

DEPOSIT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN UP TO 2021

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Part 1 - Document 2

The Revised Review of Relevant
Plans, Programmes and Policies

October 2008

CYNLLUN ADNEUO DATBLYGU LLEOL HYD AT 2021

ASESIAD AMGYLCHEDDOL STRATEGOL/GWERTHUSIAD CYNALADWYEDD

Rhan 1 - Dogfen 2

Adolygiad Diwygiedig o Gynlluniau,
Rhaglenni a Pholisiau Perthnasol

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Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People have a right to development however they have a responsibility to safeguard the common environment. The Rio Declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautionary approach to protect the environment Environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process Develop national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage Environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade 	Protection of a sustainable environment	Within the development of the LDP one needs to consider environmental protection. Development must not undermine the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations	EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
Statement of Principles on Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests with their complex ecological processes are essential to economic development and the maintenance of all forms of life. The Rio forest principles aim to find a balance and binding agreement between protection and economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry should be sustainable and include replanting National plans should protect unique examples of forests Countries need sustainable forestry plans based on environmentally sound guidelines, including managing the areas around forests in an ecologically sound matter Forestry plans should count both the economic and non-economic values of forests Policies that encourage forest degradation should be avoided 	Protection and management of sustainable forests	Forests should be protected and their use should be sustainable. Development must take into account the ecological, social and economic value of forests and the surrounding areas	EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries should protect the world's climate system for the benefit of present and future generations, they have a responsibility to ensure the functioning of natural processes that can remove some of the gases from the atmosphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries should enact effective environmental legislation to control greenhouse gas emissions and should ensure the functioning of natural processes that can remove some of the gases from the atmosphere Adopt national policies and take measures to limit emissions of greenhouse gases Protect and improve forests and oceans, that act as sinks and reservoirs for greenhouse gases 	The control and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in order to reduce the threat of climate change	Development must try and limit greenhouse gas emissions by protecting forests, oceans and natural processes.	Kyoto Protocol European Climate Change Programme EU Air Quality Framework Directive		
Convention on Biological Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's biological diversity is valuable for ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic reasons. The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are of critical importance to meet the food, health and other needs of the growing world population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity Make conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making Establish laws to protect threatened species, develop systems of protected areas to conserve biological diversity, and promote environmentally sound development around these areas Use environmental impact assessment, with public participation, on projects that threaten biological diversity, in order to avoid or minimise damage 	The promotion of biological diversity and environmentally sound development	Ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in LDP. Protect areas of biological diversity and threatened species. When development does threatened biological diversity make sure an environmental impact assessment is used.	The EU Biodiversity Strategy Habitats Directive Birds Directive	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Local Biodiversity Action Plans
Agenda 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a sustainable balance between consumption, population and the Earth's life-supporting capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt national strategies for sustainable development To carry out environmental assessments before starting projects that carry the risk of adverse impacts 	Environmental assessment to ensure sustainable development	The LDP and development need to be sustainable. Assessment needs to be carry out if the development carries the risk of adverse environmental effects	Environmental Impact Assessment Directive		

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Kyoto Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a need to limit greenhouse gases in order to reduce the threat of global warming that leads to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance energy efficiency ● Protect and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases ● Promote sustainable forms of agriculture ● Research, promotion of new and renewable forms of energy ● Promote policies that limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases ● Measures to limit or reduce methane emissions 	Limitation of greenhouse gases and the promotion of new and renewable forms of energy to increase energy efficiency	The LDP will have to take account of enhancing energy efficiency. It will contain policy that reduces or limits emissions of greenhouse gases and methane	European Climate Change Programme Kyoto Protocol EU Air Quality Framework Directive		
European Climate Change programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calculate emission reduction potential and additional analysis ● Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol ● Set up Emissions Trading – The EU Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme 	Limitation of greenhouse gases to reduce the threat of climate change	The LDP must consider the effect and role of development in reducing the amount of greenhouse gas	European Convention on Climate Control Kyoto Protocol EU Air Quality Framework Directive		
The EU Birds Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To help towards halting biodiversity decline by the year 2010 by protecting the natural bird species across the EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take measures to conserve all naturally occurring bird species across the EU ● Classify as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) the most suitable territories for species listed in annex I of the directory and migratory species ● Maintain SPAs in Favourable Conservation Status ● Prepare and implement management plans, setting clear conservation objectives for all SPAs 	The protection of natural occurring species of bird to help reduce biodiversity decline	The LDP must recognise SPAs and maintain them in favourable Conservation Status	The EU Biodiversity Strategy The Convention on Biological Diversity The Habitats Directive		
The EU Nitrates Directives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To reduce and prevent water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify waters, either actually or potentially affected by nitrate pollution and designate all areas draining into such waters as vulnerable zones. ● Prepare Action Programmes to control the timing and rate of application of manure and chemical fertilisers into vulnerable zones 	The protection of vulnerable pollution zones	The LDP must be aware of new designation although Caerphilly currently does not have any vulnerable zones within the borough present. The LDP must be aware that development involving agricultural land may cause pollution or that development may help reduce pollution	The EU Directive in the field of Water Policy Common Agricultural Policy		
The EU Habitats Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements, this Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development, whereas the maintenance of such biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Designate special areas of conservation in order to create a coherent European ecological network according to a specified timetable ● Allow the designation in exceptional cases of a site which has not been proposed by a member state but which the community considers essential for either the maintenance or the survival of a priority natural habitat type or a priority species ● Appropriate assessment must be made must be made of any plan or programme likely to have significant effect on the conservation objectives of a site which has been designated or is designated in the future ● Planning and development policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna 	The designation of special protection areas in order to protect habitats and promote biodiversity	The LDP must be assessed for its impact on the designated special areas of conservation. LDP policy should encourage the management of features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.	The Birds Directive The EU Biodiversity Strategy The Convention on Biological Diversity	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Local Biodiversity Action Plans
The EU Directive on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To avoid, prevent or limit the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create noise maps 	The reduction of noise	LDP take note of noise maps and		TAN 11 - Noise	

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environmental noise	effects, including annoyance, caused by exposure to environmental noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare action plans • Inform and consult residents 	pollution to safeguard the environment	action plans that have been prepared for the area within it's policy, to make sure that new development and associated activities do not exacerbate existing noise issues			
The EU Landfill Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To prevent or reduce negative environmental effects caused by the landfilling of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose criteria and standards for the disposal of waste by landfill • Only safe and controlled landfill activities should be carried out throughout the community • It is necessary to take into account any damage to the environment produced by a landfill • Landfill allowance trading scheme • Produce a national strategy for the implementation of the reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfills 	The protection of the environment by controlling waste by landfill	The LDP should include policy that will encourage the minimisation of waste and encourage also the recycling of waste	The EU Waste Directive	Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales South East Wales Regional Waste Plan	
EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The EIA is a structured and systematic process for predicting and evaluating the likely impact on the environment of specific projects or courses of action. Information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, assessed and taken into account in reaching a decision on whether the project should go ahead or not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An EIA is to be prepared for all Annex 1 projects and for Annex 2 projects if significant environmental effects are likely • In this case developers must submit an Environmental Impact Statement with their application • Developers must publish a notice in the local paper specifying where the environmental statement can be viewed 	The environmental assessment of certain projects will help protect the environment from harmful development	The LDP must consider policy that will minimise the environmental impact of development. Planning authorities are required to consider the environmental statement when determining the application therefore when designating land use within the LDP one must consider the likely outcome of environmental assessment of the sites in question	Agenda 21		
The Aarhus Convention and The EU Directive on providing for public participation in the drawing up of certain programmes and plans relating to the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The convention encourages effective public participation to increase the accountability and transparency of decision making, also contributing to public awareness of environmental issues and support for the decisions taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities must take decisions which may have a significant effect on the environment as well as on personal health and well-being • In taking decisions authorities must ensure effective public participation • Participation by associations, organisations and groups, in particular non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection should be encouraged to increase public awareness of environmental decisions and to support the decisions taken. 	Public participation allows a wider knowledge of situations as well as promoting awareness of the environment and the need for it's protection	The LDP process must ensure effective public participation and participation from non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection			
European Spatial Development Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To define at Union level policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure the sustainable balanced development of the European territory which respects its diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a polycentric and balanced urban system • The promotion of integrated transport and communications concepts offering parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge throughout the Union • The development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage • Member States should take more account of the European dimension of spatial planning in their national policies and inform the public about European cooperation on spatial development 	<p>The promotion of a spatial strategy and territorially based programmes will assist with the principles of sustainable development economically, socially and environmentally.</p> <p>Territorial based policies and programmes can help tackle discrepancies that have been unaided by sectoral policy</p>	The LDP must include territorial policies and encourage the preparation of cross border projects, planning strategies and land-use plans.	EU Rural development Policy	People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of further cross border projects including cross border planning strategies and land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, implementation of sustainable development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of the natural and cultural heritage and the establishment of networks of towns. 					
The Common Agriculture Policy (Reform 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new CAP looks to separate the volume of production and the amount subsidies, giving EU farmers the freedom to produce what the market wants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single farm payments linked to the respect of environmental, food safety and animal welfare standards. More money available to farmers for environmental quality or animal welfare programmes Second Pillar – EU Rural Development Policy 	The encouragement of farming that protects and enhances the environment	The LDP should include policies that encourage farming that safeguard and enhances the environment as well as ensuring animal welfare. New types of farming programme may warrant certain types of development this should be considered	EU Rural Development Policy Nitrates Directive	Farming for the future: A new direction for farming in Wales A Working Countryside for Wales	
EU Rural Development Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop rural areas in a way that will reconnect them with urban centres and the services that they provide. To improve the quality of life for the local population of these rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member states shall prepare national rural development strategies on the basis of; Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sectors Improving the environment and countryside Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification Building local capacity for employment and diversification Translating priorities into programmes Complementarity between Community Instruments 	The promotion of rural development should help promote sustainability both economically, socially and environmentally	The LDP should recognise rural development as a large part of its policy. Rural Development Policy needs to be well integrated with other policies and the development of rural areas should be encouraged.	Common Agricultural Policy Spatial Development Perspective European Employment Strategy	Farming for the future: A new direction for farming in Wales A Working Countryside for Wales	
EU Air Quality Framework Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out an EU-wide system for setting binding air quality objectives for specific pollutants to protect human health and environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States must put in place systems for assessing the quality of the ambient air based upon common methods and criteria Member States must maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in others cases, by means of plans and programmes of action 	Promoting better quality air will help to protect the environment		Kyoto Protocol European Climate Change Programme European Convention on Climate Change		
The European Employment Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies for job creation and quality, a better balance between the demands of work and personal life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of National Action Plans 	Promoting the creation of jobs and increasing their quality will help increase economic sustainability	The LDP should encourage an increase in the creation jobs and the quality of employment opportunities	Rural Development Policy		
The Framework Directive in the field of water policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a community framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater, in order to prevent and reduce pollution, promote sustainable water use, protect the aquatic environment, improve the status of aquatic ecosystems and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States must identify all the river basin districts and complete an analysis of the characteristics of each river basin district, a review of the impact of human activity on the water, an economic analysis of water use and a register of areas requiring special protection A management Plan and programme of measures must be produced for each river basin district 	The protection and management of river basin will help to protect the environment	The LDP policy must comply with the river basin management plan	Nitrates Directive	Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales	
Renewable Energy Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of renewable energy and an increase of the share of renewable energy sources in the global total 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set targets to increase use of renewable energy 	The promotion of renewable energy sources in order to protect the environment	The LDP must recognise the importance of developing renewable energy resources	Intelligent Europe The Directive on the energy performance of buildings	TAN 8 – Renewable Energy Our Energy Future –	

