

Appendix I: Review of other plans and programmes

A: International Plans, Policies and Programmes

EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EEC]	
<p>The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p> <p>NOTE: case C-6/04: Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The case was ruled in favour of the Commission of European Communities, and therefore it is likely that the application of the Habitats Directive in assessing plans will be necessary.</p>	<p>Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SA objectives and defining options. Particular regard should be taken to designated habitats and linear habitat structures. Requires compensatory measures for negative conservation impacts if development has to proceed on grounds of human health and safety. This should be reflected in the mitigation strategies for all plans and the potential for more strategic mitigation between the plans should be considered. Mitigation should be pro-active through site selection, alternatives and timing.</p>
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)	
<p>This paper describes what has been achieved so far both at the Union and the Member State levels and what should be done in the near future.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include: ▪ Revitalising the railways ▪ Improving quality in the road transport sector ▪ Striking a balance between growth in air ▪ Transport and the environment ▪ Turning intermodality into reality ▪ Improving road safety ▪ Adopting a policy on effective charging for ▪ Transport 	<p>RCT should consider how the LDP can address these issues. The SA should develop environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognising the rights and obligations of users ▪ Developing high-quality urban transport ▪ Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system 	
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change	
<p>Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990).</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.</p>	<p>Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development which is energy efficient and reduces reliance on private cars and reduces kilometres travelled. The proximity principle needs to be built into site selection. The LDP should place primacy on reducing the need to travel and developing alternative means of travel. The impact of likely climate change on all types of infrastructure (i.e. impact on future drainage requirements) should also be considered.</p>
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979	
<p>The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the effects of the Plan on European protected bird species as part of the scoping process if the relevant data is available. Regard should be had to avoiding/compensating for habitat loss from new and existing operations, and other factors such as interruption to migratory routes.</p>
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992	
<p>This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the</p>	<p>SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives.</p>

conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on 'islands' of protected species. The plans should be consistent with the objectives of national conservation strategies and their local implementation mechanisms - e.g. Action for Nature 2000- the RCT Biodiversity Action Plan.
Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)	
<p>The Water Framework Directive has the following key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater ▪ Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline ▪ Water management based on river basins ▪ "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards ▪ Getting the prices right ▪ Getting the citizen involved more closely ▪ Streamlining legislation 	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.	<p>Surface water run off from paved surfaces and built up areas can cumulatively pollute watercourses. Watercourses polluted by industrial and mining history of area. SA should include objectives on water quality/quantity. Policies to protect water resources should be developed.</p> <p>Groundwater may have been affected by deep mining. SA should consider the capacity of groundwater areas to support new development without harming connected ecological systems</p>
Directive 1966/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management	
<p>This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants. the Daughter Directives of 1999-2002 for specific compounds (SO₂ NO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ and lead (1999/30/EC), CO and benzene (2000/69/EC) and ozone (2002/3/EC) represent a new way of dealing with and controlling the air quality problems in Europe. The directives prescribe how they should be assessed in a way that covers the entire EU territory, in terms that are sometimes general and sometimes specific, how the assessment should be reported to the Commission as well as to the public and when reduction plans should be developed to reduce the pollutant concentrations where they are too high.</p> <p>The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	The location of new developments should take into account any emissions caused by transportation. SA should include

	objectives for air quality. The LDP should place primacy on reducing the need to travel and developing alternative means of travel. Consideration of how site management can positively contribute to air quality should be included.
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002	
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.	The Plan should support the sustainability aims of Agenda 21 at the local level. The Plan will need to reflect the principles of sustainable development within its objectives.
European Spatial Development Perspective 1999	
By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union. The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion; ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU. A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.	The Plan could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon landscape, townscape, historic structures and features. The SA should include objectives related to protecting historic heritage and reducing CO ₂ emissions. The contribution to the form and function of the rural and urban areas of the county should be viewed positively and the plan's objectives should reflect this.
Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)	
The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.	

<p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals, ▪ Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, ▪ Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. 	<p>RCT should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing. This will feed into SA objectives for noise, air, landscape, and biodiversity.</p>
<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</p>	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change ▪ Nature and Biodiversity ▪ Environment and Health and Quality of Life ▪ Natural Resources and Waste 	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality ▪ Soil Protection ▪ Sustainable use of Pesticides ▪ Marine Environment ▪ Waste Prevention and Recycling ▪ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources ▪ Urban Environment 	<p>In developing policies the plan makers need to be aware of these strategies and consider how their plan can influence positively issues such as air quality, the urban environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling.</p>
<p>Århus Convention</p>	
<p>The Århus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also 	

<p>on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment ▪ The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. 	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public access to environmental information ▪ Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision ▪ Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters 	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>Public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process must be introduced in the procedures for the drawing up of the Plan in respects of matters covered by the legislation and Directives mentioned. The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Environmental Report.</p>
<p>Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	
<p>The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>Every four years member states shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; ▪ Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; ▪ Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. 	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>SA should include objectives on water quality.</p>
<p>Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)</p>	
<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste going to landfill, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfill of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>The LDP should take into account the reduction targets, in</p>

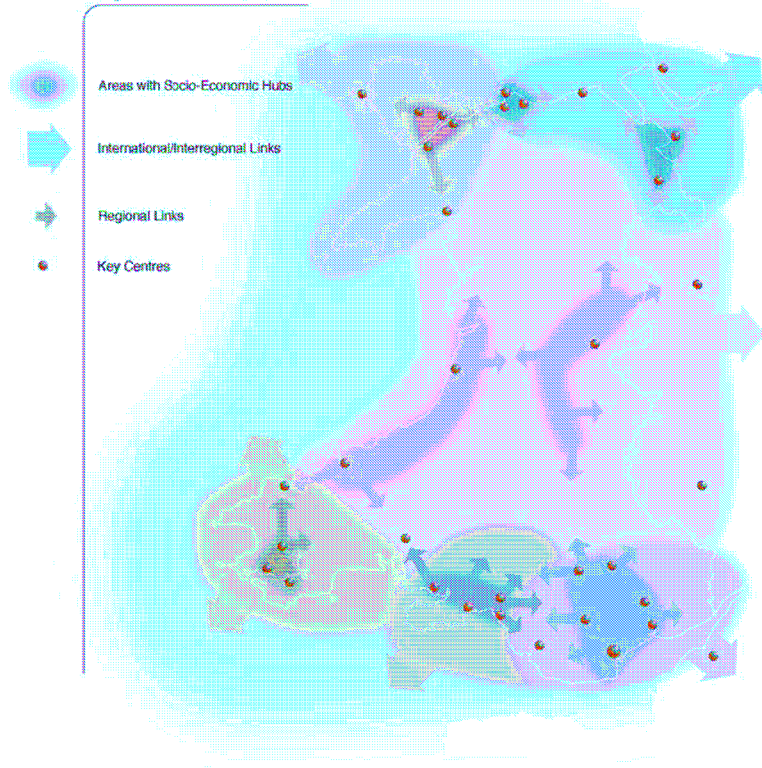
in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016.	particular when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). The SA should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill.
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B: National Plans, Policies and Programmes

Planning Policy Wales (2002)	
Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government (the Assembly Government). It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes. Procedural advice is given in National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Office circulars. PPW, the TANs and circulars together comprise national planning policy which should be taken into account by local planning authorities in Wales in the preparation of unitary development plans (UDPs).	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Key issues at European and international levels and for Wales are climate protection and preparing for the effects of climate change. It is essential to continue to promote actions which do not exacerbate climate change, but it is too late to prevent some changes from occurring. Although it is not certain how much the climate will change, the UK Climate Impacts Programme predicts that the climate of Wales will become warmer and wetter, with more precipitation in winter and less in summer. Predictions indicate that sea levels will rise and that there will be higher wind speeds, with more frequent and more violent storms and more very severe gales.</p> <p>Planning policies and proposals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote resource-efficient settlement patterns that minimise land-take (and especially extensions to the area of impermeable surfaces) and urban sprawl, especially through preference for the re-use of suitable previously developed land and buildings, wherever possible avoiding development on greenfield sites ▪ Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car ▪ Contribute to climate protection by encouraging land uses that result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular energy-efficient development, and promoting the use of energy from renewable sources ▪ Minimise the risks posed by, or to, development on, or adjacent to, unstable or contaminated land and land liable to flooding. This includes managing and seeking to mitigate the effects of climate change ▪ Play an appropriate role in securing the provision of infrastructure (including water supplies, sewerage and associated waste water treatment facilities, waste management facilities, energy supplies and distribution networks) – the basis for sustainable communities - and telecommunications infrastructure, while ensuring proper assessment of their sustainability impacts ▪ Contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment, so as to improve the quality of 	<p>Planning also has a direct role to play in relation to the effects of climate change, especially to avoid mis-matches between likely future effects – especially severe winter storms, subsidence resulting from the ground drying out in summer, flooding and, in the longer term, possible sea level rise - and the location and design of buildings. Both planning and the building industry must take account of the weather conditions that may prevail during the life of a development. Since warmer, drier summers will lead to increased pressure on water supplies, the planning of new development should be linked to the availability of water resources and environmentally-sound ways of managing demand. Planning of developments in flood prone coastal areas and flood plains should take account of the likely frequency and severity of floods expected during the life of buildings.</p>

<p>life, and protect local and global ecosystems. In particular, planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment. The conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and of the countryside and undeveloped coast; the conservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes; the conservation of the best and most versatile agricultural land; and enhancement of the urban environment all need to be promoted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to ensure the conservation of the historic environment and cultural heritage, acknowledging and fostering local diversity ▪ Minimise the use of non-renewable resources, and, where it is judged necessary to use them, maximise efficiencies in their use. The use of renewable resources and of sustainably-produced materials from local sources should be encouraged ▪ Encourage opportunities to reduce waste and all forms of pollution and promote good environmental management and best environmental practice ▪ Ensure that all local communities – both urban and rural – have sufficient good quality housing for their needs, including affordable housing for local needs and for special needs where appropriate, in safe neighbourhoods ▪ Promote access to employment, shopping, education, health, community, leisure and sports facilities and open and green space, maximising opportunities for community development and social welfare ▪ Foster improvements to transport facilities and services which maintain or improve accessibility to services and facilities, secure employment, economic and environmental objectives, and improve safety and amenity. In general, developments likely to support the achievement of an integrated transport system should be encouraged ▪ Foster social inclusion by ensuring that full advantage is taken of the opportunities to secure a more accessible environment for everyone which the development of land and buildings provides. This includes helping to ensure that development is accessible by means other than the private car ▪ Promote quality, lasting, environmentally-sound and flexible employment opportunities ▪ Support initiative and innovation and avoid placing unnecessary burdens on enterprises (especially small and medium sized firms) so as to enhance the economic success of both urban and rural areas, helping businesses to maximise their competitiveness ▪ Respect and encourage diversity in the local ▪ Promote a greener economy and social enterprises ▪ Contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people’s health and well-being as a core component of sustainable development. Consideration of the possible impacts of developments – positive and/or negative – on people’s health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account 	
<p>People, Places and Futures- The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) <i>“We will sustain our communities by tackling the challenges presented by population and economic change; we will grow in ways which will increase our competitiveness</i>”</p>	

while spreading prosperity to less well-off areas and reducing negative environmental impacts; we will enhance our natural and built environment for its own sake and for what it contributes to our well-being; and we will sustain our distinctive identity.”

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Spatial Vision</p>  <p>SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address health inequalities by: helping people to look after their health through healthier lifestyles; ensuring good access to all local services and; tackling other socio-economic determinants of health, addressing the barriers to enable people to make healthy life choices. Concerted efforts are in particular needed in the most deprived communities ▪ Ensure all areas have access to high quality schools. 	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>The LDP should take into account the spatial development aims of the national plan when devising policies. Both the SA and the LDP should consider the objectives outlined to ensure compatibility.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain balanced communities by ensuring access to affordable housing, to buy or rent, in locations which are convenient for local work and services and by ensuring a range of housing types are available in high quality environments ▪ Ensure that we provide high quality services as accessibly as possible by reflecting changing demographic structure and distribution, providing community services in the main local settlements and specialist services in the area centres. ▪ Support local community voluntary action and volunteering, fostering social capital and seeking to improve people's personal aspirations and expectations. ▪ Address poor environmental quality which often affects economically and socially disadvantaged communities in particular - through degraded urban environments, as well as higher exposure to pollution. <p>PROMOTING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconnect people with labour markets and improve skills through focused investment in our less well-off communities. This demands action at all stages to avoid people dropping out of education or work, but especially needs targeted investment in children's early years ▪ Achieve a critical mass of population and business activity in our key economic areas for our long-term competitiveness on the European and International stage ▪ Ensure area hubs, as important economic drivers and service providers, are attractive for private sector investment and as places where people want to live, work and visit ▪ Develop areas of Wales to function as broader based economic units with complementary activities in the different centres. ▪ Increase the pool of skilled people within the areas and build on local strengths of places rather than each competing to be the same ▪ Attract and retain well-educated and skilled migrants, as well as attracting back young people born in Wales, responding to demographic trends ▪ Build on our distinctive economic advantages and potential, from tourism to specialist high-tech industries ▪ Promote the efficient management and use of resources for the benefit of business, local communities and the environment ▪ Work to achieve reliable routes by land, sea and air and high speed internet, necessary for our trade with the UK, mainland Europe and internationally, whilst meeting our commitments for CO2 reductions ▪ Improve regional collaboration between education and training institutions and employers to maximise the benefits for Wales' economy and society and to retain and attract skilled people ▪ Enhance the natural and built environment, which is an economic asset, both as a source of direct activity in tourism and leisure and as part of wider quality of life <p>VALUING OUR ENVIRONMENT</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage the environment comprehensively with respect to its distinctive characteristics, so that it contributes to sustainable development , including maintaining soil carbon, reducing contamination, managing diffuse pollution sources to water, protecting landscapes and enhancing habitats ▪ Adapt the land-based economy to focus on high value-added products, and links with tourism and recreation; this should support the enhancement of landscape and biodiversity ▪ Integrate spatial management and development of the marine and coastal environment and our inland waters to make use of Wales’ maritime potential in a sensitive and sustainable way ▪ De-couple growth of waste from economic growth. Waste management initiatives need to be developed so that waste can be dealt with as near to source as possible and to ensure the waste hierarchy is implemented as set out in our waste strategy ▪ Reduce Wales’ contribution to climate change by, for example, increasing its share of renewable energy in those areas best suited to provide it and by increasing energy efficiency in industry, housing and transport, as well as by protecting existing carbon sinks ▪ Work now to help the environment, economy and society adapt to climate change’s potential impacts, including flood risk ▪ Develop sustainable demonstration projects to promote best practice in delivering economic as well as environmental and social benefits ▪ Tackle existing infrastructure constraints, supporting the sustainable futures of communities by investment in our infrastructure: in water, sewerage, waste and energy for example <p>ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE ACCESSIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further develop integrated public transport within the urban networks of North East Wales, Swansea Bay and South East Wales to provide more travellers with real options for how they make their journeys ▪ Maintain and improve the facility of strategic gateways and corridors .The majority of movements of people and goods will remain along East -West corridors. The internationally designated transport corridors (TEN) to South West and South East England and further to mainland Europe, the West Midlands and North West England and Ireland will continue to play a key role ▪ Make progressive improvements to North – South links within Wales and through England, which are important for connecting Wales as a country ▪ Focus new transport investment to improve public transport links between centres and their catchments and safeguard the effectiveness of UK and international connections ▪ To ensure decisions on the location of major retail development take account of the opportunities provided by integrated transport in the urban networks and consider the impact on neighbouring centres ▪ Improve links between settlements, their hinterlands, and with regional centres in ▪ sparsely populated areas to provide access to employment, shops and services, appropriate to the needs of the local population. 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop ICT to provide innovative solutions for the delivery of public services, education and training and business opportunities locally. This needs to be complemented by strategies to ensure social inclusion and capacity building. ▪ Increase levels of walking and cycling both through promotion and provision of facilities ▪ Reflect the roles of different settlements and their transport connections in planning policies and the location of major investments of public importance such as hospitals and education and waste facilities. These should seek to promote polycentric development based on sustainable means of travel. <p>RESPECTING DISTINCTIVENESS A cohesive identity which sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, in an open and outward-looking way, is central to promoting Wales to the world, as well as to our future economic competitiveness and social and environmental well-being.</p>	
<p>The Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007</p>	
<p>The Action Plan is intended to: Implement the new Sustainable Development Scheme; Stand as a formal addition to the Welsh Assembly Government's strategic agenda <i>Wales: A Better Country</i>; Fulfil commitments we have made internationally through our membership of the sustainable development networks; Form part of the framework for the sustainable development strategy of the UK; Complement the first Wales Spatial Plan; Ensure our progress is kept under review.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Various targets and indicators given under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Liveable Places, Strong Communities Our Natural Environment Supporting Welsh Business in Sustainable Production Reducing Consumption Leadership and Delivery Creating Organisational Excellence Delivering through our Agents Delivering with Local Government Delivering with Partners Wales: A Global Citizen Promoting Awareness and Leadership Education for a Sustainable Future Making our Money Talk Procurement Grants Food Estates Management 	<p>Targets in the plan should be taken into consideration when formulating policies to ensure that the Plan is contributing to national sustainability aims. Sustainability issues should be integral to the policy making process.</p>

Targets will: reflect cultural, social, economic and environmental issues, to gauge progress towards sustainable development, and as part of its performance management framework; use the indicators to inform the development of its sustainability appraisal tools; keep this set under review.	
TAN1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies Consultation Draft July 2005	
Local planning authorities must ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available to provide a 5 year supply of land for housing. This must be judged against the strategy contained in the development plan. Local planning authorities should also have regard to the requirement to prepare and provide timely housing land supply figures to satisfy the requirements of the Wales Programme for Improvement Core Planning Indicator P9 Housing Land Supply.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local planning authorities should integrate development plan and JHLA processes. JHLA studies provide an important part of the evidence base for plan preparation. ▪ The results of the Joint Housing Land Availability Studies should be treated as a material consideration in determining planning applications for housing. ▪ Housing land supply can change rapidly and it is therefore important that the Housing Land Availability Studies are produced on an annual basis. 	The LDP should consider the requirements of the Technical Advice Note, and ensure there is sufficient housing land allocations in the LDP, as a result of a Housing Land Availability Study. The SA should include objectives to ensure that housing allocations are in sustainable locations. This may include objectives such as reducing the need to travel, and implications on the natural environment.
TAN2: Planning and Affordable Housing	
This guidance sets out how affordable housing should be provided. Assessments should reflect a good understanding of the plan area.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
In LDDs, local authorities should: define affordable housing and set indicative targets for specific sites. Rural sites will provide a small source of affordable housing. Land should be developed to ensure mixed development that contributes to the demand for affordable housing.	The local authority should consider how the development plan will encourage the inclusion of affordable housing in developments.
TAN4: Retailing and Town Centres	
The guidance outlines how retail developments and town centre developments should be assessed.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Information on the retail industry in a local planning authority's area together with information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of development plans and the consideration of planning applications. Baseline information and time series data can provide a picture of change and a guide to future trends. All applications for retail developments over 2,500 square metres gross floor space should be supported by an impact assessment.	Baseline information will help the preparation of the LDP policies. The local authority should assess and encourage the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town and retail centres.
TAN5: Nature Conservation and Planning	
TAN5 provides guidance on how local authorities should integrate nature conservation issues in development plans and in assessing development proposals.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
To ensure that development plans are based on adequate information about geology, landform, habitats and species, nature conservation issues should be included in surveys of local authority areas. Nature	Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SA

