail development	0	0	0	H
Enhance the public realm within existing centres and facilitate regeneration programmes	0	0	0	H
Promote the evening economy in the Vale of Glamorgan's town centres	0	0	0	H
Commentary				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and the aims under this SA objective.				
15. To promote appropriate tourism.				
Promote local economic growth through tourism	0	0	0	H
Enable tourism uses to be accessed by sustainable travel modes	0	0	0	H
Manage tourism to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built assets	0	0	0	H
Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)	?	?	?	L
Enable specialist tourism (e.g. sustainable, sports, cultural etc).	0	0	0	M
Commentary				
<i>Protect potential tourism destinations against inappropriate non-tourism development (e.g. proliferation of residential)</i>				
The policy does not make reference to potential conflicts of use between waste management facilities and other uses such as tourism. This is particularly relevant in rural areas as the location of green waste composting and management may not be appropriate as it may detract from tourism. This is dependent on tourism priorities which should be defined within a specific policy.				
There is no direct relationship between the policy and all the other aims under this SA objective.				



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

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