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	primary energy supply					Creating a low carbon economy – Energy White Paper	
Intelligent Energy Europe – Community Supports Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improvement of energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of new and renewable energy sources ● Support for initiatives relating to all energy aspects of transport ● Support for initiatives relating to the promotion of renewable energy sources 	The promotion of renewable energy sources in order to protect the environment	The LDP must recognise the importance of developing renewable energy resources	The Renewable Energy Coalition The Directive on the energy performance of buildings	TAN 8 – Renewable Energy Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy – Energy White Paper	
Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To improve the energy performance of buildings allowing less energy to be wasted unduly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated energy performance of buildings ● The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings ● The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to renovation ● Energy certification of buildings 	Trying to reduce the amount of wasted energy will help protect the environment	The LDP will have to consider within its policy the minimum requirements on the energy performance of buildings as this may influence type of development and be a consideration within decision-making.	The Renewable Energy Coalition Intelligent Europe	TAN 8 – Renewable Energy Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy – Energy White Paper	
The EU Waste Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing the amount of waste by recycling and re-use. Re-use of waste as a store of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials should be encouraged in order to conserve of appropriate disposal techniques ● The use of natural resources ● A system of permits for undertakings which treat, store or tip waste on behalf of third parties ● Polluter Pays Principle ● Development of clean technologies ● Development waste as a store of energy ● Creation of National Waste Management Plans ● Establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations 	The protection of the environment by the recycling and re-use of waste	The LDP must consider the recycling and re-use of waste especially as a potential store of energy. The LDP must also provide policy to establish the network of disposal installations	The Landfill Directive	Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales South East Wales Regional Waste Plan	
Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/CE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enshrines the “polluter pays” principle into European legislation. ■ Set requirements for the prevention and remediation of environmental damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish a framework for assigning liability. ● Establish fault-based liability. ● Set out remediation standards. 	To make the most efficient use of land and to reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality.	In order to encourage sustainable development, the LDP must utilise provisions and tools to maintain the quality of the living environment. Also, where possible make improvements.			

National/Regional Level

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National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for People in Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Housing Strategies need to contribute to the improvement and promotion of communities' quality of life. Therefore requiring a strong link with the community strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Housing Strategies should be produced, and must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Address the housing needs and demands identified in all tenures ○ Address the housing requirements of all sections of the community ○ Harness the capacity of all relevant local organisations through effective partnership ○ Look beyond administrative boundaries ○ Take a long term view ○ Be produced, implemented and monitored corporately and in partnership with other local and neighbouring organisations that have a stake in housing policy and programmes ○ Facilitate greater private sector involvement ○ Involve the local community ○ Policy agreements with local authorities based on individual set of targets to apply to that area ○ Policy needs to focus on social inclusion issues ○ Greater flexibility in rural areas ○ Improve access to home ownership and rented accommodation by providing more generous grant support and reviewing design quality standards 	The maintenance of a sustainable supply of housing that makes efficient use of land and which helps promote social inclusion by allowing access for all into the housing market	The LDP must state the available land supply based on a set of targets, that addresses all tenures and all sections of the community so as to meet housing need	<p>Community First Programme</p> <p>TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies</p> <p>TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing</p>		Local Housing Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council
Countryside and Rights of Ways Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To give the public greater freedom to explore the countryside whilst maintaining its protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure right of access for open-air recreation to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. ● Local Authorities must publish management plans and allow conservation boards to be established to ensure the protection of public rights of way, areas of outstanding natural beauty and nature conservation. 	The management of the environment to protect it and also promote sustainable use	The LDP must take into account public rights of ways and public access to the countryside when making allocations and policy. Policy must support nature conservation and the protection of Areas of natural beauty	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning		A Countryside Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To enhance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems ■ The overall populations and natural ranges of native species ■ Internationally important and threatened species habitats and ecosystems ■ Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems characteristic of local areas ■ Biodiversity in natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent decades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UK conservation objectives and targets have been set for specific priority species and habitats. They are defined in terms of the desired biological result: the "end" point against which progress can be measured ● There are a number of species and habitats that have been identified as the highest priority for conservation using objective criteria. Action Plans have been prepared; they contain a list of threats to the species or habitat, a statement of the biological objectives, and specific actions to be implemented. There is a total of 391 Species' Action Plans and 45 Habitat Action Plans that have been agreed. ● Local Biodiversity Action Plans are developed 	The protection of endangered and threatened species and habitats	The LDP must take into account the UK National Biodiversity Action Plan and LDP policy should support locally prepared Action Plans to help protect the species and habitats identified	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>The EU Birds Directive</p> <p>The EU Habitats Directive</p>	Local Biodiversity Action Plans

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Communities First	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A non-prescriptive, community-centred approach to community regeneration is needed, targeted at the most deprived communities in Wales; ■ Regeneration and community renewal should meet the needs and priorities identified by those communities themselves in order for renewal to be sustainable; and ■ A long-term commitment from the National Assembly, local authorities and other key agencies is required to promote real partnerships at local level ■ Build the confidence and self esteem of those living in these communities and developing a “can do” culture ■ Encourage education and skill training for work ■ Create job opportunities and increase the income of local people ■ Improving housing and the surrounding environment ■ Improve health and well being through an active and healthy lifestyle and by addressing a range of issues that affect people’s health ■ Make communities safe and secure places in which to live, work and play ■ Drive forward changes to the way in which public services are delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Authorities:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should be represented on Communities First Partnerships ○ Have an important role to play in community leadership and should take the lead in ensuring linkages between community strategies and Communities First Community Action Plans ○ Have a key role in delivering and improving services within Communities First areas in line with needs identified by Communities First Partnerships ○ Play a part in enabling efficient consultation with local people, and with community, voluntary and other statutory agencies 	The involvement of the community to help produce the most sustainable environment to live in	The LDP must take account of the Community Strategy and Action Plans, it should involve the community in the production of it’s policy	National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for People in Wales Climbing Higher		Community Strategy
A Winning Wales – The National Economic Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Raising total employment by 135,000 ■ Improving enterprise and innovation ■ Raising not just skills levels but our learning performance at every level ■ Ensuring that Wales uses world-class electronic communications to their full potential ■ Development of a better co-ordinated and well targeted business support network ■ Dynamic development of our country’s green economy, including sustainable agriculture and energy production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encouraging Entrepreneurship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By offering better support for new and growing businesses ○ Promoting Information and Communication Technologies ○ By improving affordable access to a high bandwidth communications infrastructure for businesses, public services, voluntary organisations, individuals and communities in Wales ○ Supporting Businesses ○ By supporting new and existing growth sectors and clusters ○ By working with the private sector to ensure an adequate supply of quality industrial sites, 	Sustainable development of the Welsh economy	The LDP must support the economy and promote the development of the economy to be sustainable	Achieving our Potential – A National Tourism Strategy for Wales Farming for the Future: A new direction for farming in Wales Wales – A Better Country The Five Counties		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Smarter ways of connecting Wales to international business opportunities ■ Support for the social business sector which can bring growth and opportunity to disadvantaged communities 	<p>premises and infrastructure in the right places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establishing Wales in the World ◦ By implementing “Achieving Our Potential – A National Tourism Strategy for Wales” ◦ By attracting more national and international events to Wales and developing a National Events Strategy ◦ Improving Transport ◦ By investing in transport infrastructure and services which support the economy of Wales and improving access to our main markets ◦ By developing a sustainable integrated transport network ◦ Creating Strong Communities ◦ By encouraging community regeneration and community and social businesses ◦ By developing the social economy ◦ By improving housing ◦ By considering the roll-out of regional regeneration strategies across Wales following the framework being developed in South East Wales ◦ Supporting Rural Wales ◦ By developing income and employment in rural Wales in sectors other than agriculture, especially for young people ◦ By implementing “Farming for the Future: a new direction for farming in Wales” ◦ By recognising the importance which rural towns and villages play in rural regeneration 					
The Transport Framework for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Translate into transport policy the National Assembly’s overriding aims as set out in its strategic plan, Better Wales and the Assembly’s Sustainable Development Scheme ■ Identify the challenges we are faced with ■ Inform and be informed by other strategies and policies – for example the National Economic Development Strategy, the Spatial Planning Framework, local authorities plans and others in the United Kingdom and Europe ■ Give a vision of the integrated transport system we want and set out the Strategy ■ Enable the Assembly and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An emphasis on improvements to all forms of public transport to improve its availability and the quality of interchanges by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Links to all major settlements in Wales including from rural areas; ◦ An attractive alternative to the car; ◦ A consistent quality; ◦ Better personal security; ◦ Better accessibility for disabled people to vehicles and infrastructure; ◦ Innovative solutions to our problems where appropriate e.g. guided bus, people movers; ◦ Convenient access to timetable information and development of real time information systems to inform people whether services are on time or not and what road conditions are like; ◦ The improvements that bus and rail users really 	The promotion of a more sustainable transport network that will help assist the development of Wales and reduce social exclusion	The LDP must help improve accessibility especially by more sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. It should aim to make public transport more attractive to promote its use by more of the public	Road Safety Strategy		Local Transport Plan

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	<p>to take coherent, complementary transport decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enable development of long-term programmes of action ■ Measure how we are progressing by reviewing and monitoring ■ We need to create a transport system that is more accessible, physically, to all disabled people and those at a social disadvantage. It needs to have more integration with the environment, between different modes and with land-use planning. The transport system needs to be safer and more efficient. 	<p>need and want.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support for local authorities and the various local transport consortia to achieve the overall aims at local and regional level taking into account the needs of all interests; ○ Measures to increase walking and cycling, including powered two wheelers, as modes for short journeys, especially those to school, work or transport interchanges: reflecting the different needs of cyclists and pedestrians where shared facilities are used; ○ Adequate maintenance of the existing road network in order to maintain the asset and provide the appropriate level of service in a cost effective and sustainable manner; ○ A targeted roads programme at strategic and local level addressing the need to relieve communities from the environmental effects of traffic, to provide access for economic purposes and to tackle congestion to improve journey time reliability and journey times where appropriate; ○ A range of measures to improve safety, health and environmental conditions on all roads; ○ Means to facilitate the movement of a greater proportion of freight by means other than road; ● To help create the right conditions to enable the strategic potential of Cardiff International Airport to reflect Wales' business and leisure needs; and to improve access to other regional airports important to Wales; ● A basis to fully utilise the benefits offered through the European Structural Funds Programmes including Objective One and to make the best use of resources generally. ● Local Authorities must produce transport plans. 					
Farming for the future: A new direction for farming in Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To secure the basis for family farming that will be more viable economically, sustains the environment and provides for social cohesion within rural communities ■ What Wales needs is an agriculture which delivers the following outputs: ■ Safe, healthy food and non-food products, produced with high standards of care for the environment and animal welfare and targeted much more closely on market opportunities to give 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Move away from commodity markets by developing value-added products that compete less on price and more on quality. Innovation and product development are crucial ● Make environmental considerations an integral part of farming practice ● Broaden the agricultural base ● Develop alternative on-farm income ● Develop alternative off-farm income, by members of the family taking full or part-time jobs, by doing subcontracting work, or by starting a new business ● Welcome and develop tourism ● Investigate the potential for farmers to generate income from local recycling of organic waste 	To make farming a more sustainable economic activity and sector	The LDP must promote the development of a market based on value added products and assist farmers to explore and develop new businesses that compliment farming and the environment	A Working Countryside for Wales	European Rural Development Policy	The Common Agricultural Policy