<p>conservation policies in development plans should indicate the criteria against which a development will be judged, having regard to the relative significance of international, national and local designations. A local planning authority proposing to allow development which would adversely affect an SPA or SAC must notify the Secretary of State in advance. Authorities must ensure that developments are not in breach of the habitats directive.</p>	<p>objectives and defining options. CCW to be consulted on all developments likely to affect protected sites. Mitigation measure to be included where policies and proposals are likely to have a negative impact.</p>
<p>TAN6: Agricultural and Rural Development</p>	
<p>To protect land from unnecessary development on agricultural land to minimise environmental impacts</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>The TAN covers: agriculture; rural buildings; farm diversification; forestry; horses and dwellings. Local planning authorities should bear in mind that, once land is built on, the restoration of semi-natural and natural habitats and landscape features is rarely possible and usually expensive, and archaeological and historic features cannot be replaced. When developing redundant rural buildings or creating farm diversification, the cumulative impacts of such developments must be considered. Outlines schedule of permitted development rights.</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>The local authority should observe the need to reduce development in the countryside, as unnecessary impacts are difficult to reverse. Development policies must take into account the cumulative affects certain developments may have on other areas. For example, farm diversification to include a farm shop may have a negative impact on a nearby village shop. Golf course development may have negative environmental and archaeological impacts.</p>
<p>TAN 8: Renewable Energy</p>	
<p>Encourages the use of renewable energy sources as a substitution for valuable finite energy sources.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>Where local authorities are satisfied that a condition (for renewable energy) cannot be imposed, they may seek to enter into a planning obligation with a developer. Where the impact of renewable energy projects on the local environment is particularly uncertain, local planning authorities may consider granting a temporary planning permission. Environmental Assessment (EA) is, therefore, required if a particular development proposal would be likely to have significant effects on the environment as a result of its nature, size or location. Where projects are to be connected to the Regional Electricity Company's distribution system, the guidance in paragraph A13 of Annex A on Wind Energy, should be taken into consideration.</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>There may be potential to exploit the use of renewable sources of energy in the plan areas. The Plan and the SA should encourage the use of renewable energy where appropriate, taking into account the potential environmental implications of such developments.</p>
<p>TAN11: Noise</p>	
<p>TAN11 outlines how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>Where it is particularly difficult to separate noise sensitive development from noisy activities, plans should contain an indication of any general policies which the local planning authority proposes to apply in respect of conditions or planning obligations.</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>Area specific noise policies may be necessary for some areas. The LDP should try to ensure that effects of noise on residential areas are minimised through affective spatial</p>

<p>Noise Exposure Categories (NECs) (see Annex A) have been derived to assist local planning authorities in their consideration of planning applications for residential development near transport related noise sources. Local planning authorities must ensure that noise generating development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. They should also bear in mind that if subsequent intensification or change of use results in greater intrusion, consideration should be given to the use of appropriate conditions.</p>	<p>strategies.</p>
<p>TAN12: Design</p>	
<p>The design of development in the environment is significant to the quality of our lives and is a major factor in sustaining a positive image for Wales. Good design has the potential to assist environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social inclusion.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>Design issues should be considered early on in the development process. The planning system needs to be pro-active in raising awareness about the importance of design issues.</p> <p>Objectives: achieving sustainable design solutions; sustaining or enhancing character; promoting innovative design; promoting a successful relationship between public and private space; promoting high quality in the public realm; ensuring ease of access for all; promoting legible development; designing for change; promoting quality, choice and variety</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>The LA is to provide an advisory as well as regulatory role. Use design as a mechanism to achieve sustainability objectives by: by making prudent use of natural resources, incorporate sustainable energy use, waste control measures and provide the means for effective long-term maintenance, efficient operation and management, and adopting inclusive design principles.</p>
<p>TAN13: Tourism</p>	
<p>Outlines specific guidance about tourist accommodation</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>While it cannot be regarded as a single or distinct category of land use, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and may feature in development control decisions. Development plans may provide guidance on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns and seaside resorts.</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>The LDP should address and provide guidance on opportunities for tourism development.</p>
<p>TAN15: Development and Flood Risk</p>	
<p>The aim of the guidance is to restrict development in areas at risk of flooding</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>The general approach is to advise caution in respect of new development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The overarching aim of the precautionary framework is, in order of preference, to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding. • Where development has to be considered in high risk areas (zone C) only those developments which can 	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>This constraint is important and should guide the LDP when development areas are considered.</p>

be justified on the basis of the tests outlined in section 6 and section 7 are located within such areas.	
TAN16: Sport and Recreation	
Provides guidance on recreational space in lieu of government regulations.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
The government does not prescribe standards for recreational provision. Undeveloped land which has recreational or amenity value should be protected if it can be demonstrated that there is (or would be) a deficiency in accessible public open space in the area.	There are no legal requirements but the TAN recommends that space for sport and recreation is preserved. The LDP should seek to retain open space, bearing in mind sustainability principles.
TAN18: Transport	
By guiding the location of new development, reducing the need to travel, and promoting transport choices which are less polluting, land use planning can contribute in the longer term to environmental improvements.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Local authorities should use development plan policies and development control decisions to reduce the need to use trunk roads and other through routes for short local journeys, particularly where they form part of the strategic network. Developments in the vicinity of such roads, or their junctions, can add significantly to local traffic movements and reduce the effectiveness of the road network. Local authorities should identify these through routes, as corridors for movement where development will be resisted. The extra traffic generated by a proposed development may bring forward the need for transport improvements in the vicinity of the scheme, and beyond. Local authorities should encourage, through their own actions and their Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies and proposals, the location of a wide range of facilities at the local level so that they are accessible on foot or by bicycle. Consideration should be given to ways in which areas and developments can be made more attractive and safer for pedestrians. Unitary Developments Plans (UDPs) should include policies encouraging the implementation of specific measures to develop safe cycling. Local planning authorities should therefore take account of the local impacts of their locational policies on transport infrastructure and air quality, and use complementary policies where possible to counter those pressures. Public transport is likely to be an important part of any coherent and environmentally sustainable strategy. For transport proposals, EA is required if the particular development would be likely to have significant environmental effects.	Transport implications are integral to most development decisions. This matter is also of utmost importance when considering sustainability issues. The LDP should encourage sustainable transport methods, whilst reducing the need to travel.
TAN 19: Telecommunications	
This advice takes account of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology, of the new social and economic demands for communications, and of the Welsh	

Assembly Government's (the Assembly Government's) environmental policies.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Development plans should cater for telecommunications development by taking account of the strategic requirements of telecommunications networks. Protection from visual intrusion and the implications for subsequent network development will be important considerations in determining applications. The nature of some telecommunications development may in some cases bring it into apparent conflict with established local and national planning policies. High priority should be given to protecting such areas and the need to safeguard areas of particular environmental importance.	The local authority should consider the sustainability impacts of telecommunications development, balancing the need for economic growth, with social and environmental impacts.
TAN20: The Welsh Language	
TAN20 provides guidance on how the Welsh language should be preserved	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Where the use of the Welsh language is part of the social fabric of a community, the needs and interests of the language should be taken into account in the formulation of the policies set out in Unitary Development Plans. The Unitary Development Plan written statement should include a reasoned Planning Guidance (Wales), Technical Advice Note (Wales) 20, June 2000 justification of all the Plan's policies and proposals.	Where Welsh is spoken in the community, policy must regard the social implications this may have, and the preservation of the cultural heritage must be considered.
TAN21: Waste	
The guidance is intended to facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable land use planning framework for waste management in Wales.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Development proposals should consider the proximity and self-sufficiency principle and the waste hierarchy. The following techniques should be incorporated into development proposals: the Best Practicable Environmental Option; Sustainable Waste Management Options; Life Cycle Assessment; Eco-Design and Health Impact Assessment. The Assembly's preference is to maximise waste prevention, recycling and composting and to minimise incineration and disposal of waste to landfill.	Local planning authorities should incorporate the provisions of this TAN at the earliest opportunity. There should be a balance of site specific and criteria based policies to provide as much information as possible on the locations likely to be acceptable for such development.
MTAN1: Aggregates	
Minerals Technical Advice Note 1 provides guidance on ensuring that mineral extraction is managed as sustainably as possible	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
To ensure supply is managed in a sustainable way so that the best balance between environmental, economic and social considerations is struck, while making sure that the environmental and amenity impacts of any necessary extraction are kept to a level that avoids causing demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.	There are specific policies in relation to designated areas and specific issues, such as groundwater, and how they should be managed. This guidance should be taken into account while formulating the LDP in order to ensure that effects of mineral extraction are minimised and mitigated.

Defra (2005): Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy	
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
The new objectives included within the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits; ▪ Ensuring a strong healthy and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly 	The aim of the Plan should reflect the first three objectives of the strategy and these should form the basis for the SA objectives.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plans on biodiversity.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)	
CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	Certain land uses and development might hinder accessibility to open country and common land. The plan should consider these issues which have relevance to SA objectives on human health, population, and severance. The CRoW Act strengthened conservation and management of AONBs (established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949), which may have implications for proposed new mineral extraction and waste management sites.
Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	
The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.	

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation, and cut emissions from the transport and agricultural sector.	The LDP should take account of the proximity principles and should attempt to reduce the need for long distance car travel.
Climate Change: The UK Programme.	
The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.	The plans should have regard to climate change when developing policy options. The SA should contain objectives for reducing emissions and coping with the effects of climate change. The Plan could contribute to UK greenhouse gas reduction targets, for instance through encouraging industrial efficiency, procurement of renewable energy, and more sustainable transport of materials and personnel.
Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air	
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.	The Plan should include general traffic reduction strategies and also strategies for any Air Quality Management Areas. Site selection should also take into account air quality impacts where possible. The Plan should include air quality policies for instance with regard to dust, and emissions from machinery and vehicles.
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	
This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.	The Plan could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and features. The contribution to the form and function of the County should be viewed positively and the plan's

	objectives should reflect this.
Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future) 2003	
The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance. The South West suffers the double impact of higher than average house prices and lower than average incomes in the region. This creates particular difficulties for key workers and young people starting out.	The Plan should be consistent with RPG / RSS with regard to the implications of the plan on employment, transport, waste, energy, land use, etc.
DfT (2000): Ten Year Plan for Transport	
This document sets out a ten year vision for the transport in the UK, providing detailed analysis of historic and predicted use statistics and declaring the spending priorities and investment plans for the next ten years.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
Overarching objective: tackle congestion and pollution by improving provision of transport services. It contains a number of targets which are relevant at local level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Double light rail use ▪ 10% increase in bus passenger journeys ▪ Extensive implementation of bus priority and park and ride schemes ▪ Safer cycling and walking routes 	The LDP should reflect the overarching and detailed objectives of the plan, within the framework of the Regional Transport Strategy.
DfT (2004): The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030.	
A long term strategy that looks at the factors that will determine transport needs over the next 25 years and explains how the UK intends to satisfy such needs in a sustainable manner.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
The strategy has three main themes: sustained investment over the long term; improvement in transport management and planning ahead. It describes the long term goals, as ultimate targets for the short term policies.	The LDP should take into account the themes of the document in association with the shared priorities.
DETR (2000): Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, the Future. Delivering an urban renaissance.	
Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
To arrest urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and town.	The Plan should take into account the overarching aims of this document and consider the PSA targets this White paper

	refers to.
DETR (2000): Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, the future – A deal for rural England	
To maintain and protect a living and vibrant countryside, the government has identified a number of key actions, all informed by the principles of sustainable development.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>There are five objectives, which will be transposed into the PSA and Service Delivery Agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate sustainable economies ▪ Maintain and stimulate communities ensuring fair access to services ▪ Conserve rural landscape and wildlife ▪ Increase opportunities to enjoy the countryside ▪ Promote collaboration amongst all Government tiers to ensure responsiveness to local communities' requests. 	The Plan and the SA should reflect the priorities and actions of the White paper and include SA objectives regarding access to services and landscape and biodiversity issues.
Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000- A fuel Poverty Commitment for Wales	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>The highest concentration of owner-occupier potential beneficiaries of enhanced New HEES (which includes central heating) are in the rural areas of Gwynedd and Isle of Anglesey (4.5% and 3.1% respectively) and in the predominantly urban authority area of Rhondda Cynon Taff (3.9%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10% or more owner occupied houses in RCT could benefit ▪ 42% in social housing could benefit ▪ 30% of private rented households could benefit 	The SA should include an objective to encourage energy efficiency in residential development.
Water Resources for the Future: A Summary of the Strategy for Wales March 2001	
The strategy covers all of Wales, together with those parts of the Dee and Wye catchments that lie in England.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>The strategy is designed to improve the environment, while allowing enough water for human uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers should also consider crop suitability and the possibility of increasing their winter storage of water in areas where spray irrigation is important; ▪ Commerce and industry should pay more attention to water efficiency. In many cases, water-saving initiatives can pay for themselves in less than a year and so contribute to long-term profitability and viability. Active promotion of opportunities is essential; ▪ Working together will be the key to delivering the sustainable development of water resources. We will work to ensure that institutional structures and legislation assist ▪ effective water management; ▪ We see no need for new large reservoir schemes to support demand from within Wales. 	The LDP and the SA should consider the necessity to use water efficiently, for the benefit of the environment and the economy, alongside the impending implications of climate change.
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales 2003	
The vision of the Welsh Assembly Government is to halt the decline in walking and cycling and then to increase their role in how we travel in Wales.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to improving the health of the people of Wales. Walking and cycling can bring about tremendous health benefits to individuals, as well as wider community benefits from reduced vehicle emissions. More walking and cycling means less car use. ▪ It is a core aim of the Assembly Government that all young people in Wales should be given every chance to fulfil their potential - to have a safe community that supports physical and emotional well-being, and to have access to play, leisure and sporting facilities. Providing for walking and cycling is important in realising this aim. ▪ The public health recommendation for adults is to take at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity (like brisk walking) on five or more days of the week . For children the recommendation is at least 60 minutes of moderate intensity activity on most days. Over 70% of the Welsh population do not take enough exercise to benefit their health. ▪ Detailed planning for pedestrians and cyclists within development plans is essential. For example, routes should be provided for pedestrians and cyclists within residential developments that are less tortuous than by road, e.g. through the provision of well lit and maintained ‘short-cuts’, rather than assuming that pedestrians must use footpaths (or that cyclists must use cyclepaths) provided on the edge of carriageways which have been designed for motor vehicles. ▪ Of equal importance is the provision of facilities for cyclists at their destinations, such as parking and provision of changing and shower facilities. For commercial premises, secure spaces should be provided for employees along with accessible parking for visitors to the premises. ▪ It is essential that local authorities reflect consideration of the needs of walkers, cyclists and horse riders in all planning decisions and negotiations as well as in their Unitary Development Plans. In addition, they should take a strategic approach to the protection and enhancement of green spaces, and to safeguarding disused railway lines in both rural and urban areas as routes for walkers, cyclists, the less able and horse riders. ▪ New developments can provide a major opportunity for developing walking and cycling facilities. Transport assessment supplied by revised guidance (Technical Advice Note 18) can provide a key tool in assessing proposals. 	<p>The LDP and the SA should consider ways in which walking and cycling may be encouraged as a means of transport, as well as a means of promoting more healthy lifestyles and reducing the polluting effects of the use of the private car.</p>
<p>The Transport Framework for Wales November 2001</p>	
<p>The Transport Framework sets out how the National Assembly for Wales aims to lead and support the delivery of the transport infrastructure and services that needed in Wales both internally and to connect to the rest of the world.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p> <p>The National Assembly has formally adopted three main principles, endorsed by the Partnership Government in Wales:</p> <p>(i) sustainable development (overarching theme), aiming to promote development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;</p> <p>(ii) tackling social disadvantage, aiming for the development of a safer and more inclusive society where everyone has the chance to fulfil their potential; and</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p> <p>The local authority should use the framework aims to guide the policies of the Plan, and to help towards meeting national targets. The LDP and SA should also consider the aims and objectives included.</p>

<p>(iii) promoting equal opportunities to promote a culture in which diversity is valued and equality of opportunity is a reality. Three of the five key action areas in the Assembly's first strategic plan, <i>BetterWales</i>, are particularly relevant to this Framework: (i) better quality of life; (ii) a better, stronger economy; and (iii) promoting better health and well-being. The overall transport target set in <i>BetterWales</i> was to: 'Develop a better co-ordinated and sustainable transport system to support local communities and the creation of a prosperous economy'. Aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve public and community transport in all areas to improve accessibility for those who do not have a car; in urban areas we have an added aim to attract people away from travelling by car; ▪ maintain and enhance strategic transport corridors within Wales to provide high quality access and mobility; for internal movement and journeys and those wanting to gain access to the rest of the UK, Europe and beyond for economic, social or other reasons; ▪ facilitate the sustainable development of the full strategic potential of major ports and Cardiff International Airport; ▪ maintain and improve regional and local roads to preserve our assets, and to provide better access and mobility for road based public transport, freight and private travel; ▪ contribute to the UK Government's target to increase by 80% the amount of freight moved by rail and to improve the efficiency and quality of the way freight is moved by road; ▪ improve safety, health and environmental conditions particularly on roads; ▪ increasing the amount of walking and cycling for necessary journeys, whether for the whole of short journeys or as part of a longer journey involving other means of transport. <p>The aim is to achieve all this in an integrated, environmentally, socially and economically sustainable way.</p>	
<p>Trunk Road Forward Programme 2002</p>	
<p>In November 2001 we published <i>The Transport Framework for Wales</i>. This policy document set down the vision for transport, which will enable the wide range of authorities and operators responsible for the transport system in Wales to achieve the aim of improving it. The vision identifies what we (the Welsh Assembly Government) would like to see the public and private transport system achieve on all modes including rail, road, water and air.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators <i>The Transport Framework for Wales</i> sets out objectives for transport including the trunk road network in Wales. The trunk road objectives: To maintain and improve the trunk road network in Wales in a sustainable manner, taking into account the social, economic and environmental needs and obligations of the nation. Network Objectives:</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA The LDP and the SA should consider the implications of the programme.</p>

<p><i>Accessibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve strategic (national and international) and regional accessibility and mobility. ▪ To reduce community severance. ▪ To meet the needs of disabled people. ▪ To give priority to the core network. <p><i>Safety</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To contribute towards safer communities including managing the speed of traffic to appropriate levels. ▪ To make a positive contribution to national road safety targets. ▪ To provide or encourage appropriately spaced stopping/resting places and facilities on the network. ▪ To improve personal security for travellers and others. ▪ To improve the detection, response and management of incidents on the trunk road network. <p><i>Environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of life for people in communities close to the trunk road network. ▪ To promote cycling and walking, and provide opportunities for healthy lifestyles. ▪ To minimise any adverse effects on the environment generally; to conserve and enhance, where appropriate, landscapes, townscapes and historic and cultural resources. ▪ To conserve and enhance, where appropriate, biodiversity on the network through the Biodiversity Action Plan. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To bring up to standard and maintain the function of the trunk road network and to improve and maintain the trunk road asset. ▪ To preserve and enhance the operational efficiency of the trunk road network and help meet Wales' wider economic needs in a cost effective manner. ▪ To monitor and reduce journey time variability on the trunk road network. <p><i>Integration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate improved interchanges between transport modes for people and freight. ▪ To take into account the needs for local and national planning and agriculture. ▪ To improve and develop travel and transport information systems. 	
<p>Wales: A Vibrant Economy- The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation Nov 2005</p>	
<p>Our vision is of a vibrant Welsh economy delivering strong and sustainable economic growth by providing opportunities for all. Our approach for realising this vision is built around Wales' core strengths: an increasingly skilled, innovative and entrepreneurial workforce; an advanced technology and knowledge base; strong communities; a stunning natural environment; and an exceptional quality of life. Our growing range of powers, short decision chains, close partnerships, local knowledge and willingness to engage will help us in building an ever stronger competitive advantage for Wales.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Our priorities in pursuit of our vision will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increase employment still further, so that over time the Welsh employment rate matches the UK 	<p>The LDP and the SA should consider the implications of the Framework. It should be ensured that employment grows in</p>