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	<p>farming families a better return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A countryside which is visually attractive and rich in its biodiversity, archaeology, history and culture, not only for its own sake but for people's enjoyment and to help support tourism ■ Distinctive local food products as the basis for a cuisine which helps promote tourism ■ Contributes to a positive image for Wales in the world 						
Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wales is recognised as an international sports tourism destination offering diverse and exciting opportunities for visitors through the quality and variety of our natural environment, facilities and distinct culture. ■ To use sports to combat the seasonality of tourism in Wales ■ To develop activities which support improvements in health and promote greater social inclusion within Wales ■ To maximise the potential from underdeveloped areas i.e. coasts, rivers and mountains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encouraging effective partnership arrangements for identifying facility needs and for implementing nationally and locally agreed access improvement programmes ● Encourage the use of Wales' sporting culture and history in the general promotion of Wales to both domestic and international visitors ● Encourage the potential for the celebratory sports programmes to be built into the planning and development of major new sporting facilities ● Identify gaps in representation at the regional/local level, particularly within the activity products sector ● Targeting resources and support at particular geographical areas that have the ability to create comprehensive sporting or activity tourism offers ● Developing destination partnerships particularly through the delivery of the activity strategies, Tourism Growth Areas and other operational activities ● Continuing to improve consistency in the provision of information through partnerships with local authorities, sector-specific groups and commercial operators ● Producing best practice guides on balancing recreational use and environmental considerations ● Support development of rights of way improvement plans ● Developing and promoting initiatives to integrate sports activities and public transport ● Encouraging the use of public transport and other more sustainable methods to manage visitors to events in city and rural locations ● Promoting best practice in sustainable transport initiatives to those involved in marketing and developing sports tourism in Wales 	The promotion of a sport sector that will help to develop the economy sustainably and help improve health and promote social inclusion	The LDP must take into account within its policy, Activity Strategies and Tourism Growth Areas. It must ensure there is a balance between recreational and environmental considerations	TAN 16: Sport and Recreation		Tourism Strategy?
Action Plan for the Countryside Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The destination of choice for visitors seeking a varied and quality countryside experience, whether this is as an activity enthusiast or the general visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need to meet visitors needs through maintenance and development of the key elements making up the countryside experience ● To position the countryside in Wales as a modern 	Promotion of the Welsh countryside to help develop a sustainable economy	The LDP must promote the countryside as a destination and use it as a mechanism to attract tourism, however it should also promote environmental	Countryside and Rights of Way Act Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales		

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	<p>attracted by the quality environment, range of attracted accommodation, food and things to do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The experience is delivered to visitors in an integrated manner by prosperous self-confident rural businesses and communities, who have taken responsibility for their own destiny. The experience is presented in a way that uses a distinctive Welsh sense of place that differentiates the experience from that offered by competitors whilst also supporting their local Welsh culture. 	<p>destination and raise awareness, and encourage visits to Wales from a broad cross section of visitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings self-sustaining businesses and communities to be prosperous and capable Visitor offer needs to be developed through a holistic approach with public sector agencies working together in order to create an integrated system Contribute to the sustainable rural economy through supporting jobs and raising the value and wages levels of employment in the countryside Improve access to the countryside through rights of way, circular walks, trails etc. and through capitalising on the CROW Act provisions in 2005 Develop and market different parts of the countryside experience in Wales for a variety of types of visitor Develop quality eating out in Wales Integrate regeneration of rural Wales Provide local information in a manner to suit the needs of visitors and residents. 		awareness. The LDP should support only sustainable development in the countryside that supports local jobs	<p>Achieving Our Potential – Strategic Action Plan</p> <p>TAN 13: Tourism</p> <p>TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning</p>		
Achieving Our Potential – Strategic Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism must be developed responsibly if it is to achieve wider economic, environmental and cultural benefits for Wales. It must be responsive to the needs of the consumer and the industry must adapt its product accordingly. Tourism is becoming increasingly competitive locally, nationally and internationally. The industry in Wales must seek innovative ways to achieve its full economic potential. As tourism is a fragmented industry, effective working relationships are needed to raise the status and prosperity of the industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the emphasis in national marketing strategies on business and conference tourism and establish an industry working party to examine ways for more co-ordination of the need for a Wales Convention Bureau Encourage the development of community tourism partnerships and integrate action plans which seek to balance the needs of residents and tourists through careful quality control, management and planning 	Development of a sustainable tourism industry	The LDP should include policy that promotes tourism as an industry and seeks to balance the needs of residents and tourists	<p>Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales</p> <p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act</p> <p>Action Plan for the Countryside Experience</p> <p>TAN 13: Tourism</p>		Tourism Strategy?
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wales is recognised internationally as a visitor destination offering quality cultural tourism experience based on our unique and living culture which forms an essential part of the overall tourism experience The main aim of the strategy is to produce a framework for partnership action by the Wales Tourist Board and its partners in the tourism and cultural industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the culture of Wales more accessible to all visitors and to add value to the total visitor experience To ensure that there is a quality authentic cultural tourism product that meets and exceeds visitors expectations To support and encourage flagship events and festivals and to give an increasing emphasis in our marketing on the cultural tourism product To research and take into account within policy visitor expectation and need 	Development of a strong cultural identity through the tourism industry	The LDP should promote Welsh identity and culture through tourism for example through flagship events and festivals	<p>Achieving Our Potential – Strategic Action Plan</p> <p>Action Plan for the Countryside Experience</p> <p>TAN 13: Tourism</p>		Tourism Strategy?
Climbing Higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wales needs to be more physically active in order to be a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop public transport services to ease access to the natural environment and provide more bike 	Promoting physical activeness through sport to	The LDP should promote cycling and walking as main modes of	Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales		Local Transport Plan

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	healthier nation as healthy citizens to deliver long-term prosperity. Wales needs to maximise the synergy between sport, active recreation and the natural environment. People need to be more physically literate by encouraging more physically active communities.	<p>racks on public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on, and learn from, existing GP Exercise Referral Schemes to develop the necessary infrastructure and training to support a Wales-wide Primary Health Care Exercise Referral Scheme. • Encourage extending the use of Communities First funding to invest in the development of community facilities for sport and active recreation • Ensure that the requirement for sport, active recreation and physical activity provision be taken into account in the planning process. For example: new housing developments should make provision for sport, physical activity and play areas and cycle paths, while new office developments should include bike racks, changing rooms, and fitness facilities • Support the sustainable growth in quality and quantity of outdoor facilities and the infrastructure required to attract more people from Wales to participate more often. Examples could include enhancing the network of mountain bike trails and the number of mountain bike rangers • Improve the quality of the cycle networks in towns and cities, integrated wherever practicable with the National Cycle Network • Ensure all rights are fully open to the public (especially those at a low level and those providing access to higher level footpaths) 	improve the health of communities	transport. It should assist in developing facilities that allow and promote increased physical activity for the community	TAN 16: Sport and Recreation Community First		A Countryside Strategy for Wales
Wales – A Better Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promoting a diverse, high added-value economy, with high quality skills and education, that minimises demands on the environment ■ Action on social justice that tackles poverty and poor health, and provides people and their communities with the means to help themselves and break out of the poverty trap ■ Action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, supports bio-diversity, promotes local employment and helps to minimise waste generation, energy and transport demands ■ Strengthening Wales' cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country ■ Ensuring all our children and future generations enjoy better prospects in life, and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us ■ Supporting people to live healthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable access to facilities and jobs and to promote an active lifestyle by promoting reduced and free bus travel on a well integrated public transport network • To encourage new and expanded business in high-added value activities 	To help produce a more sustainable Wales	The LDP must promote the expansion of business in high-added value activities and support the development of a sustainable economy	A Winning Wales	The European Employment Strategy	Strategic Framework for the Heads of the Valleys

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	<p>and independent lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promoting openness, partnership and participation 						
Well Being in Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensuring that all public policies and programmes, not just health policies, contribute in some way to improving people's health and well being ■ Creating social and physical environments that encourage and support well being ■ Developing people's personal skills and knowledge so that they can take greater responsibility for health and make informed choices for their health and their children's health ■ Strengthening communities as a critical factor in improving peoples well being ■ Ensuring health services are effective, efficient, and accessible to all, and have a stronger role in preventing illness and disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reinforce an integrated approach by working across policy areas and by continuing to develop the health component of Communities First. ● Examine the scope to bend existing funding and support programmes towards crime and community safety, jobs and business, education and training, the environment, health and well being, and engaging communities as a means of achieving greater integration of action through Communities First. ● Establish integrated centres in all local authority areas to improve the life chances and opportunities for infants, children and young people ● Ask all community projects funded by the Assembly to consider the contribution they make, or could make, to improving people's health and well being ● Develop public and community transport for isolated communities ● Improve the way people's health is taken into account as part of planning policy and planning decision-making 	Development of health services and facilities to help improve health in Wales	The LDP must include policy that tackles social exclusion by making all centres more accessible and providing vital services			
Road Safety Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supporting Sustainable Development – Through improving safety for pedestrians and cyclists which will remove barriers to the greater use of these modes for the many short trips that are currently undertaken by car ■ Tackling Social Disadvantage – by recognising that the poorest members of society have higher casualty rates. Improving safety for these people will be a priority. ■ Meeting Equal Opportunity – obligations by recognising that people who do not have regular access to a private car – such as women, children and ethnic minorities – need to be able to travel safely to a wide range of destinations on foot, by bike or on public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Produce a local road safety strategy in consultation with local communities ● Produce an annual progress report on road safety spending – linked to casualty reduction and prevention ● Consider appointment of staff to implement road safety projects strategy at a local level ● Provide opportunities for staff training and development in road safety ● Establish an urban "road hierarchy" based on a detailed assessment of movements and desire lines of all road users as part of Local Transport Plans and (UDP) LDP ● Local safety strategies should use the area wide and route action approaches as an integral part of their casualty reduction plans ● All Local Authority road safety strategies should feature a broad range of safety scheme assessment criteria based on local priorities and consultation with communities ● Routinely undertake speed surveys in response to problems highlighted by local communities ● Address community concerns through community regeneration projects and local road safety forums 	Promoting road safety to increase the sustainability of the transport network	The LDP policy should support local transport plans and include policy that will promote road safety	The Transport Framework for Wales		Local Transport Plan