<p>average, even as the UK employment rate itself rises; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ raise the quality of jobs, so that average earnings increase and close the gap with the UK average. <p>Our key actions for achieving these priorities will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supporting job creation and helping individuals to tackle barriers to participation in the world of work; ▪ investing to regenerate communities and stimulate economic growth across Wales; ▪ helping businesses to grow and to increase value-added per job and earnings by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → investing in our transport networks and other economic infrastructure; → attracting more high value-added functions to Wales and supporting businesses and sectors with strong growth potential, notably through the new <i>Knowledge Bank for Business</i>; → further improving our skills base and using the opportunities created by the mergers to deliver more demand-led training tailored to the needs of businesses; and → helping businesses to become more competitive by supporting other drivers to business growth: entrepreneurship, innovation, investment and trade; and ▪ ensuring that all economic programmes and policies support sustainable development, in particular by encouraging clean energy generation and resource efficiency. <p>Our principles to guide us in this work will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensuring that the mergers of the WDA, WTB and ELWa with the Assembly Government deliver more effective and efficient services to Welsh firms and individuals; joining up policy agendas across the Assembly Government and meeting our corporate commitments to social justice, sustainable development, equality and the Welsh language; ▪ working in partnership to deliver improvements across Wales through the Spatial Plan; ▪ focusing support where it can make most difference; and ▪ promoting closer working between the public and private sectors on business advice and finance, to ensure that firms in Wales have access to world-class support. 	<p>a sustainable manner.</p>
<p>Wales: A Better Country (2003)</p>	
<p>Issued by the Welsh Assembly Government in September 2003 outlines the Assembly's commitment to developing a diverse, competitive, high added value economy with high quality skills and education that minimises demand on the environment.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>The Assembly's planning policy objectives for economic development are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the economic success of both urban areas and the countryside, helping to businesses to maximise their competitiveness; ▪ support initiatives and avoid placing unnecessary burdens on enterprise; ▪ respect and encourage diversity in the local economy, for example, in rural areas encouraging farm diversification and in urban areas promoting mixed use development; 	<p>To be considered in the LDP and SA</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote the exploitation of new technologies which can provide new opportunities; and ▪ ensure that development for enterprise and employment uses is in line with sustainability principals, respecting the environment in its location, scale and design. 	
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C: Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes

South East Wales Regional Waste Plan March 2004	
<p>The Regional Waste Plan is a land use framework to facilitate planning and controlling the development of an integrated network of facilities to treat and dispose of waste in South East Wales in a way which will satisfy modern environmental standards and meet targets set by European and national legislation.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to achieve the 2020 Landfill Directive targets by 2013 ▪ achieve this principally through maximising recycling and composting. ▪ deal with residual waste by Mechanical Biological Treatment ▪ choose between either sending the residual waste from MBT to landfill or using it as Refuse Derived Fuel ▪ limit the amount of waste going to landfill to that which can not be dealt with acceptably in any other way. <p>The Regional Waste Plan has the following Vision and Aims: To provide an agreed strategy for the region setting out a land use planning framework for the efficient and effective management of wastes in South East Wales with the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ to meet the needs of communities and businesses in a sustainable way ✓ to minimise adverse impacts on the environment and health ✓ to accord with the principles, policies and targets set by national and European legislation <p>To help achieve these Aims the Plan has 14 objectives divided into 3 Groups concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ service delivery ▪ environmental standards ▪ policy framework 	<p>Provision must be made in the LDP to meet the capacity requirements for each facility type. The underlying principles are based on national principles including sustainability and the waste hierarchy. The National Waste Strategy for Wales and TAN 21 require that provision should be made in each local planning authority's Unitary Development Plan (now being replaced by the LDP) for meeting waste management requirements. TAN21 makes clear what is expected to be included in Unitary Development Plans. Among the requirements on UDPs are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ there should be a balance of site specific and criteria-based policies to provide as much information as possible on the locations likely to be acceptable for development of waste treatment and disposal facilities; ▪ they should include a statement to explain how the Regional Waste Plan impacts upon the UDP policies and proposals and how the proposals and policies in the UDP help to facilitate implementation of the RWP;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They must demonstrate that there is adequate provision for waste management facilities to meet the targets in EU Directives.
Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales (Volume 2, July 2001)	
Current members of the Group are Blaenau Gwent CBC; Bridgend CBC; Caerphilly CBC; The City and County of Cardiff; Merthyr Tydfil CBC; Monmouthshire CC; Newport CBC; Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC; Torfaen CBC; the Vale of Glamorgan Council, and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>It is intended that this guidance will serve the following purposes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To provide a context for the preparation, consideration and revision of Unitary Development Plans (UDPs). ii) To minimise delays and conflicts between planning authorities at the public inquiry stage. iii) To identify areas of agreement on common issues. iv) To identify strategic spatial policy issues that may need resolution and identify the mechanisms for resolving them. v) In addition, it provides an opportunity for interested organisations to contribute to the Regional Planning process. <p>The strategy covers: minerals; waste management; energy; sports, leisure and recreational development; tourism development and coastal issues.</p> <p>The plan includes a series of recommendations under each of the above headings.</p>	<p>The Plan should take into account the ‘recommendations’ outlined in the Plan. Development proposals that may affect other authorities in the region should be discussed with the relevant councils. Local authorities in Wales are advised to liaise on strategic planning matters under the provisions of the 1994 Local Government (Wales) Act.</p>
South Glamorgan (Cardiff Area) Replacement Structure Plan (1991-2011)	
<p>Adopted by Cardiff County Council 3rd April 1997.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a policy framework for strategic land use and movement for the period up to 2011. Gives a broad strategic framework for the more detailed local plans. Policies are based on environmental, economic and social principles which will ensure that an appropriate balance is achieved between meeting the needs of existing and future generations for homes, jobs and facilities, and protecting and enhancing the environment of Cardiff. <p>Under the transitional arrangements of the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, the Replacement Structure Plan remains in force until it is replaced by a fully operative Unitary Development Plan (UDP) for Cardiff.</p>	
Cardiff Unitary Development Plan (to 2016)	
<p>The Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, requires the County Council to prepare a unitary development plan (UDP) for Cardiff. When adopted, the UDP will become the development plan for Cardiff and supersede all existing structure, local and other development plans covering the area.</p> <p>The UDP must provide a framework within which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development and conservation needs in Cardiff can be met, having regard to economic, social and environmental considerations; and individual planning decisions can be made in a rational and consistent manner. Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires that planning decisions be made in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. 	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA

<p>The Strategy focuses on the need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to work closely with public, private and voluntary sector organisations and local people to map out a shared agenda for Cardiff; ▪ to develop the economic and social infrastructure necessary to attract investment and generate local prosperity; ▪ to ensure that Cardiff continues to succeed as the driver of Welsh prosperity and that the people of Cardiff and Wales benefit from the City's growth. <p>It identifies the following key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The continued development of Cardiff as a City of Learning - providing first-class schools, opportunities for lifelong learning and fostering links with local colleges and universities - to ensure local prosperity and individuals' self-betterment; ▪ Making Cardiff a Healthy City - with an emphasis on deprived communities that continue to be affected disproportionately by poor health; ▪ Looking after the Environment that influences the health, well-being and quality of life of local people - including promoting sustainability and creating a top-class transportation system; ▪ Caring for the Vulnerable members of society - particularly the elderly, the young, people with mental health problems and other disabilities; ▪ Tackling Deprivation and Discrimination - particularly such problems as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health, poverty and family breakdown, which are often linked and concentrated in local communities; ▪ Promoting Safer Communities and tackling the causes of crime and fear of crime in Cardiff; ▪ Continuing to attract well-paid, skilled jobs to generate Prosperity for All and opportunities for people to maximise their potential; ▪ Continuing to develop Sport and Culture at all levels, which support the economy, improve health and foster local pride; ▪ Improving Access to Information and Services; and ▪ Facilitating Democratic Engagement. <p>POLICY 1.E: THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT The economy and employment base of Cardiff will be enhanced by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. promoting the provision of new offices within the Central and Waterfront Business Areas and district centres; b. providing 220 hectares of land for industry and warehousing, including new allocations in South Cardiff, Wentloog and St Mellons and safeguarding existing industrial and warehousing land for which there remains a need or demand and which remains well located for such use; c. promoting the provision of new and improved retail facilities of an appropriate scale within the 	<p>The LDP may be affected by some of the development schemes planned for Cardiff, especially the “new high quality international business park on land north of M4 junction 33”. The SA and the LDP should ensure that the influence from Cardiff is beneficial, and take advantage of the potential increase in development. However, this should not be to the detriment development in the north and, wherever possible, inequalities between the north and south of the County should be addressed.</p>
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<p>Central Shopping Area and district and local centres in accordance with the retail hierarchy and retail strategy;</p> <p>d. promoting the provision of major sports and visitor facilities within the Central and Waterfront Business Areas and around the Bay waterfront.</p> <p>Proposed change to policy following consultation: response by Welsh Development Agency & Westgate Park (Cardiff) Amend policy 1.E by introducing a new section (b) and re-lettering the other sections accordingly. Section (b) to read as follows: "b) promoting a new high quality international business park on land north of M4 junction 33"</p>	
<p>Bridgend Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016</p>	
<p>Adopted May 2005. LDP: Formal Preparation commencement estimated: December 2005 / January 2006 Guiding Principle: To Improve the Quality of Life for the residents of Bridgend County Borough in ways which are compatible with the principles of sustainable development.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Objectives listed under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment ▪ Housing ▪ Employment ▪ Transportation ▪ Retailing ▪ Tourism and Leisure ▪ Sport and Recreation ▪ Social and Community Facilities ▪ Minerals ▪ Waste Disposal ▪ Unstable Land ▪ Energy and Utilities ▪ Regeneration ▪ Implementation, Resources & Monitoring 	<p>The LDP should consider the implications of its policies on surrounding areas, and how surrounding areas may affect RCT.</p>
<p>Caerphilly County Borough Council Unitary Development Plan</p>	
<p>The Council has decided to approve the use of the Caerphilly UDP in its present form for all planning purposes, but to stop any further work on its preparation. The council has consolidated all of the changes approved to the plan in the 'Council Approved Unitary Development Plan' (April 2003)'</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of both the rural and urban environments 	<p>The LDP should consider the implications of its policies</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase the economic prosperity of the people and communities of the county borough ▪ To facilitate improved living, working and leisure provision for the people of the county borough. 	<p>on surrounding areas, and how surrounding areas may affect RCT.</p>
<p>The Merthyr Tydfil Borough Local Plan</p>	
<p>Adopted May 1999.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>In this local plan, the Council is committed to the creation of a good quality of life for all the citizens of the Borough. The three main aims are set out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To promote a stronger economy for the Borough supported by a high quality well maintained infrastructure. · To promote a good quality of life with an emphasis on services provision, heritage and quality of new developments. · To promote a sustainable future by ensuring that development does not compromise the protection of the environment. 	<p>The LDP should consider the implications of its policies on surrounding areas, and how surrounding areas may affect RCT.</p>
<p>Neath Port Talbot UDP Deposit Draft 2003</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>The Community Plan has set out the vision that by 2012 our communities will be: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthier, more prosperous, attractive and welcoming; • able to offer an increasingly skilled and qualified workforce; • able to offer a better quality of life; and • able to offer a wider range of facilities, services and jobs within easy travelling distance. <p>The need to work towards Sustainable Development is a central theme which is at the core of the UDP. While addressing more local issues, it will also help the County Borough make its contribution to tackling global environmental problems.</p>	<p>The LDP should consider the implications of its policies on surrounding areas, and how surrounding areas may affect RCT.</p>
<p>The Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011</p>	
<p>On the 18th April 2005, the Vale of Glamorgan Council formally adopted its Unitary Development Plan. Vision: ‘To make the Vale of Glamorgan the best Unitary Authority in Wales by providing the highest quality of services.’</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Key Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality and Equality ▪ Working together ▪ Fairness ▪ Accountability and Accessibility ▪ A Positive, Responsive, Caring Attitude ▪ Openness and Honesty <p>In respect of the Planning function the Council's overall aim is: “ To provide a planning framework for the development of the Vale of Glamorgan that reflects the need to</p>	<p>The LDP should consider the implications of its policies on surrounding areas, and how surrounding areas may affect RCT.</p>

conserve the best of the natural environment and yet to allow beneficial land use development in a sustainable way.”	
Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan	
The National Park Management Plan is the National Park Authority's leading document, which it is required to prepare under the 1995 Environment Act. It sets out a vision for the whole Park over the coming years, which has been endorsed by a wide range of consultees. It also includes aims and objectives for all the NP's activities, and the actions needed to bring these about, whether by the NPA itself or by partner organisations. The existing Management Plan covers the period 2000 to 2005. The National Park Authority is starting to prepare a new management plan for the next 5 years.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Vision: A partnership of all those who live and work in, enjoy or care for the Brecon Beacons National Park to conserve its beauty, character and tranquillity, its natural and cultural heritage and its way of life, both for their own sakes and in order that the Park may continue to be a source of inspiration and enjoyment for all. During the next Park Management Plan period, the NPA will be aiming to realise this vision by working towards the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Common land and moorland to remain open and extensive in character, managed to maintain grazing, increase the diversity of vegetation and wildlife habitats and provide access. · Native broadleaved woodlands to be well managed, diversified and extended as the basis of a developing wood products industry. · The traditional pattern of farmed land and its characteristic, historic features and varied habitats to remain, as the basis of a thriving agricultural economy. · Opportunities to be extended for people of all abilities and social backgrounds to enjoy activities in and learn about the Park sustainably, without harming its special qualities. · A sustainable tourist industry to be fostered, contributing to public enjoyment and the local economy. · A reduced need to rely on private cars for journeys to and within the Park. · Healthy, socially inclusive local communities with access to sustainable employment and modern amenities, where culture and the Welsh language thrive. · An area and a National Park Authority which are models of sustainability. 	<p>The LDP and SA should seek to enhance the policies and vision of the National Park Management Plan.</p>

D: Local Plans, Policies and Programmes

Action for Nature: A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Rhondda Cynon Taff, 2000	
The local BAP is fed from the UK plan. The overall aim is to ‘conserve and enhance the biodiversity of Rhondda Cynon Taff’	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications/ Issues for the Plan and the SA
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ translate UK Action Plans to the local level (achieve national targets) ▪ identify other locally important habitats and species, through local consultation 	<p>The SA and the LDP may wish to consider the lack of knowledge amongst general population about biodiversity issues; lack of information about the area;</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identify key partners ▪ develop achievable actions ▪ monitor progress in achieving Local Biodiversity Action Plan actions ▪ monitor biodiversity in Rhondda Cynon Taff <p>Four sections draw together some of the common actions under four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actions to raise awareness of biodiversity and its importance; ▪ Actions to identify and record habitats and species in Rhondda Cynon Taff ; ▪ Actions to protect sites; ▪ Actions promoting land management for wildlife. <p>These are the most important issues which the Action Plan should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the lack of knowledge about the importance of biodiversity (in all walks of life: councillors, professional people, farmers and gardeners, you and me), ▪ not knowing what we have and should protect in Rhondda Cynon Taff, ▪ lack of protection for sites, and ▪ lack of management of sites. <p>Managing farmland for wildlife is a particular challenge. Farming in Rhondda Cynon Taff has been less affected by ‘modern’ methods than many other parts of the country and this has helped a wealth of wildlife habitat to survive. But farmers are suffering severe financial difficulties at present and few can afford the labour-intensive management methods of old. Finding ways for farmers to make a living out of biodiversity is a major challenge. Shooting sports, for example, can provide a practical management incentive for farmers to manage their land for nature conservation. Tir Gofal is the new National Assembly for Wales grant scheme for farmers. The scheme is not applicable to small holdings but aims to encourage farmers to manage their land for wildlife, access and landscape as well as food and timber production.</p>	<p>lack of management; financial difficulties facing farmers.</p>
<p>RCT Improvement Plan 2005 (Community Plan)</p>	
<p>The Local Government Act 2000 placed on local Authorities the duty to promote the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of their community and charged them with producing a Community Plan as a long-term framework to improve the quality of life in their area. The Council recognised that improved working, both within the Council and with other key local organisations, at strategic and operational levels, could increase the capacity and resources available to our local communities and deliver better services to local people. The Council has put the Community Plan at the forefront of its activities to provide a coherent framework for its, and its partner’s, service planning which is recognised and understood at all levels within the Council.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications/ Issues for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>The Community Plan Strategic objectives are currently delivered by the following 5 Strategic Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Safety Partnership; ▪ Environmental Improvement Partnership; ▪ Health, Social Care and Well-Being Partnership; 	<p>The formation of plan policies must involve the local communities in order that they are ultimately successful. The four main issues, particularly in relation to the three vulnerable groups stated, are fundamental, and should be</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic Regeneration Partnership; ▪ Bro Dysg, the “Learning for Growth” Partnership <p>The five main themes of the plan all form the key components of an integrated policy and partnership framework, designed to join up the various interdependent strands of social, economic and environmental policy making. The five main themes, with the key objectives and outcomes, the community needs to deliver “A Better Life” by 2014 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safer Communities ▪ Our Living Space ▪ Our Health and Well Being ▪ Boosting our local economy ▪ Learning for growth <p>A range of cross-cutting issues, and the main groups who need to benefit most from our progress, are also highlighted for specific attention across all the Themes and strategies. The partnership and planning framework supporting the Community Plan is committed to describing how all action taken, benefits or impacts on this range of issues and groups: -</p> <p>Issues Social Inclusion and Equality Information, Involvement Empowerment Social and Cultural identity Sustainability</p> <p>Groups Children and Young People Older People Families</p>	<p>included in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009</p>	
<p>The Strategy is set within the context of the Authority’s Community Plan “A Better Life” and aims to re-establish the importance of good housing conditions to good health, well being and education. The Strategy also provides the overall framework for housing sub-strategies which include Homelessness, Empty Homes, Minority Ethnic and Home Energy Conservation.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All social housing to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard by 2012 ▪ The need for additional social housing to be met in a sustainable way ▪ Promoting the principles of the Egan Report in the construction of new social housing ▪ Improving overall quality of housing stock ▪ Implementing planned UK government legislation to license houses in multiple occupation ▪ Eradicate fuel poverty by 2010 	<p>The LDP will need to provide sufficient land in sustainable locations for a range and choice of housing needs including affordable and special needs housing.</p> <p>The LDP will need to contain policies in order to encourage the sustainable design of buildings and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting lifetime homes that better meet the needs of people with a physical disability ▪ Improving services, including grant claims, management, advice etc 	<p>developments</p> <p>Consideration of the proportions of affordable housing required on large sites will be made in the context of local need and market studies. Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing and Planning Obligations will be necessary.</p>
<p>The Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council Landscape Strategy</p>	
<p>The report is an amalgamation of the three landscape strategy reports produced for the former local authorities of Cynon Valley, Rhondda and Taff Ely.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<p>Following the methodology for landscape assessment determined by the Countryside Commission the Landscape Strategy identifies the landscape zones and types and describes the landscape character of the land area outside the designated settlement boundaries. The draft strategy identifies 41 landscape character areas. Sites Important for Nature Conservation Interest (SINC) are proposed to be identified within the Landscape Strategy. The descriptions of each landscape character area details the existing character, the desired future landscape character and the aims that should be used to achieve the future landscape image for that specific area. The report also identifies the vision for the County Borough's landscape and design principles that should be followed to fulfill the goals of the landscape vision.</p>	<p>The SA must have regard for designated protected areas. The design principles and vision should also be incorporated into policies.</p>
<p>Local Wanless Action Plan for Rhondda Cynon Taf April 2004</p>	
<p>The Review of Health and Social Care Report (The Wanless Report) was published in July 2003. The Welsh Assembly Government accepted its conclusions and set in train a range of actions to implement the recommendations. The recommendations set out in the Review present significant challenges for health and social care in Wales. One key focus was the need to remodel and redesign services across the health and social care spectrum to ensure the appropriate balance of provision to meet the health and social care needs of the population.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Implications for the Plan and the SA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local people whose health and access to high quality health services is equal to the best in Britain. ▪ Local communities where action is taken to protect and care for those who are vulnerable and where we all act to promote our own health and well-being. ▪ Services in the health, social care and voluntary sectors that support individual needs for independence and personal choice and that enable individuals to take responsibility for their own health and well-being. 	<p>Access, especially to health care, in RCT is a major issue that need to be addressed. The plan must address this issue and try to solve problems through policies.</p>
<p>Local Transport Plan</p>	
<p>The Council's Local Transport Plan was produced in August 2000. Annual Progress Reports have been subsequently produced as a requirement of the Welsh Assembly Government. These seek to inform on progress made towards the Action Plan objectives of the original plan and includes details of the Council's future programme.</p>	