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the use of an urban road user hierarchy to be used for planning and implementing transport and land-use schemes Define a non-built up road hierarchy in order to develop a speed management strategy that identifies sites and routes for application of speed management measures Continue to apply innovative solutions to sites or routes where a lower speed limit needs to be imposed for safety reasons More 20mph zones to be established Develop a pilot scheme of 20 mph zones using different approaches: signs only, gateway features, traffic calming/road re-allocation Ensure that 20mph is the normal speed in new residential developments unless there are exceptional circumstances Consider the introduction of signing and environmental design measures in built up areas as complementary measures in order to give a consistent message to drivers Consider elderly and mobility impaired pedestrians' needs within local road safety strategies Consider the provision of safe and convenient cycle and pedestrian facilities as part of any new highway scheme Consider adoption of design-guidelines for Home Zones and requirement for developers to follow these designs on suitable roads in new developments as part of the planning process 					
Water Resources for the Future: Strategy for England and Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the scarce amount of water in certain locations in order to make necessary environmental improvements. Promoting water efficiency and a continued availability of a reliable public water supply Agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water companies must consider sharing water from existing or new developments The Agency will work with planners to look for water efficiency in new developments 	To use water in a sustainable way	The LDP must include policy that will help maximise the efficiency of water use for new and existing development		The Framework Directive in the field of water policy	
Environment Strategy for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build a sustainable future for Wales we need to manage the pressures we place on our environment more effectively and to address new challenges like climate change. The Strategy will provide a framework within which to achieve an environment which is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2008, 75% of Wales' rivers meet "good" or "fair" aesthetic quality More people make use of the recreational opportunities in Wales Better recreational access to rivers and riparian areas (for canoeing, cycling, walking etc) Involvement in a recreation strategy for Wales Development of environment-related recreation Protection, promotion and development of recreational opportunities 	To create a more sustainable environment	The LDP must promote sustainable use of the environment in relation to recreation, economic interest and development. Policy must be included that protects the environment and ensure sustainable use of it. There must be policy that will protect threatened and endangered species and protect their habitats. The LDP should include concise policy to protect the environment from pollution and reduce the current	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning UK Biodiversity Action Plan Countryside and Rights of Way Act	Convention on Biological Diversity The Nitrates Directive The Birds Directive The Habitats Directive	A Countryside Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council

	Objectives	Requirements	Relationship to SEA – Environmental Protection Objectives	Implications for LDP	Supporting Documents	Document Hierarchy	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site development partnerships • Further development under Sustainable Fisheries Programme • Appropriate regulation, enforcement and advice to assist industries, farms and other businesses to comply with environmental regulations • Regeneration of disadvantaged communities • Development of “green industries” in Wales • Infrastructure development to underpin population growth • Implementation of Flood Defence planning guidance within other targeted protection schemes • 85% of SSSI in Wales to be favourable condition by 2010 • Remedial actions will be specified within regulatory consents for all SACs and SPAs Natura 2000 sites by 2010 • Wildlife to thrive in urban and rural areas. Habitats to improve in their extent and quality to sustainable levels for the benefit of all species. Everyone to understand the importance of safeguarding biodiversity • 320 km of improved physical habitat delivered on Welsh rivers and 24 access easements by 2012 • Deliver actions within Area Biodiversity Actions Plans • Proactive targeting of alien species Continued improvements in water quality, with special attention being paid to acid waters, mine water discharge and sheep dip related pollution issues • Reduction in the number of poor air quality zones from 13 to 5 by 2012 • Review of consents under the habitats directive • 100% of redeveloped contaminated land meets relevant standards for end use • Encourage the establishment of appropriate waste management facilities in Wales • New rural development plan provides for the proliferation of catchment sensitive farming and forestry • Waste arisings decoupled from economic development • Influence move from landfill to sustainable waste management practice. Promotion of the Wales Spatial Plan • More emphasis on strategic waste planning • Plans provide for adequate capacity to manage waste arisings using a network of facilities 		rates.			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste minimisations targets per unit of production set in sector plans Implement Water Resource Strategy for Wales “Wise use of water” message integrated within all site visits to farms and industries Waterways of Wales are used sustainably by business, local communities and leisure interests Reduction in line with Kyoto targets Implementation of Greenhouse Gasses emissions trading scheme Development in Wales is compatible with likely climate change scenarios – ensure plans are in place to adapt water supply/flood management systems to a range of informed climate change scenarios – Revise policies – Scenarios found in Wales Spatial Plan Biodiversity Action Plan/ Habitats Directive targets are achievable and meaningful in light of climate change scenarios Policies in place that favour renewable energy and combined heat and power generation Creation of an energy strategy with clear links to the Wales Spatial Plan Improved public transport Planning policies, development plans, and Wales Spatial Plan that avoid generating traffic Improve energy efficiency of new and existing buildings New builds to employ water efficient techniques and devices Inappropriate flood plain development to be avoided Sustainable urban drainage systems to reduce run off Wetland/side lakes to absorb floodwaters Catchment flood management plans to be produced 					
<p>Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the environmental, social and economic well being of local communities both through the delivery of services and the development of strategies that reflect local as well as national priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those for Wales in 1997/98 By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum By 2005 local authorities must achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure (by 2010, 10% of the 1998 arisings) By 2006/07 local authorities must achieve at least 25% recycling/composting of municipal waste with 	<p>To reduce waste in general and increase the re-use and recycling of waste created</p>	<p>The LDP must include policy to minimise waste and provide development of waste disposal facilities</p>	<p>South East Wales Regional Waste Plan</p>	<p>The EU Landfill Directive</p> <p>The EU Waste Directive</p>	<p>The Recycling Strategy?</p>

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		<p>a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling (by 2009/10 at least 40% with a minimum of 15%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2005 local authorities must reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste (including biodegradable waste) sent to landfill to less than 85% of that landfilled in 1998 (by 2010 this needs to be 80% of that landfilled in 1998) • By 2010 local authorities must reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000 • Must ensure targets are met for packing regulations • No later than 1st January 2006, for all end-of-life vehicles, reuse and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 80% by an average weight per vehicle. (no later than 1st January 20015 this will be increased to a minimum of 95% and within the same year increased to a minimum of 85%) • Work with manufacturers and packers to reduce the environmental impact of packing and promote the waste hierarchy under the Packing Essential Requirement Regulations • Enforcing litter laws and producing a litter plan to be included in the Municipal Waste Management Strategy of each local authority • Combating fly-tipping in conjunction with environment agency Wales • Promoting waste minimisation to people and businesses, ensuring that industrial activities which they regulate under the PPC regulations 2000 minimise waste • Minimising, and recycling or composting wherever possible, their own wastes • Encouraging schools and colleges to promote sustainable waste management • Ensuring that community strategies and community first initiatives address waste and litter problems and inspire communities to gain wealth from waste through community sector recycling and re-use projects • Working with neighbouring local authorities on joint projects to achieve cost effective sustainable waste management • Participating in the "Joint Voluntary Arrangements" for producing Regional Waste Plans • Making provision in Unitary Development Plans (LDP) for the required facilities to manage future waste arisings in accordance with the agreed 					

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		<p>Regional Waste Plan having first carried out extensive and inclusive public consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out green procurement, particularly for products with a high recycled content and by using waste derived compost in place of traditional products, especially those containing peat Working constructively with other organisations such as Environment Agency Wales, Welsh Development Agency, Non Governmental Organisations, community groups and others to achieve practical, workable solutions for sustainable waste management, sharing expertise and information at all times. 					
South East Wales Regional Waste Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sufficient waste management capacity within the region for 10 years Ensure an integrated and efficient network of waste management facilities Minimise the costs of waste management Ensure reliability of delivery of the waste management service Maximise the use of water as a resource Protect the health of local communities and avoid endangering human life Protect local communities from nuisance from odours, noise, dust and vibration Minimise adverse impacts on landscape, soils, plants and animals Minimise greenhouse gas emissions Minimise adverse impacts on air quality and water quality Minimise transport impacts of waste management 	<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 plans impacts upon the policies and proposals and how the proposals and policies help to facilitate implementation of the Regional Waste Plan They must demonstrate that there is adequate provision for waste management facilities to meet EU targets 	To manage waste sustainably and to reduce pollution and ensure there are no adverse effects of pollution on communities and the environment	The LDP must include policy that protects the environment and communities from adverse effects of pollution and which guide the disposal of waste to be sustainable	Wise about Wales: The National Waste Strategy for Wales	<p>The EU Landfill Directive</p> <p>The EU Waste Directive</p>	The Recycling Strategy
Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy – Energy White Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an energy efficient economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cut the UK's CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 – Carbon Emissions Scheme Maintain the reliability of energy supplies Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	To reduce pollution and make energy usage more sustainable	The LDP must include policy that reduces the amount of wasted energy and ensure the development of more energy efficient developments	TAN 8: Renewable Energy	<p>The Renewable Energy Coalition</p> <p>Intelligent Energy Europe</p> <p>Directive on the energy performance of buildings</p>	
People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle the long term roots of deprivation by investing in both the development of children, in their early years especially, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in schools, including community schools and decisions on school rationalisation as a result of falling pupil numbers 	To produce a more sustainable community and environment	The LDP must consider the spatial advantages and disadvantages of the borough by using regional policy effectively and integrating	Five Counties	The European Spatial development Perspective	

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	<p>raising levels of health and education overall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Address health in equalities 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 effects are in particular needed in the most deprived communities ■ Ensure all areas have access to high quality schools ■ 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 ■ Reconnect people with labour markets and improve skills through focused investment in our less well-off communities. ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The type and location of investment in social housing and implementation of our national housing strategy, Better Homes for People in Wales ● Action to promote healthier lifestyles in support of Health Challenge Wales and “Climbing Higher” ● Priorities for investment in community facilities and the re-use of redundant or underused facilities for community purposes ● Support work to help tackle degraded urban environments and to improve the quality of public spaces ● Regeneration activities under different programmes and carried out by a range of actors ● Regional policy within the enlarged European Union ● Programmes that support companies relocating or investing in Wales ● Investment to enhance the attractiveness and distinctiveness of town centres ● See Environment Strategy ● Develop and consult on visions for the future of countryside and landscape zones, contributing to sustainable development in an integrated way, for instance in the implementation of agri-environmental schemes, forestry and woodland practice, grant regimes, planning and regulations. ● Identify infrastructure constraints to taking forward the plan and how these might be addressed ● Support the development of integrated spatial strategies for marine and inland water assets ● The renewable energy policy and planning guidance TAN 8 will set out where and how we will maximise our sustainable energy production ● See Wales Transport Strategy ● Ensure transport planning is done on a regional; basis ● Local Transport Plans will be delivered on a regional basis and the guidance will ensure that their aims and actions take forward the Wales Spatial Plan objectives ● Action on planning and location that will be guided by the finalised TAN 18 and will then be taken forward in area decision making ● Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales action points achieved 		all spatial sectoral policy			

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	<p>private sector investment and as places where people want to live, work and visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ach 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 ■ 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 life ■ 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 						

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	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 and 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 ■ Further develop integrated public transport within the urban networks of the south east to provide more travellers with real options for how they make their journeys ■ 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 						