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the Highway Network in a structurally sound and safe condition ▪ Construct the Porth/Rhondda Fach Relief Road and Church Village By Pass ▪ Support the creation of new employment and regeneration opportunities with the provision of road infrastructure ▪ Implement an integrated Transport Strategy for Pontypridd Town Centre ▪ Contribute to regional public transport objectives by implementing bus and rail schemes ▪ Procure bus services to combat social exclusion ▪ Completion of the National Cycle Network in RCT ▪ Implement and encourage Green Travel Plans ▪ Improve Road Safety 	<p>Although the area is well served by passenger rail facilities further additions and improvements to public transport facilities will be necessary to contribute to overall sustainability aims.</p> <p>The LDP should encourage sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Poor road infrastructure remains a problem in some valley areas and contributes to factors which result in reduced inward investment.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy – “Respecting Waste”</p>	
<p>The Strategy recognises that previous attitudes to waste disposal have to change and that a holistic approach to the complete waste disposal process is needed. The Strategy was formulated in conjunction with the establishment of a Community Waste Forum consisting of stakeholders with particular responsibilities or interests in the process.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging the public, businesses and organizations to minimize the creation of waste ▪ Taking strong enforcement action against littering, fly tipping and promoting a culture of consideration ▪ Adopting reduction, re-use and recycling initiatives ▪ Taking a proactive approach to economic development opportunities by supporting the creation of appropriate enterprises ▪ Adopting the most environmentally friendly processes for the final disposal of waste ▪ Increasing resources directed to cleaning up litter ▪ Meeting all environmental legislation targets 	<p>In addressing land use implications of meeting waste objectives, providing for an adequate hierarchy of facilities in sustainable locations will be necessary.</p> <p>The Plan should consider encourage methods to move waste up the hierarchy, encouraging waste minimisation and recovery.</p>
<p>Health and Well – Being Strategy</p>	
<p>A Needs Assessment was carried out in December 2003 and a Technical Resource Document subsequently prepared and consulted on in 2004. The document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describes the statutory background to the development of the first Health, Social Care and Well-being strategy for RCT and the assessment of local needs on which the strategy will be based. ▪ Explains what has been done in Rhondda Cynon Taff to fulfil its statutory obligations. ▪ Shows results of the needs assessment process, and groups these needs into the six key themes which are the main priorities for partnership working to improve health and well-being for all. ▪ Makes suggestions as to how RCT, in partnership, can address these needs over the next few years. 	

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>The six key themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work and health ▪ Mental health and emotional well-being ▪ Children and young people ▪ Transport and access ▪ Maintaining independence ▪ Healthy environments 	<p>The need to address factors such as poor quality housing, access to services, creating better quality environments and the regeneration of areas which experience high levels of multiple deprivation can be linked to SA and LDP objectives.</p>
School Organisation Plan	
<p>The School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (Section 26) requires local authorities to prepare school organisation plans. It is the duty of the Local Education Authority to secure sufficient and suitable school places in its area. The current Plan has been subject to extensive consultation and covers the period Jan 2004 to August 2009.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote greater use of school buildings by the community ▪ Reduce surplus capacity ▪ Improve access for children with mobility problems ▪ Reduce the level of temporary accommodation ▪ Review catchment areas of schools ▪ Reduction in size of primary classes ▪ Placing split site schools on one site ▪ Obtain credit approval for PFI schemes ▪ Review sixth form provision 	<p>New housing identified in the Plan could address the issue of surplus capacity. Planning gain from new housing could also contribute to school improvements and if of sufficient scale could provide new facilities. Education provision will therefore be a factor in considering areas for potential releases.</p>
Economic Regeneration Strategy	
<p>The Strategy represents the framework for improving the economy of RCT between 2004 and 2014. It is one of the 5 key themes within the wider Community Plan.</p>	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating more varied and stronger businesses ▪ Reduce numbers of economically inactive ▪ Stimulating community enterprise ▪ Promoting increased training opportunities ▪ Improving quality of living environment, transportation and regeneration opportunities ▪ Spending public money locally ▪ Promoting a more positive image to attract inward investment and tourism opportunities. 	<p>Most objectives of the Economic Development Strategy are directly relevant to the Plan in terms of providing an appropriate supply of employment land, regenerating communities and preserving and enhancing environmental features which contribute to positive images of the area. The SA should include objectives to ensure that economic growth is sustainable, providing a range of opportunities. Areas allocated for employment land should be in sustainable locations, including</p>

	minimising the need to travel.
Bro Dysg Strategy	
The Bro Dysg Strategy will guide and inform the future direction and the activities of the learning network in RCT consistent with the goals for learning articulated within the Community Plan. Bro Dysg will facilitate and monitor the work of the partner organisations and working groups so that the network stays on course.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<p>Key Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting learners to achieve their personal potential ▪ Improving the quality and accessibility of information, advice and guidance for all learners ▪ Providing high level skills for life and work <p>Overall Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Standards of Education for All ▪ Enabling Everyone to Fulfill their Potential ▪ Local Workforce Equipped for Future <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pupils achieving adequate GSE grades or vocational equivalent ▪ Increased participation in cultural and recreation activities ▪ Reduction in people without qualification by 10% by 2011 ▪ Partners achieving Information Standard Quality Mark 	Location of housing development will influence local school provision. Tertiary education, particularly in the Pontypridd and Aberdare areas, with increased student numbers during the plan period, will create demand for associated housing. Resultant employment gain and economic diversification will be encouraged.
Our Living Space – An Environmental Improvement Strategy for RCT	
The Strategy forms the framework for improving the living space of Rhondda Cynon Taf from 2005 and up to 2015. It oversees environmental improvement and addresses appropriate action in one of the 5 Community Plan themed areas. It is not designed to replace existing strategies but provides a framework within which to integrate different objectives and direct activities to target areas where change is most needed. It also provides a way of drawing together the views of a wide range of interests into one coherent strategy.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Plan and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase the biodiversity value of land within RCT ▪ To improve the quality of local rivers ▪ To develop a sustainable waste management culture to reduce the current emphasis on landfill ▪ To successfully clean up land, streets and rivers and create a climate of civic pride ▪ To reduce the pollution to which residents are exposed ▪ To improve the quality and attractiveness of our green spaces ▪ To increase the safe re-use and appropriate redevelopment of former industrial land ▪ To improve the quality and attractiveness of the built environment ▪ To develop an integrated accessible transport network ▪ To reduce the waste of natural resources 	Environmental considerations will be an integral part of the LDP process in line with SEA requirements.

▪ To improve environmental awareness	
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Appendix II: Collation and Analysis of Baseline Information

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
SEA Topic: Biodiversity					
Environmental Stress	57	<p>Environmental Stress</p> <p> Air Pollution Areas at High Risk from Coastal Flooding Rivers at Risk from Acidification Nitrate Vulnerable Zones Land over 300 metres </p>			<p>Spatial planning may help to reduce the impacts of air pollution through control over traffic generation. Other pollution may also be resisted through spatial planning. Flood risk may also be minimised through the use of SUDs and defences, as well as flood risk minimisation measures in buildings.</p>
Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)	1.	<p>4 SACs in Rhondda Cynon Taff</p> <p>Blaen Cynon Cardiff Beech Woods Coedydd Nedd a Mellte Cwm Cadlan</p>			<p>Legislation affecting protected areas. Will potentially affect Plan, and will guide the pattern of development, so needs to be</p>

SA/SEA of RCT LDP
Appendix II Baseline Information

				considered. The SA Framework should include an objective to protect and enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	2.	Craig Pont Rhondda, Llwynypia (24ha) Mynydd Ty-Isaf, Rhondda (322ha) Craig y Llyn (16.2ha) Bryncarnau grasslands, Llwyncoed (25ha) Nant Gelliwion Woodland Brofiscan quarry, Groes Faen Llantrisant Common Blaenrhondda Roadcutting Castell Coch Woodlands and Road Section Mynydd Ty-Isaf Rhondda Dyffrynnoedd Nedd A Mellte a Moel Penderyn		Legislation affecting protected areas. Will potentially affect Plan, and will guide the pattern of development, so needs to be considered. The SA Framework should include an objective to protect and enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.
Key Countryside Sites		32 Managed by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council		Legislation affecting protected areas. Will potentially affect Plan, and will guide the pattern of development, so needs to be considered. The SA Framework should include an objective to protect and enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)		Glyncornel (Craig yr Hesg (Pontypridd) and Llwydcoed/Cwmbach (Aberdare) are being considered for designation).		Legislation affecting protected areas. Will potentially affect Plan, and will guide the

SA/SEA of RCT LDP
Appendix II Baseline Information

				pattern of development, so needs to be considered. The SA Framework should include an objective to protect and enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)		Local Plans include policies to protect Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). These are defined by scientific criteria and a provisional list of over 200 sites is currently being assessed. The sites, most of which are privately owned, will require positive management if the habitat is to remain of wildlife value and this is a major concern.	Need input and support of local land owners. Trend- improvement in protection of land by increasing amount of protected areas. Concern- wildlife value	Legislation affecting protected areas. Will potentially affect Plan, and will guide the pattern of development, so needs to be considered. The SA Framework should include an objective to protect and enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.
Sites Managed for Wildlife		Coed Cymru manages various woodland types		Legislation affecting protected areas. Will potentially affect Plan, and will guide the pattern of development, so needs to be considered. The SA Framework should include an objective to protect and enhance areas designated for their biodiversity.
RSPB Reserves	3	There are no RSPB Nature Reserves in Rhondda Cynon Taf		
Important Bird	4	There are no Important Bird Areas in Rhondda Cynon Taf		

Areas			
Population of wild birds		<i>Data Gap</i>	
Glamorgan Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves		Glamorgan Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves are owned or leased by the Trust and managed for nature conservation. At present there are four Trust reserves in Rhondda Cynon Taff, at: Nightingale's Bush (Pontypridd) (owned), Aberdare Canal (leased), Nant Myddlyn (Beddau) (leased)and Pwll Waun Cynon (Mountain Ash) (owned)	Need to be taken into account
Fish Stocks	7	The Coal industry has had major adverse impacts on the quality of the environment such that most of the rivers were severely polluted to the exclusion of all fish life. Recent decades have shown great improvement with Salmon recorded from the River Taff and the River Rhondda . Migratory fish and otters, including other wildlife, are also now returning to rivers. However, the continued presence of man-made obstacles (weirs and flood defences) in the rivers is inhibiting their return to their pre-industrial condition.	Improvement in fish stocks but improvement schemes and protection still required. The SA should include and objective to protect and enhance biodiversity, especially in river habitats. The quality of the river environment may also have impacts for tourism. This may be especially important for the economy in the less prosperous areas of the north of the County Borough.
Salmon	8	The Taff and Ely, while not being renowned salmon rivers, have a considerable salmon run. Both are recovering rivers, the improving salmon population being a good indicator of the water quality improvements in these once heavily polluted rivers. Currently the Taff salmon fishery relies largely upon stocked and stray fish from other catchments to make up the bulk of the run.	

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP																																																				
SEA Topic: Air Quality																																																									
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS)	9	A review has been completed. No Air Quality Management Area has been declared by this Local Authority.																																																							
Estimated background Air Pollution Data RCT Figures derived by calculating the average of all grid points from which data was taken.	10/11	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pollutant</th> <th colspan="3">Rhondda Cynon Taff</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2001</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Benzene*</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.31</td> <td>0.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,3-butadine*</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.10</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO (Carbon Monoxide)</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide)</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>13.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM10*</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>17.3</td> <td>16.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SO2 (Sulphur Dioxide)</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOX (Nitrogen Oxides)</td> <td>26.1</td> <td>22.3</td> <td>17.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Pollutant	Rhondda Cynon Taff			2001	2005	2010	Benzene*	0.35	0.31	0.26	1,3-butadine*	0.12	0.10	-	CO (Carbon Monoxide)	0.23	-	-	NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide)	18.0	16.0	13.1	PM10*	18.0	17.3	16.0	SO2 (Sulphur Dioxide)	2.9	-	-	NOX (Nitrogen Oxides)	26.1	22.3	17.3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>National Target (England and Wales) Annual mean to be below:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Benzene</td> <td>5ug/m³ by 31/12/2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,3-Butadiene</td> <td>2.25ug/m³ by 31/12/2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon monoxide</td> <td>Running 8 hour mean to be below 10.0ug/m³ by 31/12/2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>0.5ug/m³ by 2004 and below 0.25ug/m³ by 31/12/2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrogen dioxide</td> <td>1 hour mean not to exceed 200ug/m³ more than 18 times per year by 31/12/2005. Annual mean to be below 40ug/m³ by 31/12/2005.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM10</td> <td>Annual mean less than 40 ug/m³ by 31/12/2004 No more than 35 days where daily mean >=50 ug/m³ by 2004.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sulphur dioxide</td> <td>15 minute mean not to exceed 266ug/m³ more than 35 times per year by</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Pollutant	National Target (England and Wales) Annual mean to be below:	Benzene	5ug/m ³ by 31/12/2010	1,3-Butadiene	2.25ug/m ³ by 31/12/2003	Carbon monoxide	Running 8 hour mean to be below 10.0ug/m ³ by 31/12/2003	Lead	0.5ug/m ³ by 2004 and below 0.25ug/m ³ by 31/12/2008	Nitrogen dioxide	1 hour mean not to exceed 200ug/m ³ more than 18 times per year by 31/12/2005. Annual mean to be below 40ug/m ³ by 31/12/2005.	PM10	Annual mean less than 40 ug/m ³ by 31/12/2004 No more than 35 days where daily mean >=50 ug/m ³ by 2004.	Sulphur dioxide	15 minute mean not to exceed 266ug/m ³ more than 35 times per year by	National targets to be taken into account. Policies should be devised to enable targets to be reached or exceeded. The LDP may wish to ensure development creates minimal impact in terms of traffic generated in order to protect the air quality.
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<p>Figures rounded to 1 d.p (NOX, NO2, PM10 and SO2), all other figures rounded to 2 d.p *Figure for PM10 2005 relates to 2004; Figures for benzene and 1,3-butadine in the 2005 column relate to 2003.</p> <p>Units: NOx (ugm-3 as NO2 annual mean); NO2 (ugm-3 annual mean); PM10 (ugm-3 grav. annual</p>																																																									

		mean); SO ₂ (ugm-3 annual mean); Benzene (ugm-3 annual mean); CO (mgm-3 annual mean); 1,3-butadine (ugm-3 annual mean) Figures show levels of pollution lower than national target, with improvements since 2001.		31/12 2005 1 hour mean not to exceed 350ug/m ³ more than 24 times per year by 31/12/2004 24 hour mean not to exceed 125ug/m ³ more than 3 times per year by 31/12/2004																															
Climate Change - Estimated Emissions (million tonnes carbon equivalent) Wales	14 walesstats	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1990</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Carbon dioxide</td> <td>11.1</td> <td>10.7</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>12.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Methane</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrous oxide</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basket of greenhouse gasses (a)</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>13.7</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>14.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) Also includes hydroflourocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.</p>		1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	Carbon dioxide	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.3	12.3	Methane	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	Nitrous oxide	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	Basket of greenhouse gasses (a)	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.8	14.5		Emissions of CO ₂ increasing. Methane- slight decrease. Nitrous Oxide no change Greenhouse gases are increasing overall.	The SA Framework should include and objective to reduce the production of greenhouse gases, through for example, reducing the need to travel.
	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000																														
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Ozone	11	<p>2002- Three sites (Flintshire, Pembrokeshire and Rhondda Cynon Taff) had more than the ten exceedences of the standard allowed by the objective (29, 13 and 15, respectively). Ozone levels in RCT in 2002 were of the worst three in Wales. Ozone (O₃) is not a primary pollutant such as Benzine and Carbon Monozide, being generated by a complex series of chemical reactions in the atmosphere involving oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds. This fact makes air quality strategies particularly difficult as controls must address the precursor pollutants. A further factor is that the time required for generating ozone means that air masses containing pollutants move over time and so ozone is a transboundary pollutant.</p> <p>The second stage review and assessment carried out by RCT in 2003 concluded that air quality generally complies with the government's standards and is expected to improve as national and local policy initiatives provide continuing reductions in industrial and road traffic emissions.</p>			Policies in the LDP will need to pay particular attention to locational factors which could contribute to traffic congestion. The cumulative impact of industrial and waste related activities which have air quality implications will also have to be considered.																														