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ 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 						
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The promotion of cycling and walking as preferred transport options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess the extent to which land use can minimise the need to travel and increase accessibility by means other than the private car ● Locate housing and employment/shopping/leisure facilities closer together, this will reduce the average trip length ● Supplementary guidance must require developers to provide for public transport, walking and cycling access to local services and facilities ● Transport impact Assessments and travel plans can accompany larger planning applications to provide information on the likely proportion of the expected journeys which will be made by more sustainable travel modes ● Authorities can require developers to provide related improvements. These can include new routes, safe crossings, new bus stops, accessible public transport, cycling and parking 	The promotion of walking and cycling in order to create a more sustainable environment and more sustainable communities	The LDP must contain policy that encourages alternative forms of transport to the private car. It should consider the location of facilities and services to promote walking and cycling.	Climbing Higher The Transport Framework for Wales		Local Transport Plan
TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To Monitor the availability of land ■ To provide an agreed statement of residential land availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlight the need for action in situations where an insufficient supply is identified ● Provide a 5 year supply of housing ● Produce an annual study of land supply 	The identification of a sustainable sufficient land supply	The LDP must take into consideration the land identified within the availability study	National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for people in Wales Building a future for Wales – A Sustainable Housing Strategy		Local Housing Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council
TAN 2: Planning and Affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To allow everyone access to a decent home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Define affordable housing 	The promotion of a sustainable community by	The LDP must include policy that ensures that the required amount	National Housing Strategy – Better Homes		Strategy for Caerphilly

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Housing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set targets for the required number of affordable units for specific suitable sites Set criteria for windfall sites The releasing of rural exception sites 	allowing everyone access to a decent home	of affordable housing is being developed to service the community	for people in Wales Building a future for Wales – A Sustainable Housing Strategy		Borough Council
TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance on floor space and retail development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant priorities 	None	None			
TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the natural environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of environmental impact when designating sites and deciding planning permissions 	The protection of the environment	The LDP must include policy that protects the environment for inappropriate development. It should ensure that environmental impacts are assessed prior to a development	Countryside and Rights of Ways Act UK Biodiversity Action Plan Action Plan for the Countryside Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Biological Diversity The EU Birds Directive The EU Habitats Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Countryside Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council Local Biodiversity Action Plans
TAN 6: Agricultural and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the quality of agricultural land and to consider that once the land is built on, restoration is almost impossible To minimise any adverse effects on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the size and location of the original agricultural buildings and the design of the proposed development/conversion of an agricultural building to minimise adverse effects on the countryside 	The protection of agricultural land and the promotion of sustainable rural development	The LDP must include policy that protects agricultural land and promotes sustainable rural development	Farming for the Future: A new direction for farming in Wales A Working Countryside for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Rural Development Policy The Common Agriculture Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Countryside Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council
TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertisement is an important aspect of everyday life and therefore guidance on advertisement can help ensure that signs fit into the local context, allowing them to blend into the built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To produce design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shop fronts To determine applications taking into account the effect of the advertisement on the surrounding environment 	Ensuring that signs and advertisement fit into the local context	The LDP must include policy to ensure that signs and advertisement are of good design and fit into the local environment			
TAN 8: Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the development of renewable energy resources to increase the number of sustainable energy sources and support the Governments commitments on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for increased installed capacity from off shore and other renewable energy resources Energy efficiency standards for new buildings Give regular information to local communities on renewable energy sources Encourage the use of modern wood fuel heating Support of appropriately designed solar thermal and PV systems Design buildings that are energy efficient – eco-homes 	The promotion of a more sustainable form of energy supply	The LDP must include policy that encourages the promotion and usage of renewable energy sources	Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy – Energy White Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Renewable Energy Coalition Intelligent Energy Europe Directive on the energy performance of buildings 	
TAN 11: Noise		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that noise generating development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance Separation of noise generating land-uses and noise sensitive land-uses Support design that will mitigate noise generating development 	The protection of the community from noise disturbance to ensure a more sustainable environment	The LDP must contain policy to control noise pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU Directive on Environmental Noise 	
TAN 12: Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design is important in defining a location culturally. The design of development in the environment is significant to the quality of our lives and has the potential to assist environmental sustainability, economic growth and social inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design should be considered in the long term Encourage increased awareness of design issues in the public and private sector Development proposals should meet a number of key objectives of good design Area appraisal will achieve the most sustainable design solutions 	The promotion of good and sustainable design solutions	The LDP must contain design policy that promotes a number of key objectives of good design. It should encourage the use of area appraisal as a method to achieve the most sustainable design solutions			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of supplementary guidance including site specific briefs 					
TAN 13: Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism makes a major contribution towards the Welsh economy and should be supported in plans and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steer tourism to safeguard the countryside 	The promotion of sustainable tourism	The LDP must contain policy that will promote tourism but ensure that it is sustainable and that the countryside is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plan for the Countryside Experience Achieving Our Potential – Strategic Action Plan Cultural tourism Strategy for Wales 		Tourism Strategy
TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing flooding is an important part of contributing towards achieving sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guiding development to locations of little or no river flooding Reducing risk for existing development Making provisions for future changes in flood risk 	The management of flooding to ensure that all development is sustainable	The LDP must contain policy that supports the precautionary framework, directing development away from areas of flood risk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU Nitrates Directive The EU Directive in the field of water policy 	
TAN 16: Sport and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the relationship between recreational use and interests of conservation Create standards of recreational provision Protect public open space for both its recreational value and it's amenity 	The development of sustainable forms of sport and recreation	The LDP must encourage the development of sports and recreation facilities whilst ensuring that they are sustainable and do not harm the environment	Climbing Higher		
TAN 18: Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote resource and travel efficient settlement patterns. Encourage the location of developments near other related uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide developments to locations that reduce the need to travel Promote transport choices which are less polluting Designate types of road to reflect the number of accesses – Identify through routes as corridors of movement Promote better conditions for pedestrians and cyclists Encourage good quality design of streets that provide a safe public realm. 	The promotion of more sustainable transport choices	The LDP must contain policy that will promote the use of more sustainable forms of transport and encourage infrastructure improvements to support this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Transport Framework for Wales Road Safety Strategy 		Local Transport Plan
South East Wales Development Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build a coherent policy framework To develop a balance strategy that allows benefits to all parts of Wales To produce policies and initiatives that are both widespread and long-term To concentrate on policies and initiatives that will produce sustainable improvements in the performance of the region and the opportunities that it offers, rather than quick fixes or partial solutions To base analysis and recommendations on the best evidence available regarding the particular nature of the South East Wales Region, and the lessons of experience elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 10 Years the South East of Wales will become a region with a clear sense of identity and a strong sense of pride Policy makers will work together across a broad range of issues to their mutual benefit, will enable others to understand the strategic importance of the region of Wales as a whole, and will lead the national debate on issues of critical importance to South East Wales To develop strong business links to high-growth, high-innovation, knowledge economies of Europe, facilitated by improvements in transport links as well as generous broadband connections, academic success and cooperation Major improvements in what the region offers as cultural and outdoor leisure designation More integrated regional; transport network Improve the regions growth rate in key employment sectors and encourage the production of higher value-added products 	To development a sustainable economy for Wales with a strong Welsh identity	The LDP must consider within its policy the identity of Wales and form policy that will support a strong and sustainable Welsh economy and its strategic importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales Wales – A Better Country People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Framework for the heads of the Valleys The Smart Alternative: The Regeneration Strategy

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Property Strategy for Employment in Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To provide a framework which will ensure that Wales can provide high quality employment sites and premises in the right locations for inward investors and indigenous businesses. The framework therefore identifies different products to meet different market requirements and takes account of existing business needs, trends in growth industries and predicted future demand from high value added businesses in the modern economic sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider the critical role of a relatively small number of business parks, strategic sites and strategic mixed use sites in acting as focal points for attracting new investments and jobs to Wales ● The careful control of the phased supply of sites and buildings in line with expected demand ● The maximum use of existing property assets in Wales consistent with market requirements and economic and financial viability ● Caerphilly is recommended for early consideration to develop an extensive network of sites within its centre and to be supplemented by smaller-scale opportunities often associated with regeneration to add to the proposed network of sites in Wales ● Building programmes should be concentrated on the most suitable sites for the intended uses and market audience 				The European Employment Strategy	
Wales Programme for Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The council is required to achieve the delivery of high quality services to the public which meet identified needs 					
Building a future for Wales – A Sustainable Housing Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Authorities should require a statement of sustainability at an early stage of a development which should demonstrate integration with the local development plan and include consideration of use of renewable energy and sustainable infrastructures, orientation of houses for passive design, site density and integration with green/blue structures, and participatory activities 			TAN 1 – Joint Housing Land Availability Studies TAN 2 – Planning and Affordable Housing National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for People in Wales		Local Housing Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council
A Working Countryside for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To support local communities in the achievement of their aspirations for a good quality of life ■ To promote vigorous sustainable economic development through competitive enterprise ■ To conserve and improve the environment, with special care for biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider planning changes which would allow farmers who would like to retire, or the children of farmers who are involved in running the business, to build a new home or convert farm buildings alongside the present farmhouse or within the framework of existing farm buildings ● Development of food strategy for Wales ● Review Planning Policy Guidance with a view to encouraging the re-use of rural buildings for business ● Put together packages of MOD land and property for sale which are attractive to developers and maximise economic potential, and also consider new ways of attracting investment to redundant sites ● Consider allowing, in some circumstances, the development of new business premises on unallocated land within or adjoining existing settlements, subject to normal planning considerations ● Promote investment in tourism in a number of towns throughout Wales, through the Historic Towns initiative, which will support environmental improvements and the provision of tourist facilities 			TAN 6 – Agriculture and Rural Development Farming for the future: A new direction for farming in Wales		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will consult about the hedgerow protection scheme to ensure a proper balance between the need to retain hedgerows and the needs of landowners 					
Five Counties Regeneration Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sustainable knowledge-based economy Establish an integrated and well connected sub-region Build a lifelong learning culture Re-establish our towns as centres of economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Businesses – Maximising the economic potential of the sub-regions most competitive locations without compromising sustainability objectives Improving the quality of the existing stock of premises Meeting the needs of expanding industries already located in the sub-region and companies which may wish to move to the Five Counties Facilitating the establishment and growth of knowledge based industries and providing a focus on the need for quality and flexibility Improving the quality of the “property offer” in areas north of the M4 Corridor A single flagship prestige business park of international standing Key existing development proposals (49,000 sq.m.) Office provision on key sites (21,300 sq.m.) and within town centres (9,300 sq.m.) Industrial/business space provision of approximately 34,000 sq.m. Modernisation/management scheme to upgrade existing business and industrial premises of (50,00 sq.m.) A network of key strategic sites 	Producing a sustainable competitive economic sub-region	The LDP must consider the economic opportunities for the sub region and policy must ensure that the economic development is sustainable			<p>A Strategic Framework for the Heads of the Valleys</p> <p>The Smart Alternative: The regeneration Strategy</p>
One Future, Different Paths – Sustainable Strategy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To live within environmental limits and a just society by means of sustainable economy, good governance and sound science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the inefficient use of resources To help boost business competitiveness To break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation Secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy A better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery To ensure a decent environment for everyone A more integrated policy framework The creation of sustainable communities To give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them 	To promote a sustainable community and environment	The LDP will have to include policy that protects the environment from economic development without limiting the ability of communities to create a sustainable economy	The Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007	Agenda 21	Caerphilly County Borough Strategy for Sustainable Development
The Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote a strong and prosperous economy and healthy living, to tackle inequality for reasons of race, gender and disability and to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct land-use priorities 	To promote a sustainable community and environment	No relevant priorities	One Future, Different Paths – Sustainable Strategy Framework	Agenda 21	Caerphilly County Borough Strategy for Sustainable Development