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP			
SEA Topic: Climatic Factors								
Greenhouse gas emissions (overall / per capita)		<i>Data gap</i>						
National targets		See air quality (above)						
Emissions of CO₂ by Region, 2001	17		Unallocated	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	Wales	See Transport and Employment. There is a need to provide more local employment opportunities.
		Emissions (ktonnes carbon)	7,085	116,206	13,113	5,696	9,244	
		Emissions/Capita (kg/cap)		2,336	2,562	3,366	3,147	
		Wales has comparatively low emissions of CO ₂ compared to other UK countries. However, emissions per capita are larger. There is a heavier reliance on car use in Wales, and especially RCT.						
Reductions in CO₂ emissions buildings	18	1.11% Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions in the non domestic public stock % Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions in the housing stock is not available The building regulations (2005) will require low and zero Carbon (LZC) technologies within new build non residential developments through a notional LZC contribution of 10% additional reduction in carbon emissions. CO ₂ emissions reducing marginally.			There is a need for more sustainable construction in the Plan area.			
Climate Change Impacts Wales	16	There may be difficulty providing adequate water supplies for parts of Wales during dry summers by 2025 Much low lying coastal land in Wales is critical for its importance economically, for habitation, tourism, or for its natural habitats Sea level is expected to rise by about 40cm by 2080			Climate change may impact on water supply, farming, low lying coastal areas. Long term effects to be			

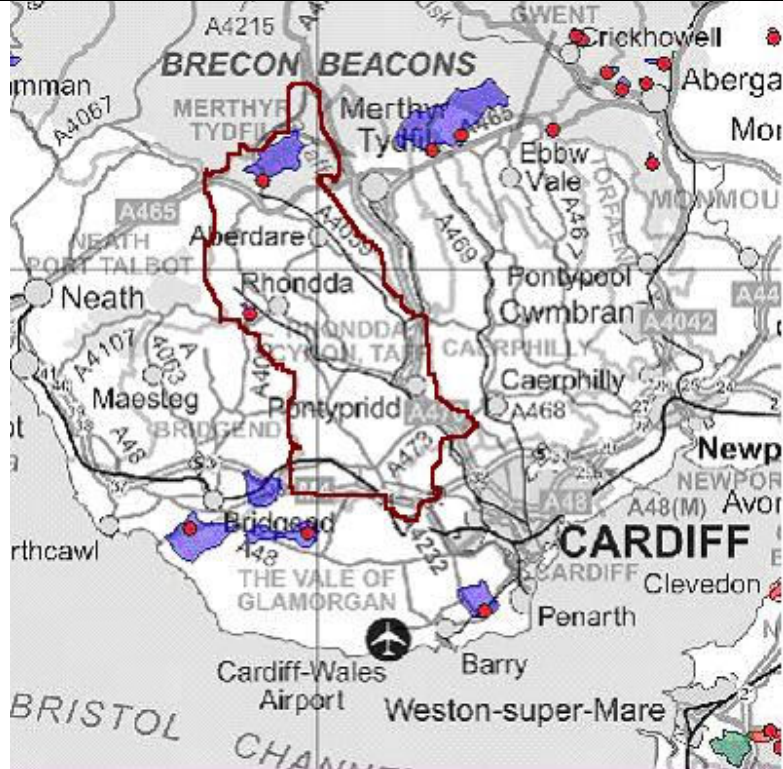
			considered. Water use may be an issue in the future. Sustainable water use must be implemented now in order to mitigate long term effects. The SA should include an objective encouraging sustainable water management.																			
Electricity generated from renewable sources (2000)	15/51/53	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Energy Type</th> <th>Wales</th> <th>UK Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hydro</td> <td>386.0</td> <td>5107.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wind</td> <td>346.4</td> <td>945.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill Gas</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>2187.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other biofuels and wastes</td> <td>20.0</td> <td>2233.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GWh Total</td> <td>828.2</td> <td>10474.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Energy Type	Wales	UK Total	Hydro	386.0	5107.8	Wind	346.4	945.8	Landfill Gas	75.8	2187.8	Other biofuels and wastes	20.0	2233.0	GWh Total	828.2	10474.5	<p>The Government has set a target to generate 10 per cent of the UK electricity from renewable sources by 2010. At the beginning of 2004, 3% of the UK's electricity was generated from renewable sources.</p> <p>Rhondda Cynon Taf has 20 operational wind turbines in a cluster at Gilfach Goch with planning consent for 8 at Ferndale. Part of the County Borough is encompassed by one of the proposed TAN8 Strategic Search Areas</p> <p>Wales generates approximately 7.8% of UK total electricity generated from renewable sources.</p>	<p>This percentage needs to be improved upon if government targets are to be met.</p> <p>Specific planning policy will be required for the Strategic Search Area identified in TAN 8 once ongoing studies have refined boundaries.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include and objective encouraging the use of renewable energy sources in new development. The LDP should include an objective to enable renewable energy projects.</p>
		Energy Type	Wales	UK Total																		
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



Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP																																				
SEA Topic: Water Resources																																									
Water Use	50	Water use in the catchment peaked in 1970 and then declined through the 1970s due to the fall in demand from traditional heavy industries. It has slowly risen since then but is still only just half of the peak in 1970. The dominant use of water is for public drinking water supply with Taff catchment sources forming an important part of the integrated water supply system for South East Wales. Possible water shortages during peak summer periods. See Climate Change above. Coal mining lead to the unbalancing of the coal measures/ groundwater flows (see groundwater flow regime)																																							
River Habitats Classification		<i>Data Gap</i>																																							
Industrial history	22/ 50	<p>The wastes from the iron and steel works, coal mines, power stations, coke ovens caused a detrimental effect on the environments of the surrounding areas. The power of the River Taff and its tributaries was harnessed by the construction of weirs, and controlled by the most extensive system of flood defences of any river in South Wales.</p> <p>Improvements have been made since the 1970s due, in part, to pollution control legislation, economic development initiatives and the decline in heavy industry. Reclamation schemes and redevelopment offer opportunities for environmental improvements.</p> <p>Whilst the water pollution caused by traditional industries has largely ended, concerns remain over the risks posed by the widespread use of oils and chemicals in the new industries.</p> <p>Ongoing colliery spoil tipping at Tower Colliery continues to be monitored in terms of impact on local water quality in rivers and streams by the EA and regular liaison meetings organised by the local authority.</p> <p>The past and present disposal of waste has left a legacy, which continues to have an impact on the environment.</p>			The SA Framework should include an objective to improve, protect and enhance the water environment especially that which has been subject to industrial pollution.																																				
Chemical river water quality	19	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Chemical River Water Quality</th> <th>GOOD</th> <th>FAIR</th> <th>POOR</th> <th>BAD</th> <th>HIGH</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total Km</th> <th></th> <th>%</th> <th>%</th> <th>%</th> <th>%</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>127</td> <td>61</td> <td>33</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>145</td> <td>87</td> <td>9</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>145</td> <td>97</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Chemical River Water Quality		GOOD	FAIR	POOR	BAD	HIGH	Total Km		%	%	%	%	%	1990	127	61	33	2	4		1995	145	87	9	3	1		2000	145	97	3	0	0		Trends show that quality was generally improving across the borough until 2000. Between 2000 and 2003 there was a slight decline in
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		2003	145	88	12	0	0		chemical river quality.		
Biological river water quality	19	Biological River Quality							Trends show an increase in percentage of river km with a 'good' biological water quality. Percentage 'poor' decreased, showing an overall improvement. (see waste – sewerage- for explanation of poor biological water quality)		
			Total k m	GOOD %	FAIR %	POOR %	BAD %	HIGH %			
		1990	123	33	61	6	0				
		1995	145	39	58	4	0				
		2000	145	46	54	0	0				
		2003	145	50	49	1	0				
River water phosphate levels	19	River Water Phosphate Levels							Trends show a decrease of river km classed within grades 4-6. Grades 3-4 have remained approximately the same over the time period. There has been an increase in rivers classed as having 'low' phosphate levels (grade 2), which may be a result of improvements from the other grades. There was a large improvement between 1995 and 2000 in the 'very		
			A km	B km	C km	D km	E km	F km			Total km
		1990	0	44	13	0	24	4			84
		1995	44	66	4	17	14	0			145
		2000	71	42	3	18	11	0			145
		2003	52	59	4	16	11	0			142

								low' phosphate grade (1), however, this was followed by a decrease.		
River water nitrate levels	19	River Water Nitrate Levels						The majority of the rivers across the Borough have 'very low' nitrate levels, with none of the levels being above 'moderately low'. 145		
			A km	B km	C km	D km	E km			F km
		1990	0	0	0	0	0			0
		1995	112	23	10	0	0			0
		2000	110	27	8	0	0			0
	2003	109	28	6	0	0	0			
River Quality failure	22	Nant Clydach at Tonypany from the confluence with Rhondda Fawr to Nant yr Haul. One result for ammonia was significantly higher than normal putting this section of the river in RE4. This was probably the result of the inadequate sewerage system along this part of the river. Some improvement works have subsequently been completed. The target class is RE2 (Action Plan Issue TA/19) Some areas of river suffer from severe pollution levels.							The LDP should include an objective for development to not exacerbate existing problems of foul drainage capacity.	
Contaminated Land	50	Redevelopment or disturbance of contaminated land sites could result in the mobilisation or leaching of any contaminants present into the water environment.	The Council's Contaminated Land Strategy has to date only identified a few sites which may meet the statutory definition of contaminated land which are being prioritised for further investigation in conjunction with other relevant bodies.					Schemes will require special precautions to be taken to prevent problems arising from the contaminated land on the sites.		
Sewerage system	50	Sewage is collected in extensive trunk sewer systems and either treated for discharge into the river at Cilfynydd, or conveyed all the way to the Severn Estuary where it is macerated before discharge at Rover Way, Cardiff. The sewerage systems are old and overloaded, so premature overflows from the many combined sewer overflows cause widespread water pollution problems and aesthetic nuisance due to sewage derived debris. (leads to poor biological water quality- see Water Resources).							The LDP may include policies that necessitate the improvement of the sewerage infrastructure	

Sewerage	30	<p>We are recommending to Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council that development at Hirwaun and Penderyn is restricted due to the inadequate local sewerage system (Action Plan Issue TA/29)</p> <p>A poor sewerage infrastructure can lead to problems of pollution in watercourses and therefore possible widespread pollution in a worse case scenario.</p>	<p>as a condition of permission for new development. The SA Framework should include an objective to reduce pollution from sewage.</p>
Groundwater	50	<p>Over most of the catchment (of the Taff) the groundwater contributions to summer flows are modest, emanating from the carboniferous Limestone, the Coal Measures or from superficial deposits along the river channels. Because of this, river levels fall quite rapidly during dry periods.</p>	
Groundwater flow regime	50	<p>In places, the natural groundwater flow regime has been disrupted as a result of historical mining activities. Complex flow patterns have evolved along the shafts and adits of the old mineworkings. Iron-rich groundwaters are known to emerge from the old mineworkings at various locations in the area, some causing significant pollution problems. There are warm groundwater springs at Taffs Well which have, in the past, been used for bathing.</p>	<p>Groundwater protection is an issue that needs to be considered.</p>

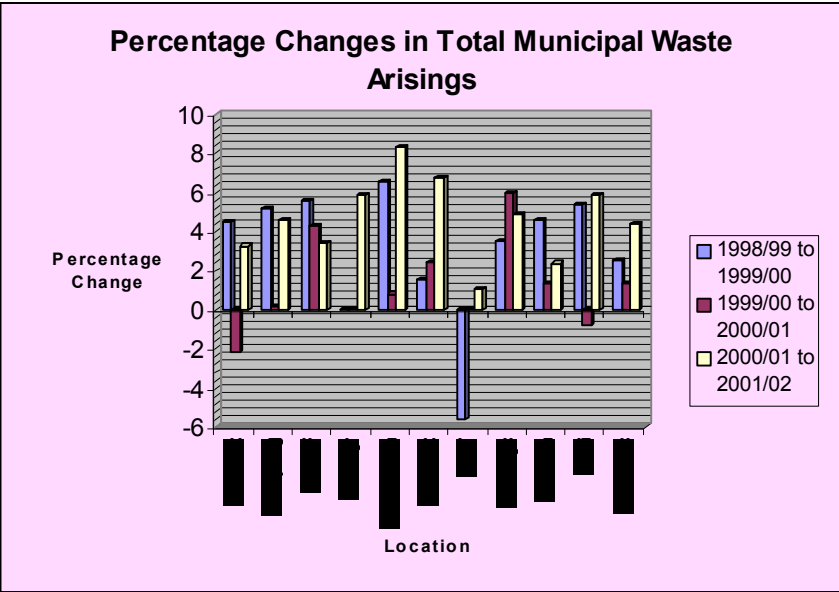
<p>Abstraction from groundwaters</p> <p>20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Borehole Inner zone Outer zone Total catchment Special interest 			<p>The LDP and SA should include objectives to protect groundwater source protection zones.</p>
<p>Aquifers</p> <p>50</p>		<p>The Carboniferous Limestone is considered to be a major Aquifer. Overall, groundwater resources are not exploited within the area.</p> <p>There are two boreholes in the northern area of the borough. With one large source protection zone in the Brecon Beacons</p>	
<p>Main River Catchments</p> <p>50</p>		<p>The River Taff rises on the open moorland and forestry plantations of the Old Red Sandstone escarpment of the Brecon Beacons. The Taff is joined by the River Cynon and Abercynon and the River Rhondda at Pontypridd whilst falling through its narrow, urbanized valley. It then flows in a south easterly direction through the narrow limestone gorge at Taffs Well. From here it cuts a green corridor through the suburbs of the Cardiff Plain to the Severn Estuary. The River falls at an average gradient of 1:100 which, although steep, is typical of the South Wales valleys.</p> <p>Steep river gradients indicate possible short lag times in times of high precipitation which may lead to a</p>	<p>Flood risk is an issue for the Plan and the SA</p>

<p>Properties at risk from flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Flooding from rivers or sea without defences  Extent of extreme flood  Flood defences  Areas benefiting from flood defences 	<p>20</p>	<p>flood risk.</p>  <p>Development Advice Maps, issued with TAN15 are based on the EA's extreme flood outlines (Zone C) and British Geological Survey (BGS) drift data (Zone B). Floodplain areas without significant flood defence infrastructure (C2) indicate that only less vulnerable development should be considered.</p>	<p>The LDP should include policies reflecting EA advice on development and flooding. An objective should be included in the SA to prevent increase risk from flooding.</p>
<p>Ribbon development in flood plains</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>Housing and Industry have extended in ribbon development along the river frontages on what was the natural floodplain. Over the years a number of these areas have flooded resulting in the construction of major flood defences by the Environment Agency and its predecessors.</p>	<p>The LDP should include policies reflecting EA advice on development and flooding. An objective should be included in</p>

			the SA to prevent increase risk from flooding in the valleys.								
Flood Defences	44	<p>Overview of 1998 October Floods in Wales – Performance of Flood Defences</p> <p>At many sites on the flood plain and as a response to historic floods, flood alleviation schemes have been constructed. This network of flood defences now provides some protection to most, but not all, major development areas on the fluvial flood plains. Examples of schemes constructed in South Wales since 1979 include:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">River</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Locations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rhondda</td> <td>Gelli; Trehafod; Hopkinstown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cynon</td> <td>Mountain Ash</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taff</td> <td>Pontypridd; Melingriffith; Radyr Court Road; Cardiff and Pontcanna Fields</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Most of the schemes listed above are designed to provide protection against an estimated 1 in 100 year flood level. Much investment has been made in the flood defence infrastructure across Wales and this investment resulted in significantly fewer properties being flooded during October compared with the last widespread flooding event in December 1979.</p> <p>At a number of locations the difference between observed river levels and the top of the defence appeared to be less than desirable. Examples where further investigation of performance will be undertaken includes Brecon, Ynysddu (Pontyclun), Treforest/Taffs Well and Hopkinstown.</p> <p>In conclusion, although flood flows were high at certain sites, with two exceptions they did not reach design conditions and overtopping of defences did not occur. Without these defences, many hundreds of properties would have been flooded. Their performance during October has therefore justified the investment made in them.</p>	River	Locations	Rhondda	Gelli; Trehafod; Hopkinstown	Cynon	Mountain Ash	Taff	Pontypridd; Melingriffith; Radyr Court Road; Cardiff and Pontcanna Fields	
River	Locations										
Rhondda	Gelli; Trehafod; Hopkinstown										
Cynon	Mountain Ash										
Taff	Pontypridd; Melingriffith; Radyr Court Road; Cardiff and Pontcanna Fields										
Climate Change	47	<p>Climate change is of great significance to water resources. Changes to rainfall patterns and amounts could affect how much water is available for people and for the environment. Climate change could also influence people's demand for water. For example, if it becomes hotter, we may wish to water our gardens more. Present analysis suggests that over the next 25 years, summers could become drier and winters wetter, with more rain in total. Temperatures are likely to increase. Since many questions remain about the effects of climate change, it makes sense to use our existing water resources carefully, and to look for flexible solutions to future demands that can cope with different climatic conditions. Climate change will also lead to an increase in precipitation, and therefore, flood levels may increase as a result.</p>	<p>The LDP should include policies which allow for the future effects of climate change, as well as any preventative measures. This may include sustainable water management. Transport and the location of development</p>								

**SA/SEA of RCT LDP
Appendix II Baseline Information**

			is an issue that underpins all policies. The SA should include an objective to reflect this.
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Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP	
Topic: Waste						
	Regional waste assessment/ 23	<p style="text-align: center;">Percentage Changes in Total Municipal Waste Arisings</p>  <p>Has shown the largest percentage decrease in municipal waste arisings in relation to comparators RCT has shown almost a 3% decrease in municipal waste. In comparison to other counties, this is a largest percentage.</p>		The LDP should include policies that encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy, and promotion of the proximity principle where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objectives of the same nature, as well as the encouragement of more sustainable modes of transport for the transportation of waste		
Municipal waste sent to landfill by source and local authority	28	<table border="1" data-bbox="642 1203 1398 1263"> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 1203 772 1263">Local Authority</td> <td data-bbox="772 1203 1398 1263">Quantity of municipal waste collected and sent to landfill (tonnes)</td> </tr> </table>	Local Authority	Quantity of municipal waste collected and sent to landfill (tonnes)	Total waste sent to landfill increased between 2000/2001 to 2001/2002. This increase was especially	The SA Framework should include an objective to encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy. It
Local Authority	Quantity of municipal waste collected and sent to landfill (tonnes)					