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	<p>address poverty and lack of cultural asset for some of our most disadvantaged communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise the use of woodlands for learning ▪ To provide opportunities for communities to have their say in the management of woods close to where they live ▪ To promote best practice in woodland management ▪ To move to a greater use of continuous-cover systems ▪ To find appropriate sites for new trees and woodland ▪ To provide Welsh forest industries with effective business support ▪ To develop the wood supply chain, product development and marketing ▪ To provide support for farm woodlands and the wider rural economy ▪ To foster the development of renewable energy based on wood ▪ To conserve and enhance the biodiversity of our woodlands ▪ To conserve and enhance the landscapes of Wales ▪ To better integrate woodlands with other countryside management ▪ To use woodlands to help create a high-quality visitor experience ▪ To promote health through access to woodlands for all communities opportunity 						
Woodlands for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To use woods as a social and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of woodlands as catalysts for regenerating local communities, with effort being concentrated in those communities with the greatest disadvantage • Develop a series of community woodlands throughout Wales, using existing woods or creating new woods, involving local people in their management for the benefit of their communities • Promote woodland planning as a way of encouraging people to get involved in local sustainability, looking for opportunities to source materials and services for local businesses and to 	To protect woodlands and promote them as a learning opportunity as well as a renewable energy source	The LDP must consider the potential of woodlands in benefiting local communities. Policy must aim to protect woodlands and help to promote their use	Environment Strategy for Wales	Statement of Principles on Forests	A Countryside Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council

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		<p>encouraging biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake research to help identify the barriers to community involvement, and work with partners to ensure to maximise the value of woods to local communities • Encourage the planning of woodland as an interim use for vacant industrial sites before redevelopment, providing beneficial environment use and some advance landscaping • Ensure that fair and equitable mechanisms are established for recognising the social and environmental benefits from woodlands • Encourage landowners and managers to look for opportunities for appropriate woodland expansion, seeking to maximise the value to society of new woodlands • Work with community groups and landowners, encouraging the use of trees and woodlands to improve air quality and urban landscapes • Encourage farmers to diversify their agricultural businesses by the development of small scale wood processing • Help farmers make best use of farm woodland resources for livestock shelter and for timber products for on-farm use, better integrating the woodlands into farming businesses and into the landscape • Integrate energy from wood fuel into the Assembly's renewable-energy strategy, ensuring that it is recognised as a key fuel • Increase the quality of native woodlands for wildlife and implement the Biodiversity Action Plan targets for their restoration and extension, creating links between fragmented woodlands • Increase the area of woodland achieving independent environmental certification to internationally recognised standards • Increase the area of native woodlands, targeting extension and connection of existing woods and incorporating the concept of increasing the core area of naïve woodland habitats • Encourage owners to incorporate different habitats, such a sheath, bog, within woodlands, to maximise the connections between similar habitat types • Use woodlands to restore the landscapes of areas affected by past mineral extraction and other industrial activities • Develop action plans to prioritise work in historic parks and landscapes and to extend the information on important historic features within woodlands 					

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use catchment management planning to develop the role that woodlands can play in the management of water and the reduction of flood risks Work to develop appropriate links between woodlands and wider countryside management and environmental schemes Promote the use of woodlands to develop a high-quality visitor experience Encourage the use of woodland as part the setting for tourist developments Promote the development of specialist recreation in woodlands, including wildlife observation and artistic pursuits, as well as more noisy and physical sports in appropriately zoned areas Work with Wales Tourist Board to identify suitable sites in Wales to develop forest-based holiday accommodation and to support rural economic development Extend access to woodland, particularly for disadvantaged communities, using good design and community involvement, to help overcome some peoples' perceptions of risk when using woodland on urban fringes Look for opportunities to use trees and woodlands in urban settings to maximise emotional and physical well being 					
Strategy for Flood Risk Management 03 - 08 (EA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce flood risk over the next 5 years. Deliver Government Policy and the targets within the Corporate Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, and environmental assets. Improve coverage of flood warning services. Reduce proportion of properties in "high risk" of flooding areas. Produce Catchment Flood Management Plans. 	To minimise the number of developments affected by flooding.	The LDP must recognise the severity of flooding and address management of floodwater with account of climate change.	Planning Policy Guidance Note 25. TAN 15 Water Framework Directive.		
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climatic Change for Practitioners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explain the impacts of Climate Change and how they can be described, predicted and addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal with increasing effects of climate change. Minimise future emissions. Assess the effect of authority plans on biodiversity, population, climate and landscape. Monitor the effects of implementing plans. 	<p>To reduce the total amount of CO₂ produced within the county borough each year.</p> <p>To increase the proportion of energy gained from renewable sources.</p>	The LDP process will have to take into account the complex nature of climate change. As a result will have to monitor it at several stages of the plans formulation and adoption.	SEA European Directive.		
Drought Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate how Welsh Water will maintain public water supplies during periods of extreme drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify types of resources used. Illustrate how Welsh Water monitors its resource position. Demonstrate the trigger conditions to initiate drought operations. Illustrate how the company communicates with the public and government in the event of drought. Describe the responsibilities of who does what during a drought. 	To protect aquifers and improve the quality and quantity of the water in our rivers and to reduce water consumption.	The LDP should have regard for the demand for water, and its capacity to sustain a given population under all possible events.	Water Industrial Act 1991. Environment Agency Wales, Water Resources Strategy.		
Nature Conservation TAN 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supplement national policy and inform policy at the local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice on: Development control issues for Special Protection 	To reduce air, noise, light and odour pollution and ensure air quality improves.	The LDP has to consider the importance of important landscapes within the borough	Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy. Town and Country		

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		<p>Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selection and designation of non-statutory nature conservation sites, such as local nature reserves. The protection of species, commons and greens. 	<p>To protect the landscape value of the most important landscapes in the county borough.</p> <p>To enhance the biodiversity of the county borough.</p>	and protect them accordingly.	Planning Act 1990.		
Water Resources Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate level of water deficit present throughout the Wales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify deficit areas. Indicate how each deficit is to be solved. 	To protect aquifers and improve the quality and quantity of the water in our rivers and to reduce water consumption.	The LDP should take account of local water resources, possibility of increasing these resources and limitations of their use.			
Minerals TAN: Aggregates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate how will: Provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way for construction materials. Prevent unacceptable aggregates extraction from areas of cultural, nature and geological conservation and hydrological importance. Reduce the impact of aggregates production. Achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare. Encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximising the potential use of alternative materials as aggregates. 	Protect geologically important sites and improve their accessibility. Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the reuse of materials.	The LDP should take account of local mineral circumstances and aim to sympathise with them in order to develop sustainably.	Minerals Planning Policy Wales 2000. Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales.		
Priority Habitats of Wales (2003).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform on the character, composition, extent and distribution of each of the 27 terrestrial and freshwater habitats occurring in Wales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer an early synthesis of data to aid the ongoing development of Local Biodiversity Action Plans. This includes information on area descriptions, notable associated species, Conditions, UK distributions and targets set in the UK BAP. 	To enhance the biodiversity of the county borough.	The LDP should take into account the delicate nature of the environment and the effects of development on its vitality and biodiversity.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Planning Policy Wales.		
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide cleaner air for everyone by reducing the amount of air pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out targets for levels of specific pollutants in the air which must be achieved The Local Authority must review and assess air quality and help to promote the reduction of the pollutants in the air 	To create cleaner air by reducing pollutants to help produce a more sustainable environment	The LDP must consider the amounts of pollutant within air. Policy must aim to reduce the amount of pollutant and produce better air quality	Environment Strategy for Wales	EU Air Quality Framework Directive	
Draft Climate Change Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 60% lower than the 1990 baseline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a report setting out the proposals and policies of the Government in the UK for meeting the carbon budgets for the current and future budgetary periods. Prepare an annual statement of UK emissions to lay before Parliament. To confer powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas emissions or encouraging activities that reduce such emissions. To establish a committee on Climate Change. 	Regular assessment of UK emissions to ensure the reduction of greenhouse gases.	The LDP must encourage activities and development that reduce emissions in order to decrease the amount of greenhouse gases.			
MIPPS 01/2005 – Planning for Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure the strongest economic development policies to underpin growth and prosperity in Wales, recognising the importance of clean energy and the efficient use of natural resources, both as an economic driver and a commitment to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen renewable energy production, through a greater focus on energy efficiency and conservation. Achieve targets for renewable energy (electricity) production Maximise the opportunity for renewable energy 	To secure an appropriate mix of energy provision for Wales, whilst minimising the impact on the environment, by strengthening renewable energy production and through a greater focus on energy efficiency and	The LDP must steer developments to the most appropriate locations. It should also facilitate the development of all forms of renewable energy and energy efficiency and conservation measures which fit within a sustainable development	TAN 8 – Planning for Renewable Energy		

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	sustainable development.	(heat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, combine the two above in combined heat and power systems. Energy efficiency and conservation measures should be integrated into the design of new developments. 	conservation.	framework.			
MIPPS 02/2005 – Planning for Retailing and Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure accessible, efficient, competitive and innovative retail provision for all the communities of Wales, in both urban and rural areas. To promote established town, district, local and village centres as the most appropriate locations for retailing, leisure and for other functions complementary to it. To enhance the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres. To promote access to these centres by public transport, walking and cycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate retail and town centres in proximity to other commercial businesses, facilities for leisure, community facilities and employment. Establish the strategic role to be performed by the main centres in the retail hierarchy. Set out measures to reinvigorate particular centres, as appropriate. Set out detailed policies to achieve vital, attractive and viable centres. Allocate sites for new retail and leisure facilities and other uses best located in town centres, where there is assessed to be a quantitative or qualitative need using the sequential approach. Include a criteria based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be judged. Set out policies for primary and secondary frontages, where appropriate. 	To sustain and enhance the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres as well as contributing to a reduction of travel demand.	The LDP must establish the existing hierarchy of town centres, identify those which fulfil specialist functions and be clear about their future roles. Policies should encourage a diversity of uses in town centres, as well as encourage the provision of good access to town and other centres for walkers, cyclists and for public transport.	TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres – 1996 Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2002)		
MIPPS 01/2006 – Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For everyone in Wales to have the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, to be able to choose where they live and decide whether buying or renting is best for them and their families. To provide homes that are in good condition, in safe neighbourhoods and sustainable communities. To provide a greater choice for people over the type of housing and the location they live, recognising the needs of all, including those in need of affordable or special needs housing in both urban and rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the most efficient use of land by ensuring that previously developed land is used in preference to Greenfield sites. Ensure that new housing and residential environments are well designed, environmentally sound (especially energy efficient) and make a significant contribution to promoting community regeneration and improving quality of life. Ensure that the overall result of new housing development in villages, towns or edge of settlement is a mix of affordable and market housing that retains and where practical, enhances important landscape and wildlife features in the development. Promote mixed tenure communities. Promote development that is easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. Encourage mixed-use development so communities have good access to employment, retail and other services. Promote attractive landscapes around dwellings, with usable open space and regard for biodiversity, nature conservation and flood risk. Ensure a greater emphasis on quality, good design and the creation of places to live that are safe and attractive. 	The promotion of sustainable residential environments, avoiding large housing areas of monotonous character and ensuring appropriate provision for affordable housing.	The LDP must include policy that ensures communities and neighbourhoods are safe and sustainable, with an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing.	TAN 1, Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, Welsh Assembly Government, 2006 TAN 2, Planning and Affordable Housing –2006 People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan, Welsh Assembly Government, 2004 Better Homes for People in Wales -A National Housing Strategy for Wales, National Assembly for Wales, 2001		