		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Refuse collection vehicle</th> <th>Other household</th> <th>Civic amenity site</th> <th>Non-household</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">2000-2001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RCT</td> <td>75,249</td> <td>7,762</td> <td>16,227</td> <td>8,820</td> <td>108,057</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL WALES</td> <td>955,923</td> <td>90,611</td> <td>268,156</td> <td>222,556</td> <td>1,537,247</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">2001-02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhondda Cynon Taff</td> <td>73,361</td> <td>9,362</td> <td>10,173</td> <td>16,141</td> <td>109,037</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL WALES</td> <td>950,170</td> <td>100,417</td> <td>279,026</td> <td>243,859</td> <td>1,573,473</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Figures include municipal waste collected and disposed of by incineration (279 tonnes in total in Wales) and hardcore recycling and tyres (1,229 tonnes) disposed of to landfill.</p>		Refuse collection vehicle	Other household	Civic amenity site	Non-household	Total	2000-2001						RCT	75,249	7,762	16,227	8,820	108,057	TOTAL WALES	955,923	90,611	268,156	222,556	1,537,247	2001-02						Rhondda Cynon Taff	73,361	9,362	10,173	16,141	109,037	TOTAL WALES	950,170	100,417	279,026	243,859	1,573,473	<p>prominent in non-household waste which almost doubled. There was a decrease in waste from civic amenity sites.</p> <p>should also include an objective that will encourage more sustainable waste management methods than landfill. The Plan and the SA should seek to become self-sufficient and restrict the movement of landfill waste to outside the County Borough.</p>
	Refuse collection vehicle	Other household	Civic amenity site	Non-household	Total																																								
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TOTAL WALES	950,170	100,417	279,026	243,859	1,573,473																																								
Major Landfill Sites- landfill gas	50	<p>In 1998, of the four major landfill sites in the area, Trecatti and Nant-y-Gwyddon have control systems but no recovery systems and Lamby Way is carrying out works to install a control and recovery system. The Bryn Pica landfill site has no current proposal to install landfill gas extraction but will need to do so as waste management licence conditions will in future require all major municipal landfills to collect and flare landfill gases.</p> <p>Landfill gas produced by the biodegradation of waste is made up principally of carbon dioxide and methane, both of which are significant 'greenhouse gases'. These gases are responsible for climate change.</p>																																											
% of Population served by kerbside recycling	²⁴	67% of households have the services. Aim to expand the service to the remaining households by the end of 2005		The SA Framework and LDP should include an objective to increase access to public waste management facilities,																																									

collection (weekly)						including recycling. The LDP should include policies that improve the provision of sustainable waste management facilities.	
Recycling Banks	25	<p>Bring Bank sites There are 42 bring bank sites in Rhondda Cynon Taf collecting a range of materials including paper, glass, cans and textiles.</p> <p>Civic Amenity sites There are 5 civic amenity sites in Rhondda Cynon Taf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cymmer Road, Porth • North Road, Ferndale • Nantgywyddon Road, Gelli • Cemetery Road, Treorchy • Llwycoed, Aberdare 			Recycling sites are increasing and improving		
Rhondda Cynon Taf Improvement Plan 2005 Performance 2004/2005	29	<p>10.31% of municipal waste was recycled by the Council 4.35% of municipal waste was composted by the Council 85.02% of municipal waste was land filled by the Council Most municipal waste is sent to landfill</p>				The Plan and the SA should seek to improve methods of waste management, and subsequently reduce reliance on the use of landfill for waste disposal.	
Municipal recycling/composting rates by unitary authority, 1998-99 to 2003-04	27		1998-99	2001-02	2003-04	<p>RCT recycles/ composts a small percentage of its waste compared to other authorities in Wales.</p> <p>However, this figure has improved by 9 times between 1998 and 2004. The improvement for Wales was 3.7%.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective to improve recycling rates in the county.</p> <p>The LDP may wish to look at development issues to increase waste management facilities. For example, increasing space for composting facilities.</p>

Forecast Municipal Waste Arisings 2001-2021 by Local Authority																		
<p>High Growth Scenario (tonnes) of 2.68% a year, assuming that the increase in waste arisings continues, unabated by waste minimisation strategies and that the economy of South East Wales continues to grow at the same rate as recent years. Growth factor: 1.0268 a year</p>	Regional Waste Assessment	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">2005/2006</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2011/12</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2016/17</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2021/2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td> <td style="text-align: right;">143,194</td> <td style="text-align: right;">167,864</td> <td style="text-align: right;">191,639</td> <td style="text-align: right;">218,781</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE Wales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">864,715</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,013,687</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,157,258</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,321,162</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2005/2006	2011/12	2016/17	2021/2022	Rhondda Cynon Taf	143,194	167,864	191,639	218,781	SE Wales	864,715	1,013,687	1,157,258	1,321,162	<p>The LDP and the SA should aim to move waste up the hierarchy and strive for improved management of waste generated.</p>
	2005/2006	2011/12	2016/17	2021/2022														
Rhondda Cynon Taf	143,194	167,864	191,639	218,781														
SE Wales	864,715	1,013,687	1,157,258	1,321,162														

<p>Medium Growth Scenario (tonnes) of variable growth assuming that recent growth rates continue for a short period and then reduction strategies have an increasing effect: • Until 2006 2.68% a year Growth factor: 1.0268 a year • 2007 to 2015 growth declining to zero, averaging 1.3% a year Growth factor: • 2016 to 2021 no growth Growth factor: 1.0000 a year</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005/2006</th> <th>2011/12</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2021/2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td> <td>143,194</td> <td>161,378</td> <td>165,751</td> <td>165,751</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE Wales</td> <td>864,715</td> <td>974,520</td> <td>1,000,928</td> <td>1,000,928</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2005/2006	2011/12	2016/17	2021/2022	Rhondda Cynon Taf	143,194	161,378	165,751	165,751	SE Wales	864,715	974,520	1,000,928	1,000,928	
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<p>Wales Waste Strategy Scenario (tonnes) of household waste declining to meet the secondary targets: • by 2009/10 waste arisings per household to be no greater than those for Wales in 1997/98 Growth factor: 0.9966 • by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg a year⁵ Growth factor: 0.9707</p>		<table border="1" data-bbox="640 511 1501 576"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2005/2006</td> <td>2011/12</td> <td>2016/17</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE Wales</td> <td>765,112</td> <td>705,040</td> <td>598,760</td> <td>542,845</td> </tr> </table>					2005/2006	2011/12	2016/17	2019/20	SE Wales	765,112	705,040	598,760	542,845		
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<p>Licensed Operational Waste Management Facilities in South East Wales</p>	<p>23</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="640 860 1501 1331"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Waste Management Facility</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Landfill:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Co-disposal Landfill</td> <td>Includes major landfill sites at Lamby Way, Cardiff and Trecatti, Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Household, Industrial and Commercial (HIC) Landfill</td> <td>Including landfill sites at Nant y Gwyddon, and Bryn Pica, (Rhondda Cynon Taff), Docks Way, Newport and Trehir Quarry, Caerphilly, Tythegston, Bridgend and Silent Valley, Blaenau Gwent</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Waste Management Facility	Details	Total	Landfill:			a) Co-disposal Landfill	Includes major landfill sites at Lamby Way, Cardiff and Trecatti, Merthyr Tydfil	3	b) Household, Industrial and Commercial (HIC) Landfill	Including landfill sites at Nant y Gwyddon, and Bryn Pica, (Rhondda Cynon Taff) , Docks Way, Newport and Trehir Quarry, Caerphilly, Tythegston, Bridgend and Silent Valley, Blaenau Gwent	6			<p>LOCALLY GENERATED WASTE? WHERE BROUGHT FROM IF NOT?</p>
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		c) Non-Biodegradable Landfill	Mostly small and of local significance only	24			
		d) Factory Curtilage Landfill	Including the major industrial concerns at Aberthaw Power Station, Dow Corning, Monsanto and British Steel	7			
		Recycling: e) Treatment Plants	Including Welsh Water Sewerage Works at Cilfynydd, (Rhondda Cynon Taff) and Nash, Newport	13			
		f) Vehicle Dismantlers		22			
		g) Metal Recycling		16			
		Transfer Stations: h) HIC Transfer Stations	Includes six Clinical Waste Facilities	41			
		i) Household Amenity Facilities		23			
		j) Non-Biodegradable Transfer Stations		6			
		TOTAL		161			
		RCT has its own landfill and recycling treatment plants					
Waste Imports	59	The Report shows movements of waste to existing facilities with the largest net imports into the landfill sites in Merthyr, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Blaenau Gwent (271,000, 132,000 and 121,000 tonnes respectively) and Metal Recycling Sites in Cardiff (335,000 tonnes).	In November 2003 a Waste Import and Export study for Wales was completed and made available. This analyses data for 2001/02 and shows that there was a net import into South East Wales in all waste streams				

			<p>Figure 29 South East Wales: Imports and Exports by Waste type 2001/02</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>waste type</th> <th>Imports</th> <th>Exports</th> <th>Net import</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MNU</td> <td>38,261</td> <td>76</td> <td>38,185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSI</td> <td>198,339</td> <td>43,969</td> <td>154,369</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert</td> <td>34,613</td> <td>4,552</td> <td>30,061</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special</td> <td>66,343</td> <td>26,987</td> <td>39,356</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All controlled</td> <td>337,556</td> <td>75,484</td> <td>262,072</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source Waste Import and Export Study for Wales October 2003</p>	waste type	Imports	Exports	Net import	MNU	38,261	76	38,185	CSI	198,339	43,969	154,369	Inert	34,613	4,552	30,061	Special	66,343	26,987	39,356	All controlled	337,556	75,484	262,072		
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Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
Landscape description	33	Rhondda Cynon Taff (RCT)* extends from the uplands of the Brecon Beacons to the edge of the Vale of Glamorgan (see Map 1, p8). The central feature is the coalfield plateau, which is cut by the Rhondda, Cynon and parts of the Taff and Ely river valleys. To the north of the coalfield plateau is the Brecon Beacons National Park, a small part of which is in the County Borough. The coalfield plateau is higher (600m), more remote and exposed in the north, with dramatic crags and extensive areas of forestry. Further south, hill farming predominates. The Cynon and Rhondda valleys are generally steep-sided with narrow and mostly built up valley floors, and bracken covered, farmed or wooded slopes. South of Pontypridd, the Taff Valley is wider but heavily developed. The southern part of the County Borough has a softer, more lowland landscape of farms, woods, commons, towns and villages.			The topography of the area will guide the location of development which is sustainable. The SA Framework should include an objective to promote community inclusiveness and access to services for all members of RCT's population. A Landscape Character Assessment should be considered as a basis of strategic decisions on development capacity.
Industrial Revolution	61	<p>"The valley stretched for a distance of eight or ten miles between two nearly parallel lines of hills, broken by a succession of cliffs of singular beauty..... The emerald greenness of the meadows in the valley below was most refreshing..... The air is aromatic with the wild flowers and mountain plants. A Sabbath stillness reigns it is the gem of Glamorganshire. " Charles Cliffe, <i>The Book of South Wales</i>, 1847</p> <p>"The river Rhondda is a dark turgid, and contaminated gutter, into which is poured the refuse of the host of collieries which skirt the thirteen miles of its course. The hills have been stripped of all their woodland beauty, and there they stand, rugged and bare, with immense rubbish heaps covering their surface The whole length of the valley has become transformed ... the din of steam engines, the whirr of machinery, the grating sound of coal screens, and the hammering of the smithies proceed increasingly night and day, year in and year out. An unheard of wealth of industry and a great population have</p>			

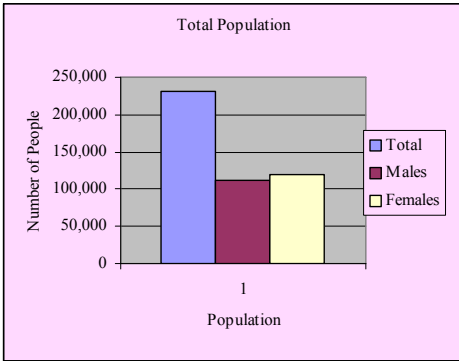
		<p>simultaneously sprung up together during the past sixty years ... The industrial townships of this valley appear to be inseparably connected in one continuous series of streets of workmens' cottages to Pontypridd. " A Morris, <i>Glamorgan</i>, 1908.</p> <p>The above contrasting descriptions of the Rhondda appear in David Egan's <i>Coal Society (A History of the South Wales Mining Valleys, 1840-1980)</i>. Published in 1987 by Gomer Press.</p>		
National Park	31.	<p>Brecon Beacons National Park 4.2% of the Brecon Beacons National Park (5,626ha) lies within the borough. The Brecon Beacons National Park was designated in 1957. It is administered by the National Park Authority.</p>		
AONB				See Review of other Plans and Programmes for a summary of the AONB Management Plans
Special Landscape Areas		<i>Data gap</i>		
LANDMAP		<i>Data Gap</i>		
Countryside Strategy		<i>Data Gap</i>		
Cynon and Taff River Park		<i>Data Gap</i>		Existing Local Plan designations will be reviewed through the LDP process.
Clean Rivers Project	49	<p>The Clean Rivers Project is a Keep Wales Tidy initiative that aims to improve the aesthetic appearance of the riverine environment of Wales. The project works with Contractors, Probation Services, New Deal Units and most importantly local volunteers to achieve this aim. The project currently covers the 7 river catchments of Ogmore, Rhymney, Ebbw, Taff, Afon Lwyd, Neath and Afan, and receives funding from Neath Port Talbot, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Caerphilly, Torfaen and Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Councils, as well as from Environment Agency Wales, Environment Wales, Community Foundation in Wales, Ecovert, WDA and Welsh Water.</p>		

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP																							
Topic: Soils																												
Soil types	34	Podzolic Soils and Peaty Glays																										
Land Quality	36	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Grade 1 (b)</th> <th>Grade2 (c)</th> <th>Grade 3 (d)</th> <th>Grade 4 (e)</th> <th>Grade 5 (f)</th> <th>Total Area (thousand hectares) (g)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rhondd a, Cynon, Taff</td> <td></td> <td>2.4</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>35.8</td> <td>58.3</td> <td>29.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>44.7</td> <td>35.3</td> <td>1730.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Grade 1 (b)	Grade2 (c)	Grade 3 (d)	Grade 4 (e)	Grade 5 (f)	Total Area (thousand hectares) (g)	Rhondd a, Cynon, Taff		2.4	3.5	35.8	58.3	29.0	Wales	0.2	2.3	17.5	44.7	35.3	1730.0		<p>The LDP should consider issues regarding the support of the rural economy. This may include enabling policies in the LDP for farm diversification projects. Defining areas of high grade agricultural land (in RCT mainly along M4 corridor) will be important in the context of assessing the suitability of sites for development.</p>
			Grade 1 (b)	Grade2 (c)	Grade 3 (d)	Grade 4 (e)	Grade 5 (f)	Total Area (thousand hectares) (g)																				
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Agricultural Land Classification, proportion by grade (a)																												
The majority of the agricultural land in the county is of low grade. Only 5.9% of the agricultural land is of a quality that is protected using this parameter.																												
Potential influence of climate change on agriculture	35	<p>Higher temperatures increase evaporation rates, reduce frost hazards and winter chilling, lengthen the growing season and accelerate plant growth. Heat stress may affect some crops... More rainfall is expected to fall in intense events, however, increasing runoff and the risk of erosion. Precipitation patterns might also become more variable, resulting in greater probabilities of floods and droughts – but this is still very uncertain. The combination of higher temperatures and changed precipitation regimes has implications for water balances and organic content of soils, with consequences for irrigation demand and use... The potential for soils to support agriculture, and the future distribution of land use, will be strongly influenced by changes in the soil water balance. Where soil water deficits increase, crop productivity will suffer, and for some crops this is likely to result in the increased use of irrigation. Predicted climate changes are likely to increase the UK range of many native pests and diseases but decrease the range of others... Farm management will be affected by climate change. Soils, climate, markets, technology, capital and policy all influence the location and type of farming. In determining future cropping in a warmer</p>				<p>See energy. In an area already struggling in terms of soil quality, the effects of climate change are likely to worsen matters. See above.</p>																						

		<p>climate, it is extremely important to take into account increased climatic variability and the pattern of rainfall (amount, distribution and intensity). Nevertheless, farmers should consider three strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain or enhance their ability to adapt to change; • anticipate climate change in some decisions; • take steps to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. 	
<p>Use of brownfield sites- previously developed land</p>		<p>A site which has experienced high levels of ground contamination – the former Phurnacite plant in the Cynon Valley- is subject to ongoing reclamation works where major contaminants have already been removed.</p>	<p>Opportunities will exist through the new LDP process for comprehensive mixed use schemes on large scale brownfield sites. Nevertheless some issues remain which will influence the forms of development acceptable. Community involvement will be essential. The SA and LDP should include an objective to maximise the use of previously developed land for development.</p>

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Minerals					
Aggregates-Limestone	23	Forest Wood (RCT/Vale of Glam) (currently inactive: Hendy (RCT))		This region has large mineral deposits and so a higher than average proportion of the workforce is engaged in extractive industries (mining and quarrying) . RCT contains the only remaining deep coal mine in the area, Tower , which has over 400 employees. (Put below under coal)	Could have issues environmentally, socially and economically. The LDP and the SA should recognise the importance of the mineral extraction within the economy. This should be balanced against the impact on the environment and the community. The need to reduce demand for aggregates by recycling should also be recognised.
Aggregates-Sandstone	23	Craig yr Hesg (RCT)			
South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party (SWRAWP)	23	A Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) : Aggregates was issued by the Welsh Assembly Government in 2004 to advise local authorities of the need to properly plan for, and maintain a supply of, aggregates. Regional Aggregates Working Parties (RAWPs) monitor and assess supplies and produce an Annual Report based on information received from quarry and dredging operators.	Under the provisions of the MTAN the Assembly have commissioned a study which will consider the environmental capacity of each local authority in Wales to contribute to aggregate supplies. The Study results will inform a 5 year Regional Technical Statement to be prepared by each RAWP. Local authorities will be required to include appropriate policies in their development plans (UDPs or LDPs).		
MINERALS COAL SITES – ACTIVE AND PROPOSED	23	Active: Deep Mine Tower Colliery (RCT)*			The LDP may have to identify and safeguard primary resource areas for coal extraction depending on advice from a Coal MTAN yet to be published..

<p>Onshore sand and gravel resource areas in SE Wales</p>	<p>Source: minerals MTAN1</p>				
<p>Aggregates recycling</p>		<p>At the national level, the new guidelines are 19% below previous MPG6 requirements due to the national requirement of 23% recycling of the total demand from aggregates. This varies on a local scale, however.</p>			<p>The need for the recycling of aggregates should be recognised in the LDP and SA</p>
<p>Sand and Gravel Subregional Apportionment</p>		<p>8 potential resource areas were identified in Rhondda Cynon Taff following a study undertaken by Symonds in 2000. Under Minerals Planning Policy Wales and MTAN1: Aggregates there is a requirement to safeguard these areas in development plans.</p>			<p>Areas to be safeguarded in LDP</p>
<p>Building Stone</p>		<p><i>Data Gap</i></p>			
<p>Oil and Gas (Hydrocarbons)</p>		<p><i>Data Gap</i></p>			
<p>Forecasts</p>		<p><i>Data Gap</i></p>			

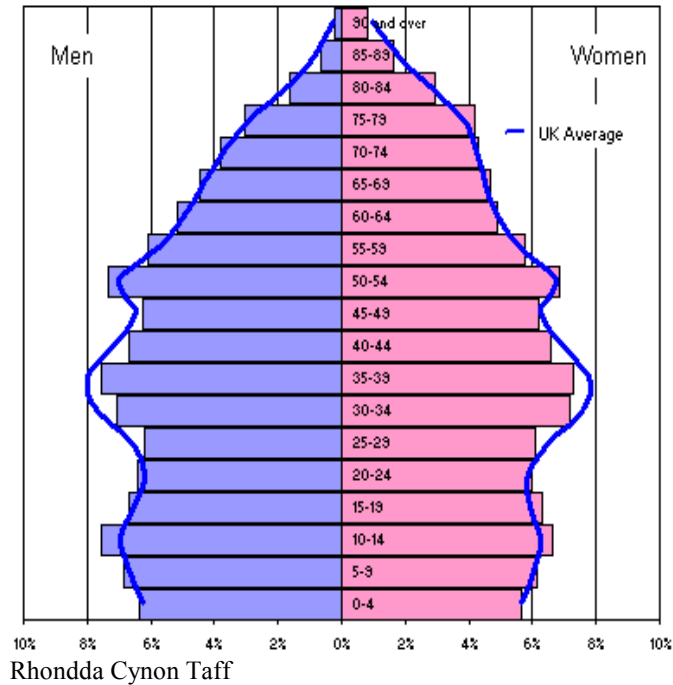
Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP								
Topic: Population													
Total Population RCT 2001	56	 <table border="1"> <caption>Total Population Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number of People</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>~230,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>~110,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>~120,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number of People	Total	~230,000	Males	~110,000	Females	~120,000			
Category	Number of People												
Total	~230,000												
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Females	~120,000												

Census 2001

For each indicator shown in the Census profile, the area's ranking among the 376 local and unitary authorities within England and Wales; and its ranking within Wales or the relevant English Government Office Region is shown.

In each case, rankings are calculated in descending order: the authority with the highest proportion for a given indicator is ranked '1'. It is important to note that all rankings are calculated based on percentage size and not numerical values.

38



Total	Males	Females
231946	112457	119489

Changes since 1991
Rhondda Cynon Taff

Value	-3000
Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	316
Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)	17

In comparison to other authority areas within England and Wales, RCT has had a low percentage change in population.

The SA Framework should include an objective to maintain a balanced population structure. The LDP may want to encourage the provision of a mix of house types and tenures, employment opportunities and community facilities.

<p>Sustainable Communities</p>	<p>57</p>	<p>Building Sustainable Communities</p> <p>In comparison to the rest of Wales, the plan area has a high proportion of the most deprived wards in the country.</p>	<p>The LDP may try to encourage development in the north of the plan area, through providing incentives for appropriate economic growth. Improvements in connections/access between the north and the south of the county borough may be encouraged in order to reduce the disparities between the north and the south.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include an objective to reduce deprivation and encourage mixed communities in order to attempt to eradicate pockets of deprivation. The SA Framework may also include an objective to improve access throughout the plan area, in order to improve quality of life.</p>
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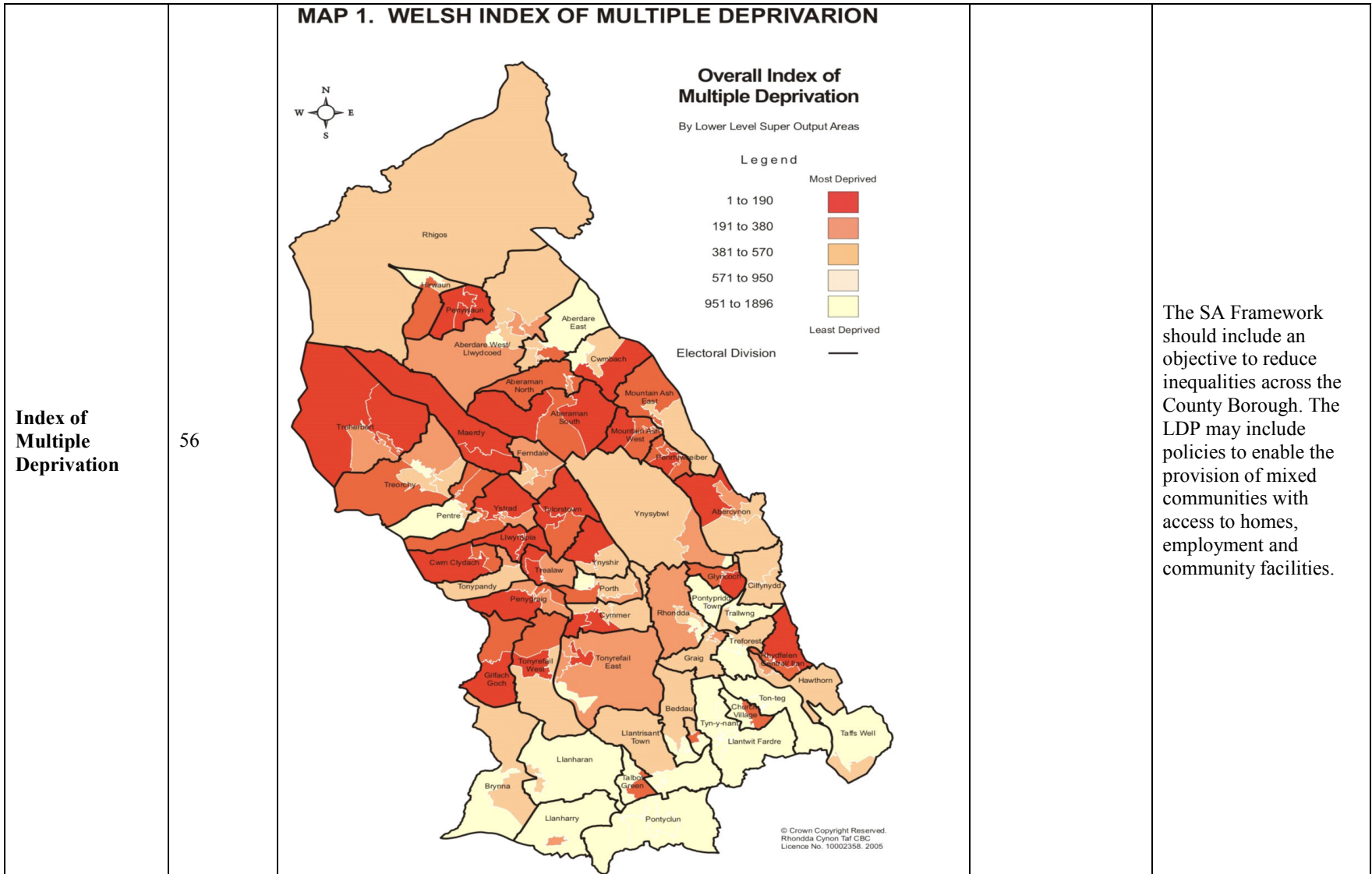
	55	Rhondda Cynon Taff has a population of about 232,100, making it the second most populated authority area in Wales after Cardiff. The population has declined overall since the 1991 Census by about 3,000. This overall reduction is accounted for largely outward migration, and by a reduction in children, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the population, and conceals a substantial rise in the older population. In effect, the population is ageing, and is expected to continue to do so. In 2001 in Rhondda Cynon Taf 7.8% of the population were aged 75 and over.					
Ethnicity	38	Ethnic Group (all people)	Value	Eng & Wales Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)		The SA Framework should include an objective to encourage the integration of new communities into existing communities, especially for minority groups.
		White	229273	76	14		
		Largest Minority Ethnic Group	Chinese (542)				
98.1% white compared to Welsh average of 97.9% Chinese: 0.2%							
Place of Birth	38	Place of Birth (all people)	Value	Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)		The data shows that the majority of the population of the county were born in the UK, and others were mainly born within the EU. In comparison to England and Wales, the percentages rank highly.
		Born in UK	227559	21	5		
		Born elsewhere in EU (inc Rep Ireland)	1944	342	19		
		Born outside EU	2443	360	17		
Religion	38	Religion (all people)	Value	Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)		The LDP may wish to encourage the provision of places of worship for all represented religions. The SA Framework may include an objective to encourage the integration of mixed communities.
		Christian	150600	333	21		
		Buddhist	262	314	18		
		Hindu	269	254	12		
		Jewish	72	338	17		
		Muslim	571	260	11		
		Sikh	144	222	4		
		Other	523	228	12		
		No religion	58665	4	1		

		Religion not stated	20840	22	3		
		<p>The majority of the population of the county are Christian, with the second highest majority stating no religion. The proportions of the population stating no religion or not declaring a religion are amongst the highest in England and Wales. RCT has a high Sikh population in relation to other counties in Wales</p>					

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets			Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Human Health							
Health	38	(all people)	Value	Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)		
		Limiting long-term illness	63125	5	4		
		General health 'not good'	36373	5	4		
		People providing unpaid care	28998	10	7		
		Providing unpaid care 50 or more hrs/wk	8747	4	3		
Health- changes across wards.	55	<p>17 of our 53 electoral wards are amongst the 100 most deprived in Wales, with one ward ranking as the second most deprived in Wales. However, we also have some very affluent wards, with one ward ranking 836 out of the 865 wards in Wales. These widely varying circumstances are reflected in a difference in life expectancy of about five years, depending on where someone lives in the County Borough. Even more worrying is that there is growing evidence nationally that although health is improving for all sections of the community, the health of deprived populations is improving at a slower rate than for others, widening the health gap between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'.</p> <p>There are a considerable number of wards with high levels of multiple deprivation, particularly in some of the valley communities. In addition, some of our lifestyles often do not support good health and there is little evidence of improvement, especially in the more deprived areas. There are worryingly high levels of smoking, obesity, unhealthy food choices, alcohol and substance misuse and an increase in sexually transmitted diseases. Obesity and unhealthy diet are compounded by poor access to healthy food choices, especially in the more deprived areas.</p>				<p>The SA should encourage the narrowing of the gap in health quality between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'. The LDP may choose to include a policy that encourages healthy lifestyles through the protection of existing open spaces. Policies that reduce the distance travelled to places of work, and improve cycle and walking paths, may aid the encouragement of people walking or cycling to places of employment, as</p>	

**SA/SEA of RCT LDP
Appendix II Baseline Information**

				opposed to the use of the private car. The SA Framework should include a policy to encourage more healthy lifestyles.
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Index of Multiple Deprivation

56

The SA Framework should include an objective to reduce inequalities across the County Borough. The LDP may include policies to enable the provision of mixed communities with access to homes, employment and community facilities.

		The map demonstrates the wide disparities between the south of the County Borough, and the rest.		
Drugs and Crime	58	About 70% of crime in the area is the direct consequence of drugs use. One third of the Rhondda Cynon Taff's wards have been marked as deprived and the Welsh Assembly are trying to address the issue through special funding. One of these wards is Pen Rhys, an ugly concrete estate which looks down into the scenic Rhondda valley. Some houses are empty, others wrecked. Their doors open and windows smashed.		

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Material Assets (also see Transport)					
Roads	42/45	<p>Strategic road links with the M4 motorway and an impressive range of commercial and industrial options make the area one of the leading locations in the UK for companies considering expansion or relocation</p>  <p>The transport network demonstrates that RCT is relatively well served.</p>			<p>There may be an issue with accessibility once a main route has been left. The LDP and the SA may include objectives to improve accessibility away from the main route.</p>

Flood Defences	44	See Water Resources			
Railways	45	<p>The map displays the railway network of Wales and its connections to England and Ireland. Railway routes are shown as blue lines, and flood defence areas are highlighted in green. Key locations marked include Holyhead, Bangor, Caernarfon, Barmouth, Aberystwyth, Fishguard, Carmarthen, Cardiff, and Bristol. Connections to Chester, Hereford, and Brecon are also shown. The text 'w/d.co.uk' is visible on the map.</p>			

Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)					
Rhondda Heritage Park	43	The Rhondda Heritage Park based at the former Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Trehafod, is one of the top heritage and cultural visitor attractions in South Wales and provides a fun and interesting day out for individuals, groups, school children and students			
History	50	The Taff Valley and its environs has a large number of prehistoric sites and was the main route of conquest by both the Romans and the Normans. However, the main significance of the Taff, Rhondda and tributary valleys lies in the wholesale development resulting from the Industrial Revolution. Much of this development was linked to canals and water, the remains of which are very important reminders of man's past industrial activities. Unfortunately, few of these sites are statutorily protected and are highly vulnerable to development so need careful and proactive conservation and management.			The SA Framework should include an objective to protect the historical and heritage sites in the area from development. The LDP may choose to provide a policy to encourage the protection of areas of historic or cultural value, whether or not they have statutory protection.
Historic Landscape	32	Rhondda Uplands The historic landscape area of <i>the Rhondda</i> comprises the modern communities of Cwm Clydach, Cymmer, Maerdy, Ferndale, Llwynypia, Pentre, Pen-y-graig, Porth, Tonypany, Trealaw, Trehafod,			To be considered. The SA may include an objective to preserve cultural heritage. LDP policies to conserve, record and protect the historic landscape

		<p>Treherbert, Treorchy, Tylorstown Ynys-hir, and Ystrad, all within the current Rhondda district of the Rhondda, Cynon, Taff County Borough.</p> <p>This important South-Wales historic landscape represents one of the largest and best-known mining conurbations and coalfield communities in Britain. The wider landscape is rich in a diverse and thematic archaeological resource of many periods and types, showing a high degree of cultural interest and continuity.</p> <p>Currently, the area is actively under threat from a wide variety of agencies, both public and private, in particular from landscape improvement, reclamation and urban renewal schemes. These are occurring at a time when there is not yet a full appreciation of the value and condition of the archaeological resource, both industrial and earlier, and particularly in landscape terms.</p> <p>Potentially a big issue, particularly as much of Rhondda Upland Area is included in a Strategic Search Area for wind energy identified in TAN8</p>			<p>which particularly reflects the industrial heritage of the area.</p>																				
Welsh language	54	<p>Decline due to immigrant workers in 19th century etc</p> <p>Welsh speaking population as %age of total population aged 3+ 1931 – 1991</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>1931</th> <th>1971</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>West Glamorgan</td> <td>40.5</td> <td>20.3</td> <td>16.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid Glamorgan</td> <td>37.1</td> <td>10.4</td> <td>9.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Glamorgan</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WALES</td> <td>36.8</td> <td>20.8</td> <td>19.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	1931	1971	2001	West Glamorgan	40.5	20.3	16.9	Mid Glamorgan	37.1	10.4	9.8	South Glamorgan	6.1	5.0	7.7	WALES	36.8	20.8	19.9			<p>The SA Framework should encourage the preservation of the welsh language, as part of their cultural heritage.</p> <p>The LDP providing a good mix of housing</p>
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		Relationship between being born in Wales and % speaking welsh language RCT has highest % welsh speakers in Mid Glamorgan. But Mid Glamorgan doesn't have a particularly high % compared nationally																										
Tourist Attractions	50	The tourist value of the Rhondda Cynon Taf area is increasing through the development of sites of cultural value. These include: Part of the Brecon Beacons National Park, Rhondda Heritage Park, Nantgarw Pottery , Pontypridd Market, Llantrisant Old Town and the Taff Trail.	It has been estimated that the number of tourist days spent per annum in RCT stands at 3,073,000.	There is a target in the Council's Economic Development Strategy to increase this by 1% per year – 30,000 tourist days. This is being progressed by more effective marketing and working with the Wales Tourist Board and Welsh Development Agency to promote the area's external image.	Provision for developing additional tourism attractions and accommodation will need to be considered in LDP policies. This should also be considered in terms of locational issues and economic regeneration. The SA should include an objective to sustain the rural economy.																							
	22/50	Recreational demand is increasing as the population enjoys more leisure time, and features such as the Taff			The improvement of the green infrastructure of the County Borough																							

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		<p>Trail, which links urban areas with the countryside, and the lakes and reservoirs, attract many visitors. Anglers, canoeists and rowers all wish to use these features for their sport.</p>		<p>may be an issue to consider in the LDP, to cope with the demand for an increase in recreational facilities. The SA Framework should include an objective to encourage healthy lifestyles.</p>
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Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets			Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Settlements, Housing and Services							
Housing Overcrowding Indicator: provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example, a value of -1 implies there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).	38	(all households)	Value	Welsh Avg	Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)	RCT has a fairly high population density in comparison to other areas. In assessing other indicators, RCT appears to be at about the Welsh average.
		Number of households with residents	94553	-	45	2	
		Number of people per hectare	5.5	1.4	176	7	
		Average household size	2.43	2.37	81	2	
		Vacant household spaces	4.6%	4.0%	33	7	
		Owner-occupied	75.2%	71.3%	131	5	
		Without central heating	5.6%	7.5%	217	12	
		Without own bath/shower and toilet	0.4%	0.4%	137	11	
		Overcrowding Indicator	4.8%	4.4%	163	5	
		Household	56	Detached			

Spaces and Accommodation Type 2001		houses				terraced housing should be preserved as part of the urban character. New development should provide a greater mix of housing types and tenures.
		Semi-detached houses	26.3%			
		Terraced houses	52.8%			
		Flats	8.6%			
Settlement Pattern	RCT	<p>Rhondda Cynon Taff is a diverse area, comprising a mix of urban, semi urban and rural communities. There are a number of principal and secondary towns dispersed throughout the County Borough that are centres for population and commerce, which include Pontypridd and Aberdare (the two principal urban areas) along with Llantrisant, Porth, Tonypany and Mountain Ash.</p>				<p>The LDP Strategy will need to identify a preferred growth option which takes into account the role of key towns</p>
		<p>An analysis of the housing market in Rhondda Cynon Taff indicates that there is a wide variation between property prices throughout the County Borough. Despite the variation in house prices the 2001 census indicates that levels of owner occupation in Rhondda Cynon Taff are markedly higher than the Welsh average of 68%. Owner occupation accounts for 75% of the housing market. As a consequence of the areas industrial heritage housing stock is dominated by 19th century terraced dwellings. In total terraced housing accounts for 53%, with semi</p>				<p>The challenge for the LDP is to foster a dynamic and responsive housing market that meets both the needs and aspirations of the current and future population of Rhondda Cynon Taff. Fundamental to this is the need to ensure that future housing is distributed in an appropriate equitable and balanced way throughout the County Borough, which</p>

		detached housing accounting for 26% detached 12% and flatted developments 9%.			promotes opportunity but is respectful of environmental concerns
Housing Land Availability	RCT	<p>A supply of housing land currently exists (May 2005) which can accommodate a total of 5386 units. In addition, small sites, ie less than 10 units could accommodate a further 467 dwellings.</p> <p>Housing land supply is currently calculated for each of the three local plan areas for the purposes of the Joint Housing Land Availability Studies. The latest published Study is for June 2003 where, using the residual method of calculation, for the whole of RCT there was a 3.7 year supply (Rhondda 2.4 years, Cynon Valley 4.6 years and Taff Ely 3.8 years).</p>			<p>The Local Development Plan will provide for the County Borough as a whole. The Council will continue to work with the Welsh Development Agency : Land Division in determining five year housing land supply requirements in accordance with TAN 1.</p>
Affordable and Special Needs Housing		<p>In 2002 the Council and its partner Housing Associations Pontypridd and District, Cynon Taf, Rhondda, Newydd, Hafod and Wales and West commissioned a housing needs survey to determine the extent of housing needs and affordability in the County Borough. The survey was updated in 2003.</p> <p>The results of the 2003 survey indicated that the total level of estimated housing need at 1400 households per annum.</p> <p>Taking into account data on the supply of accommodation over the period 1999 –2002 and an estimate of</p>			<p>The Plan should seek to ameliorate the situation of a lack of affordable housing in the former Taff Ely area by requiring the provision of affordable housing on all new housing developments within this area .</p> <p>The SA Framework should include an objective to preserve established community networks wherever</p>