	Objectives	Requirements	Relationship to SEA – Environmental Protection Objectives	Implications for LDP	Supporting Documents	Document Hierarchy	
						Above – European	Below – Local
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote well-designed living environments, where appropriate at increased densities. • Encourage the construction of housing with low environmental impact that especially maximises energy efficiency and minimises the use of energy from fossil fuel sources, using renewable energy technology, where appropriate. • Encourage ‘barrier free’ housing developments. • Ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available or will become available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing. • Set targets for the required number of affordable houses and include policies for these, in areas where need has been identified, including any rural areas where exception sites will be considered. • Set clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered. • Include policies to strictly control new housing in the countryside away from existing settlements or other areas allocated for development. • Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing. 					
WAG Draft Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that climate change impacts do not increase social exclusion in Wales, or place the less well off in society at a greater disadvantage in coping with these changes. ▪ To provide clarity about the impacts that we need to adapt to, the action needed in response and to promote consistency in approach across different policy areas and sectors. ▪ To build a strong, sustainable economy where businesses are able to respond to the market opportunities provided by adaptation and minimise the negative consequences of climate change. ▪ Consideration of climate change in organisational risk management plans with particular consideration given to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a commitment to promote equality and address differential climate change impacts. • To emphasize the need for partnership working between different organizations and across geographic boundaries. • To ensure a commitment to engaging the public in responding to climate change impacts. • To ensure clear communication across organizations and with the public. • Action taken to adapt to the impacts of climate change must not contribute to further emissions, worsening the climate impacts of the future. • Action to adapt to climate change must be taken alongside action to further reduce emissions. • Actions to address the impacts of climate change must be considered in a spatial context, taking into account the needs of both urban and rural communities. • Action is needed at all levels, and key mechanisms for this consideration will include the Spatial Plan and Community Strategies. • Opportunities for new crops and need for new management practices to assist in adapting to climate change impacts. 	To ensure a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases and to provide actions to encourage this.	The LDP, where relevant, should undertake broad level or strategic flood consequences assessments to underpin plan preparation and shape growth in areas. Develop and implement a plan to communicate key issues on adapting to the impacts of climate change to the public and all relevant public, private and voluntary and community sector.			

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						Above – European	Below – Local
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifications of new habitats and species are most vulnerable to climate change impacts and what can be done to support them. • Develop resilience in wider environments to support species and habitats. • Identification of degree of connectivity of habitats across Wales and how it can be enhanced. • Assessment of the impacts of climate change on marine and freshwater environments. • Need to minimise requirements for secondary cooling and the increased energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions that would result. • Consideration of climate change in organisational risk management plans with particular consideration given to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. • Identify where the voluntary and community sector will be most effective in helping deliver the Adaptation Action Plan, any gaps in their capacity to do so and how to address these gaps. • Encourage improved provision of water efficiency information to customers to facilitate better and wiser use of water in the home. • Facilitate move to overall risk management approach in Wales by implementing the Environment Strategy flood and coastal risk Action Plan. Plan to include general policy refresh, definition measures and their delivery mechanisms, funding considerations and establishment of monitoring regime. • Facilitate better understanding of constraints on future development/economic growth of defence and drainage infrastructure across Wales in light of increasing pressures posed by climate change impacts. • Develop a Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change and Planning to ensure that the likely impacts of climate change are taken into account both by LPAs when preparing Local Development Plans and making decisions on planning applications, and the development sector in drawing up specific development proposals. • Develop a list of indicators designed to enable an assessment of the effectiveness of adaptation action. • Develop Strategic Framework on Climate Change within the Convergence Programme and fund key projects to address climate change adaptation. • Carry out research to identify key equality issues arising from climate change in Wales. • Strengthen guidance and heat wave response 					

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		planning, focusing particularly on the support required for vulnerable groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission research to investigate potential health benefits from increased temperatures, particularly in winter and what this might mean for health service planning. • Raise awareness of the risks of skin cancer through Sun Awareness campaign. • Assess the likelihood of, and plan for, possible increased pressure on NHS resources due to increased admissions during the summer of vulnerable frail elderly, and infants. • Encourage farmers and land managers to manage water resources locally and improve water efficiency. • Ensure integration of climate change adaptation measures into: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. all Assembly Government funded construction projects. ii. required standards for publicly funded new buildings and developments, whether for public or private occupation. iii. land sold by the public sector for private sector development. iv. the refurbishment of existing buildings, including housing. v. guidance for new private sector buildings, including the role of the planning system and building regulations. • Ensure that the Environment Agency considers climate change impacts when undertaking a complete review and revision of their Water Resources Strategy. • Undertake a climate impact assessment of key business sectors to identify areas for growth and risks to be managed as a result of climate change. 					

Local Level

	Objectives	Requirements	Relationship to SEA – Environmental Protection Objectives	Implications for LDP	Document Hierarchy	
					Above – European	Above - National / Regional
Caerphilly County Borough Strategy for Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that sustainable development is considered at all stages and at all levels in the Community Planning process, through such measures as the use of the Sustainable Development Checklist for all projects ● Develop a strategy for managing it's own waste more sustainably, so that waste is minimised and recycled as far as possible ● Develop an energy strategy for the authority that will increase the energy efficiency of Council offices, schools, home and other buildings 	The promotion of sustainable development	The LDP must promote the use of the Sustainable Development Checklist for all projects. The LDP must ensure the sustainability of the council as well as promoting a sustainable environment for the community	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	<p>One Future, Different Paths – Sustainable Strategy Framework</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Action Plan</p>
"Heads – We Win..." – A Strategic Framework for the Heads of the Valleys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong, vibrant and well maintained town centres, linked by good quality public transport ■ A full range of modern leisure, cultural and social facilities ■ Significantly improved health care (especially primary health care) ■ Better quality and more appropriate education and skills training for both children and adults ■ The ready availability of a full range of housing types (including affordable and executive housing) especially within town centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invest over £100m of additional capital resources into the Heads of the Valleys over the next 3 years, with the prospect of a further £150m in the following years. This will include the start on site within the next 3 years for new hospitals in Ebbw Vale, Cynon Valley and Caerphilly as well as the continued modernisation of Prince Charles Hospital and developing modern primary care and mental health facilities ● Reduce the barriers to those wishing to work by improving local integrated transport and the availability of childcare ● Prepare regeneration programmes that place a priority on safer communities and a high quality environment ● Facilitate the development of an urban renewal strategy for the private sector housing stock ● Ensure the availability and use of an accessible and developable land supply for affordable housing through the establishment of a "Heads of Valleys Landbank" ● Share best practice in achieving design excellence throughout the area, with the Programme adding value by providing additional outside expertise where appropriate ● Shape the future growth of the area in line with ambitions of the Wales Spatial Plan and sustainable development principles, by commissioning a comprehensive plan for the development of the Heads of the Valleys. In doing so look to draw on world class expertise ● Use this plan to guide the area's 	Producing a better and more sustainable quality of life for the Heads of the Valleys area	The LDP must take into account and help to achieve the requirements stated for the Heads of the Valleys. The LDP should promote the sustainable development of this area.	European Spatial Development Perspective	<p>Wales – A Better Country</p> <p>South East Wales Development Strategy</p> <p>Five Counties Regeneration Framework</p>

	Objectives	Requirements	Relationship to SEA – Environmental Protection Objectives	Implications for LDP	Document Hierarchy	
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		<p>development and ensure that it links directly to improvements in public transport and prioritises high quality and sustainable town centre development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all public sector land and property holdings within the Head of the Valleys to identify opportunities for new, high quality business developments, prioritising those, which reinforce key town centres. In the process explore with partners the feasibility of establishing a ring-fenced "Surplus Land Fund" to unlock and recycle value from land which is currently unused or underused • Linked with this – and the Wales Property Strategy – develop a comprehensive programme to provide new business sites and premises of the highest quality for the Heads of the Valleys. This should be targeted at filling market gaps whilst also looking to meet longer-term needs. Wherever possible, encourage the re-use of redundant land and buildings • In the process of integrating the transport system, ensure that the Assembly Government's programme of rail network improvements, including the £30 million link between Ebbw Vale and the M4 corridor and an investment of £50 million in upgrading the service between Cardiff and the Merthyr, Rhymney and Cynon Valleys, benefits centres of population not directly served by a train station • Recognise walking and cycling as part of a world class transport infrastructure with related health and economic benefits • Use this consultation and build on Community Plans process, to ensure that our strategy for the Heads of the Valleys is in tune with the needs and aspirations of local people • Promote the wider use of public assets as community facilities such as The Welsh Assembly Government's vision of a "Community Focused School", providing a range of services beyond the school day to help meet the needs of its pupils and wider communities • Make the Heads of the Valleys a destination in its own right by enriching the tourism experience, focusing on high quality • Support specific initiatives designed to reinforce connections and create a sense of place, including the promotion of indigenous 				

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		<p>public “Valley Art” and the use of information and signage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enhance access to the countryside and local heritage sites for residents and tourists by linking with the improvements to the transport infrastructure Create a Valleys Park to boost tourism credentials and emphasise its potential to be a beacon of urban living in a rural environment 				
Local Housing Strategy for Caerphilly Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the housing stock so that an effective contribution is made to the reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour. To ensure all sections of the community feel safe in their homes and their neighbourhood To ensure the provision of good standard housing for the area with the appropriate choice in respect of size, tenure and affordability in order to meet individual current and future housing needs. To ensure that sufficient housing options exist to reduce homelessness and rooflessness To achieve the best possible quality of housing across all tenures and to maximise available resources to bring about the necessary repairs and improvement To ensure that housing fulfils its appropriate role in supporting area based regeneration of communities, settlements and estates, and contributes to sustaining existing communities in a way that reflects the wishes of local residents To improve the health and well being of communities and tackle inequalities in health. To achieve the highest levels of energy efficiency in all housing stock, and to reduce fuel poverty across poor communities To prepare housing strategies in full consultation, and in partnership, with appropriate internal and external agencies, and to harness the capacity of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop supplementary guidance for affordable housing To work with private developers and RSLs using section 106 agreements to provide a range of affordable homes for purchase and rent To create an interface between the Local Transport Plan and the Local Housing Strategy To ensure the completion of the Renewal Area schemes at Tiryberth, Rhymney and Llanbradach To identify and declare further Renewal Areas in communities identified by a Neighbourhood Renewal Assessment To utilise the Empty Homes Initiative to target properties that have been vacant for twelve months or more, in very poor condition and whose condition detracts from the quality of the neighbourhood To provide advice and encouragement to the owners and apply statutory enforcement where appropriate To provide grant assistance to targeted properties to support wider regeneration and sustainability objectives To produce an annual Local Authority Housing Stock Business Plan setting out the income and expenditure necessary to achieve the Welsh Housing Quality Standard and deliver the strategic housing objectives To implement the Individual Business Area methodology to ensure the business planning process addresses the needs of all communities To ensure that the Local Housing Strategy interfaces with the Community Safety Strategy To analyse and evaluate the potential use of 	The provision of sustainable housing for everyone within Caerphilly Borough	The LDP must take into account all housing strategy and include policy that will ensure that housing targets are met for all sections of the community		<p>National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for People in Wales</p> <p>TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies</p> <p>TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing</p> <p>Building a future for Wales – A Sustainable Housing Strategy</p>