		<p>the rate of new build by Housing Associations the Local Housing Strategy estimates that the annual supply of affordable housing is 1798. There is therefore a net annual surplus of 398 affordable homes in Rhondda Cynon Taff. These figures however, mask considerable variation in housing needs throughout the County Borough which needs addressing. An under supply of affordable housing in the former Taff Ely area often requires families with established social networks to move away in order to find suitable accommodation. If allowed to continue this trend will exacerbate the problem social exclusion and increase the potential for polarisation in the County Borough.</p> <p>The Local housing Strategy estimates that 19,877 or 20% of all households in Rhondda Cynon Taff have one or more special needs members. Within the number of households with special needs 67 % are owner occupiers whilst 9,576 households are below pensionable age, indicating that a very large number of households with special needs are younger than would normally be expected.</p> <p>“Physically disabled” is the main category of special needs. There are 11,236 households with physically disabled households with a</p>			<p>possible, providing a mix of housing types and tenures, and access. The SA Framework should include an objective to encourage the provision of facilities for disabled and special needs persons in new developments.</p>
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		physically disabled member and 4,891 with a “frail elderly” household member. These categories represent 56% and 24% of all special needs households respectively. Over 4,663 households in the County Borough have multiple special needs.			
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Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets			Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP																								
Topic: Transport																															
Travel to work	38	Travel to work (all people aged 16-74 in employment)	Value	Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)		The SA Framework should include an objective to encourage more sustainable modes of transport for people travelling to work. An additional objective may be to reduce the need to travel. The LDP should consider improving access routes and the introduction of more sustainable modes of transport as part of new development. Reducing the need to travel should also be considered as part of the land use plan.																								
		Travel to work by car	65356	19	7																										
		Travel to work by public transport	7227	182	5																										
The data shows that the population of RCT rank highly in comparison to England and Wales, in terms of percentage population travelling to work by car. Compared to only Welsh authorities, both methods rank quite highly.																															
Travel to Work 2001	56	<table border="1"> <caption>Travel To Work 2001 - Mode Distribution</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Car driving</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car Passenger</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work at home</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus/coach</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On foot</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Mode	Percentage	Car driving	62%	Car Passenger	12%	Other	10%	Train	8%	Work at home	6%	Bus/coach	3%	Motorcycle	1%	On foot	0%	Bicycle	0%	Taxi	0%	Other	0%			
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Work at home	6%																														
Bus/coach	3%																														
Motorcycle	1%																														
On foot	0%																														
Bicycle	0%																														
Taxi	0%																														
Other	0%																														

**SA/SEA of RCT LDP
Appendix II Baseline Information**

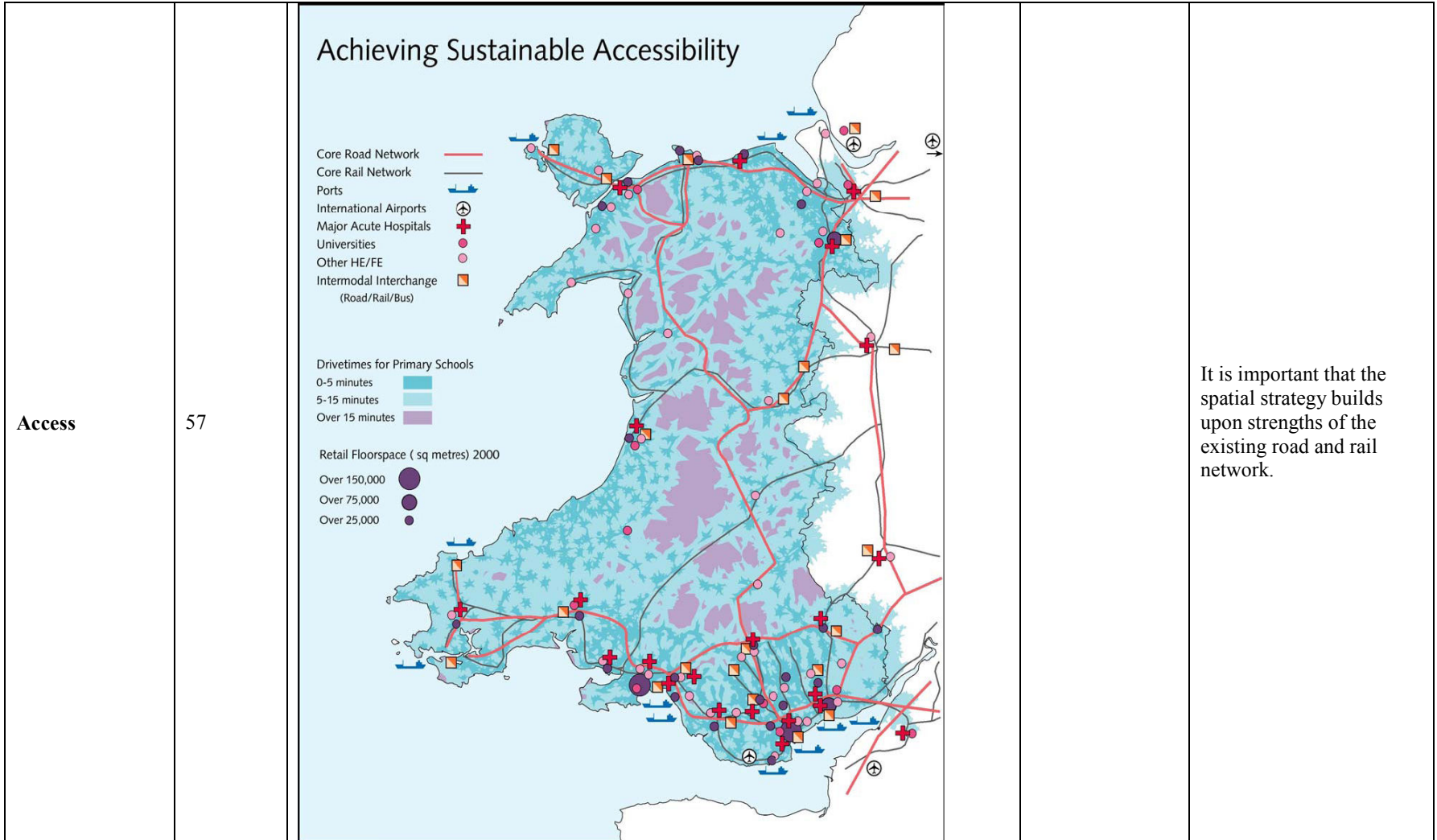
Car Ownership 2001	56					The SA Framework should include an objective to ensure equality of access across the County Borough. The LDP should seek to encourage reducing the need to travel, and the promotion of more sustainable modes of transport.
		Households with no car	31.6 %			
		Households with 1 car	44.9 %			
		Households with 2+ cars	23.5 %			
Transportation Network	RCT	<p>The distinctive geography of Rhondda Cynon Taff means that the County Borough has a linear communications network. Transportation links tend to follow the valleys, with access across the plateau being more difficult. The major roads, particularly the M4, A470 and A4119 provide excellent access to Cardiff and South East Wales. Access to Swansea and West Wales is provided by the A465 Heads of the Valleys Road. Whilst external communications are excellent, internal linkages can be more problematic. In some parts of the County Borough the main through routes follow narrow congested residential streets and town centres, which are unsuitable for heavy traffic.</p>				<p>Future Action on a regional basis will be linked to SEWTA's emerging Strategy which will supercede the current SWIFT Strategy. Opportunities will emerge which will need to be informed by a firm evidence base and the need to integrate land use and transportation policies in the Local Development Plan.</p> <p>Transport is a major issue that supports the economy and access. It is fundamental to sustainability objectives. Transport policies will be supported throughout the</p>

Public Transport	RCT	<p>Public transport provision in Rhondda Cynon Taff is provided by a combination of bus and rail services. The bus is the dominant mode of public transport in the County Borough. The area is served by more than 80 operational routes, these include regular cross boundary services to adjacent towns and cities. There is also an extensive rail network in Rhondda Cynon Taff with the County Borough being served by 22 stations. Train services operate to Cardiff from Pontypridd, Treherbert and Aberdare and to Cardiff from Bridgend with trains calling at Pontyclun.</p>			policies in the LDP.
Integrated Transport		<p>An efficient and sustainable transport system is a requirement for a modern, prosperous and inclusive society. Planning Policy Wales (2002) outlines clearly the Assembly Government's wish to extend choice in transportation and to secure accessibility in a way that supports sustainable development by encouraging the establishment of an integrated transport system that is safe, efficient, clean and fair. The Assembly consider this can be achieved through integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within and between different types of transport; • between transport measures 			

		<p>and land use planning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between transport measures and policies to protect and improve the environment; and • between transport measures and policies for education, health, social inclusion and wealth creation. <p>The integrated transport strategy for Rhondda Cynon Taff will be provided by a combination of the policy framework contained in the LDP and the Local Transport Plan.</p>			
Road Schemes	RCT	<p><u>The following schemes are identified in the current Development Plan documents</u> (these exclude committed schemes such as the A465 Abergavenny / Hirwaun Dualling; New junction on the M4 and link road to serve the proposed Dragon Film Studio development at Llanili; A4058 / A4233 Porth / Lower Rhondda Fach Relief Road and A473 Church Village By Pass):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A473 Llanharan By Pass</u> • <u>A4119 Ynysmaerdy / Talbot Green Relief Road</u> • <u>A473 Talbot Green By Pass Dualling</u> • <u>A 4059 Mountain Ash Cross Valley Links</u> • <u>B4275 Penrhiwceiber</u> 			<p>Schemes will need to be assessed in the context of whether they remain relevant in terms of integration into strategies which aim to achieve community and regeneration benefits. Local authorities are also advised that their approach should be compatible with the New Approach to Transportation Appraisal (NATA) which seeks to ensure that all possible solutions, including those which may not involve road enhancement, are examined. New guidance on the methodology</p>

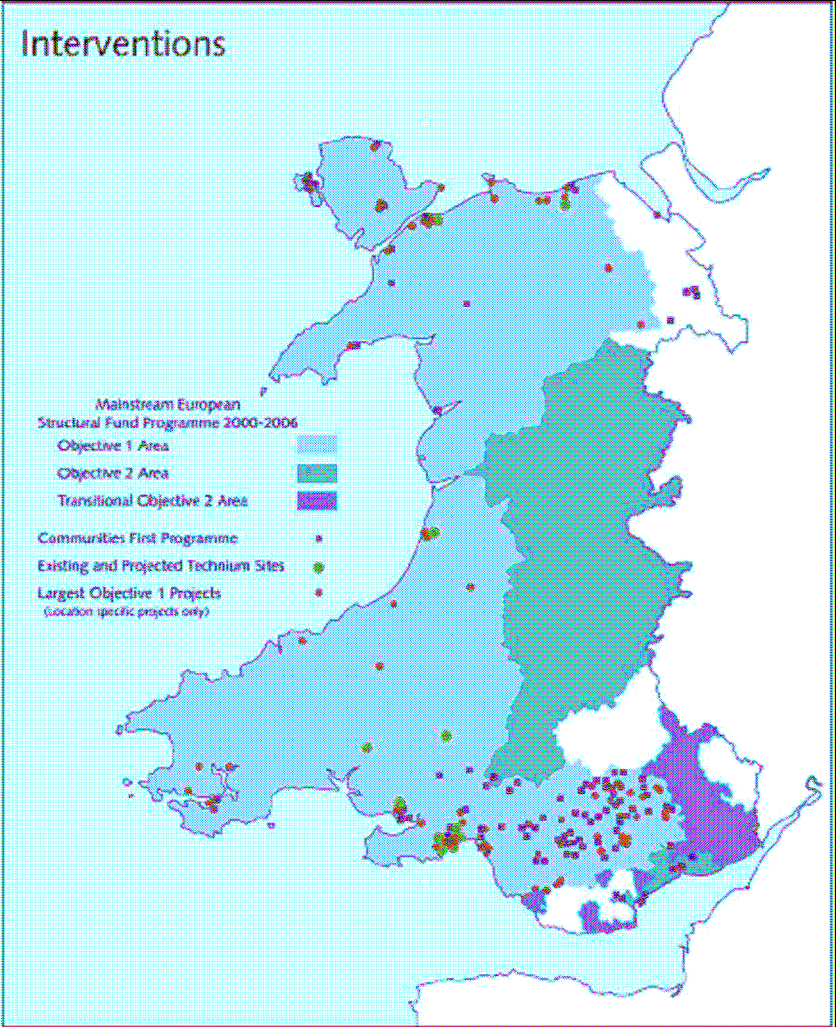
**SA/SEA of RCT LDP
Appendix II Baseline Information**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cross Valley Link</u> <u>A4059 Aberdare By Pass</u> • <u>Northern Extension</u> <u>A4058 Gelli / Treorchy</u> <u>Relief Road</u> • <u>A4233 Upper Rhondda</u> <u>Fach Relief Road</u> • <u>A4119 Dualling – Coed</u> <u>Ely to Ynysmaerdy</u> 			involved is anticipated shortly from the Assembly.
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Indicator	Source	Current Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues for sustainability / Issues for the LDP
Topic: Employment and Economic Development					
Economic Activity RCT 2001	56	Economic Activity			
		Percentage persons aged 16-74 economically active	57.2%		
		Percentage males aged 16-74 economically active	63.8%		
		Percentage females aged 16-74 economically active	50.9%		
		<p>Economic activity rates in Rhondda Cynon Taff are lower than the rest of Wales and Great Britain. The Economic activity rate for all those of working age is 68.9% for the authority compared to 73.8% for Wales. This is replicated by gender. A total of 73.6% of males of working age are economically active in Rhondda Cynon Taff compared to 78.7% for Wales. Similarly, for females the rate is 64.1% for Rhondda Cynon Taff, and 68.3% for Wales (Source: Labour Force Survey Nov 2001). The percentage of working age population in employment is 66.7% compared to 68.7% for Wales and 74.5% for Great Britain. (Source: Labour Force Survey Feb 2002).</p>		<p>High rates of unemployment will lead to a decrease in levels of disposable income, and therefore potentially lead to further unemployment within the area from a decrease in spending.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective to create a more sustainable economy through employment creation. The LDP may wish to encourage employment opportunities through the allocation of land for employment.</p>
	RCT	Rhondda Cynon Taff is located within the West Wales and the Valleys Objective 1 designated area.			<p>There should be an objective to enable and support the local economy. LDP policies</p>

		<p>The Gross Domestic Product for Rhondda Cynon Taff was estimated, at the time of Objective 1 designation, as being 64.5% of the EU average. The all Wales GDP estimate at this time was 81% of the EU average (Source: WERU).</p>		<p>may wish to support the aims of Objective 1 funding.</p>																															
<p>Commuting</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>In terms of net commuting, Cardiff had the largest net inflow at 42,700, (23.5% of all people working in Cardiff). The largest net outflows were for Rhondda, Cynon, Taff (17,200, or 18.8% of all working residents), the Vale of Glamorgan (17,100, or 31.8% of all working residents), and Flintshire (16,900, or 22.8%).</p> <p>Commuting in Rhondda, Cynon, Taff</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Where the residents of the authority work</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rhondda, Cynon, Taff</td> <td>57,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardiff</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Welsh UA's</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caerphilly</td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridgend</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Origin of those working in the authority</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rhondda, Cynon, Taff</td> <td>57,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardiff</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Welsh UA's</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridgend</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caerphilly</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vale of Glamorgan, The</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neath Port Talbot</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>	Location	Count	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	57,000	Cardiff	6,000	Other Welsh UA's	7,000	Caerphilly	4,000	Bridgend	3,000	Merthyr Tydfil	3,000	Location	Count	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	57,000	Cardiff	6,000	Other Welsh UA's	2,000	Bridgend	3,000	Caerphilly	3,000	Merthyr Tydfil	1,000	Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,000	Neath Port Talbot	1,000	
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<p>Funding</p>	<p>57</p>	<p>Interventions</p> 		
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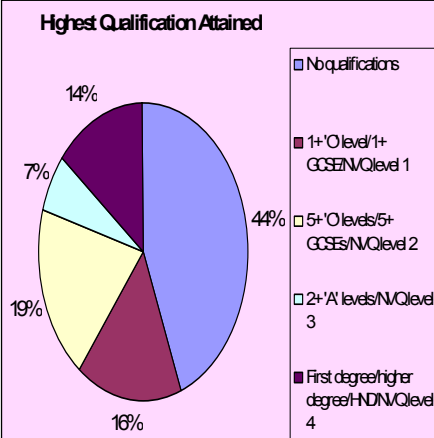
Employment 2001	56	Percentage total population (persons) in:				
		Full time employment	36.6%			
		Part time employment	9.9%			
		Self employed	4.9%			
		Unemployed	3.6%			
		Full time student	2.2%			
Economic Inactivity 2001	56	Economic Inactivity				
		Percentage persons aged 16-74 economically inactive	42.8%			
		Percentage males aged 16-74 economically inactive	36.2%			
		Percentage females aged 16-74 economically inactive	49.1%			
Percentage Total Persons 16-74 economically inactive 2001	56	Percentage total population persons 16-74:				
		Retired	13.7%			
		Students	5.1%			
		Looking after home/family	6.6%			
		Permanently sick/disabled	13.0%			
		Other	4.4%			

Unemployment 2001	56	Unemployment				
		Percentage of unemployed who are aged 16-24	34.7%			
		Percentage of unemployed people who aged 50+	12.9%			
		Percentage of unemployed who have never worked	11.1%			
		Percentage of unemployed who are long-term unemployed	28.2%			

Work	38	Status (all people aged 16-74)	Value	Eng & Wal Rank/376 (proportion)	Welsh Rank/22 (proportion)	
		Employed	85380	362	18	
		Unemployed	5927	105	11	
		Long-term unemployed	1674	123	14	
		Student (economically active)	3569	208	8	
		Retired	22770	221	19	
		Student (economically inactive)	8452	74	5	
		Looking after home/family	10934	114	9	
		Permanently sick or disabled	21493	5	4	
		Other inactive	7297	26	3	
		<p>RCT has a relatively high proportion of people that are permanently sick or disabled, in comparison to England and Wales, as well as Wales alone. Generally, the proportion of economically inactive people is relatively high, and the proportion employed, compared to other areas, is low.</p>				
Industry of Employment 2001	56	Industry of Employment				<p>The majority of people in RCT are employed in manufacturing (22.9%). The second highest proportions are employed in the wholesale & retail trade. The SA and LDP should consider enabling a wider range of employment opportunities through policy and</p>
		Agriculture, hunting & forestry	0.5%			
		Fishing	..			
		Mining & quarrying	0.5%			
		Manufacturing	22.9%			

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Appendix II Baseline Information

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Business Framework	RCT	Rhondda Cynon Taff's total businesses in 2001 stood at 3710, representing just under 5% of Welsh businesses, while the Council's share of the population is 8% of the Welsh total. These figures suggest that the Rhondda Cynon Taff continues to punch below its weight in terms of its stock of businesses and emphasises the need to foster entrepreneurship within the authority as part of a regeneration package.		The LDP should include enabling policies to encourage economic development.																						
Employment Land Availability	RCT	221.61 hectares of previously identified employment land remains undeveloped in Rhondda Cynon Taff. This is evenly dispersed over the County Borough Council Area and is capable of accommodating a wide range and diversity of employment related users. Maintaining sufficient land to provide for employment needs to take into account the locational demands of businesses is a major objective of the land use planning system. In partnership with other strategies promoting community development and social enterprise, the LDP should seek to encourage the implementation of economic development strategies in maintaining positive policies and a range and choice of sites.		The land allocated for employment should be reviewed and reassessed as to why they haven't been taken up.																						

<p>Education 2001</p>	<p>56</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Highest Qualification Attained</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Qualification Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No qualifications</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1+ O level/1+ GCSE/N/Q level 1</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5+ O levels/5+ GCSEs/N/Q level 2</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2+ A levels/N/Q level 3</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First degree/higher degree/HND/N/Q level 4</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Qualification Level	Percentage	No qualifications	44%	1+ O level/1+ GCSE/N/Q level 1	14%	5+ O levels/5+ GCSEs/N/Q level 2	19%	2+ A levels/N/Q level 3	7%	First degree/higher degree/HND/N/Q level 4	16%		<p>The low level of educational attainment will impact on the economy. New companies require a skilled workforce.</p>
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