	Objectives	Requirements	Relationship to SEA – Environmental Protection Objectives	Implications for LDP	Document Hierarchy	
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	all relevant local organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To contribute to the maintenance and improvements of the natural and built environment 	renewable energy schemes/projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote the health of the local population through the development of housing and health related strategies ● To prepare a Regional BME Housing Strategy and Action Plan ● To ensure that the needs of gypsies and travellers are addressed through the Local Homelessness Strategy ● To identify small scale development opportunities and/or infill sites to provide increased numbers of single person accommodation on a dispersed basis ● To enable people with disabilities to remain in their homes or move into independent living 				
Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Encourage the development and maintenance of high quality, well designed and efficient, sustainable homes and environments which can meet all needs ■ Promote a culture of community self-help, cohesion and citizenship and involvement in decision making ■ Increase awareness of opportunities for safe access to the countryside and open spaces ■ Ensure the protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including the quality of air and river/watercourses, flood prevention, landscape and biodiversity, and our built heritage ■ Encourage the improvement of town and village centres as a focus for community pride, accessible facilities and activities ■ Develop and promote local and accessible community based services and activities for all ■ Improve energy, waste and water efficiency and promote environmentally acceptable renewable energy to reduce fuel poverty, maintain a cleaner environment and help reduce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Local Action Plans 	The participation of the community in creating a sustainable future for the areas they live in	The LDP must promote community self help and be aware of the needs of all communities.		Communities First

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	<p>global warming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support town and village centre and other area based regeneration and develop sustainable tourism opportunities ■ Generate sustainable, accessible and varied, well-paid employment opportunities locally, to encourage economic prosperity whilst reducing the need to travel ■ Develop integrated, efficient local and regional transport systems, including public transport, cycling and walking networks ■ Increase appreciation of environmental assets and utilise their potential for enhanced quality of life and sustainable tourism opportunities ■ Increase opportunities for and participation in leisure, sport, cultural and arts activities ■ Reduce health inequalities by tackling deprivation and the wider determinants of health ■ Expand and develop community based health and social care services 					
Local Transport Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To protect and enhance the built and the natural environment ■ To improve safety for all travellers ■ To contribute to an efficient economy, and to support sustainable economic growth in appropriate locations ■ To promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all, especially those without a car ■ To promote the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a more efficient transport system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Favouring non-motorised traffic on local streets ● The authority's actions in all areas of service delivery will take account of their transport impacts ● Transport and land decisions will be made to make most appropriate use of the various modes of transport available ● The authority will review air quality within the locality and introduce appropriate traffic management schemes where necessary to meet the requirements of the National Air Quality Strategy ● Verges of roads will be managed actively to sustain wildlife provided highway safety is not compromised ● Town centres will be made more "pedestrian friendly" ● Cycling and walking will be promoted as healthy modes of transport 	The creation of facilities and services to help promote the use of more sustainable forms of transport	The LDP must include policy that will promote the use of more sustainable forms of transport		<p>The Transport Framework for Wales</p> <p>Climbing Higher</p> <p>Road Safety Strategy</p> <p>Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales</p> <p>TAN 18: Transport</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration will be given to the accessibility of public transport when considering proposals for new commercial or residential developments • The contribution of rail to the transport network will be maximised and initiatives to improve the infrastructure and develop park and ride at key stations will be actively promoted • Improved provision for coach parking will be provided • Parking provision in town centres will be in accord with draft parking standards of the south Wales consortium • Off street parking in town centres will be provided and parking charged for at those locations where there is a need to maintain a balance between the economic viability of commercial centres, traffic demand on the highway network and environmental considerations • Off street parking outside of town centres will normally only be provided to permit free movement of traffic along strategic and county routes 				
The Smart Alternative: The Regeneration Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conserve resources ■ Safeguard, enhance and reinstate the diversity of the local environment ■ Encourage the local accessibility of services ■ Ensure the well being of the community ■ Raise awareness of sustainability issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalise on the County Borough's proximity to Cardiff and Newport • Strengthen the economy of the Mid Valleys Corridor • Build a lifelong learning culture, which provides alternative and accessible "pathways to learning" • Strengthen and diversify the economy, especially into services and high value-added knowledge-based manufacturing, by providing a more sophisticated environment in which to do business • Re-establish town centres as foci of economic activity • Promote Community led regeneration throughout the County Borough 	The successful and sustainable regeneration of Caerphilly County Borough	The LDP must include policy that promotes a lifelong learning culture and a more sophisticated business environment in order to create opportunities in high value-added knowledge-based manufacturing and the service sector		South East Wales Development Strategy Five Counties Regeneration Framework
A Countryside Strategy for Caerphilly County Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To protect and enhance the landscape quality and character of Caerphilly County Borough; in particular, to encourage the protection and enhancement of special or threatened landscape types and features ■ To support the role of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape strategies will be used to ensure that development is well integrated into its surroundings and to secure the protection and enhancement of key landscape features • Encouragement and support will be given to farmers, landowners and managers of land in their efforts to maintain and enhance environmental features within their control 	The protection and promotion of a sustainable countryside	The LDP must include policy that will protect and promote the conservation of important landscapes and open countryside. The LDP must insure that policy protects the habitats and species associated with the landscapes and countryside	The Common Agriculture Policy (Reform 2003) EU Rural Development Policy The EU Nitrates Directive	Countryside and Rights of Way Act UK Biodiversity Action Plan Climbing Higher Environment Strategy for Wales

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Local Level	<p>farming community and woodland managers in maintaining the varied landscape of the County Borough and to integrate access and recreation with the needs of the owners and occupiers of the land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To support the role played by other bodies in carrying out schemes to maintain and enhance the quality of the urban and rural environment ■ To Maintain and enhance the quality of the historic environment ■ To support the maintenance and enhancement of the wildlife value of sites through planning policies and practical initiatives ■ To support initiatives which encourage appropriate habitat and species diversity and meet the objectives of the Council's Biodiversity Action Plan ■ To provide ecological advice to the council and other agencies ■ To provide encouragement and opportunities for countryside recreation for all sectors of the community ■ To encourage additional visits by the management and development of facilities for recreation, taking into account the needs of other countryside interests and land users ■ To promote and encourage a greater understanding of Local Agenda 21 and wider global environmental issues ■ To support initiatives which interpret and provide information on sustainable development, environmental and planning matters in the County Borough ■ To support the development of environmental education at all levels ■ To encourage public participation of all sectors of the community in the environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The restoration of derelict land will be used to provide the opportunity to create new landscapes and a diversity of habitats which are well integrated into their surroundings ● Reclaimed land retained in County Borough Council ownership will be managed to maintain and enhance its amenity and wildlife value ● Landscape advice, project design and supervision will seek to ensure that environmental improvement schemes achieve a degree of sustainability; schemes will be encouraged which reflect the character of their surroundings, have low maintenance requirements and make minimal use of materials such as pesticides or peat ● Support will be given to projects which seek to manage land in the ownership of the Council such as school grounds and open spaces within industrial or housing estates, for the purposes of nature conservation, environmental education and landscape enhancement ● A woodland strategy will be prepared to provide a policy framework for the planting and management of trees and woodlands in Caerphilly County Borough ● The management of woodland, in particular ancient semi natural woodland, will be encouraged, to ensure natural regeneration ● The retention and enhancement of the biodiversity of woodland habitats and their associated species will be encouraged ● An up to date record of Tree Preservation Orders will be maintained and this will be regularly reviewed ● Important hedgerows in the County Borough will be identified and protected ● Every effort will be made to maintain and enhance the diversity of the wildlife of the County Borough and ensure the sustainability of its habitats, natural ecosystems and important geological and geomorphological sites ● Sites of Specific Scientific Interest in Council ownership will be maintained and enhanced and encouragement will be given to the appropriate management of sites in private ownership ● The council with the support of landowners 				<p>TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning</p> <p>TAN 6: Agricultural and Rural Development</p> <p>Woodlands for Wales</p>

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	process	<p>will designate Local Nature Reserves in appropriate locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An up to date schedule of Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) will be maintained; encouragement will be given to landowners and occupiers to safeguard these sites through the preparation and implementation of management plans • Sites of geological and geomorphological interest throughout the County Borough will be identified and protected • The retention of habitats that support rare or endangered species will be encouraged • Where appropriate the creation of new habitats particularly wetland habitats, will be encouraged • Encouragement will be given to the maintenance of obvious key wildlife corridors such as streams, rivers and hedgerows and the establishment of new corridors • Support will be given to improving the opportunities available for accessible countryside recreation in country parks, on Public Rights of Way, through the provision of cyclepaths and the use of disused railway lines, forest tracks and canal towpaths • Access by public transport will be promoted and encouraged 				
Local Biodiversity Action Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To protect certain species and habitats which are threatened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each plan will require the protection of a certain specie or habitat. This will disallow or limit development on certain sites. Policy needs to ensure that these species and habitats continue to be protected and that the LDP takes into account the number of different regulations in relation to each individual LBAP. 	The protection of certain species and habitats to ensure the sustainability of the native natural environment	The LDP must have policy that ensures the protection of all habitats and species that are subject to Local Biodiversity Action Plans	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>Statement of Principles on Forests</p> <p>The EU Birds Directive</p> <p>The EU Habitats Directive</p>	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
Newbridge Riverside Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Too site specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 				
Housing Needs Survey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant priorities 				
Education Strategic Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant priorities 				
Caerphilly Health, Social Care and Well-Being Needs Assessment 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant priorities 				
Rhymney Catchment Abstraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To manage water resources in the Rhymney Catchment over the next four years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and manage water resources efficiently until 2010, ensuring that the environment's needs are adequately 	To protect aquifers and improve the quality and quantity of the water in the Rhymney Catchment and to reduce water consumption.	The LDP must identify its current stock and quality of water, and then devise the appropriate measures to maintain or	Managing Water Abstraction: The Abstraction Management	

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Management Strategy.		<p>protected whilst allowing for economic and social progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information to those who might be interested in applying for an abstraction license. 		improve upon this.	<p>Strategy Process (National Document). Environment Agency Wales, Water Resources Strategy. Local Biodiversity Action Plans. Cardiff and Caerphilly UDP. Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, Water Resources Plan. National Rivers Authority, River Rhymney Catchment Management Plan. The Water Act 2003.</p>	
Ebbw and Lwyd Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage water resources in the Ebbw and Lwyd Catchment over the next four years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage water abstraction up until 2010. Identify where water is available, and also, if relevant, where we need to reduce current rates of abstraction. Provide further information about abstraction licenses. 	To protect aquifers and improve the quality and quantity of the water in the Ebbw and Lwyd Catchment and to reduce water consumption.	The LDP must identify its current stock and quality of water, and then devise the appropriate measures to maintain or improve upon this.	<p>Managing Water Abstraction: The Abstraction Management Strategy Process (National Document). Environment Agency Wales, Water Resources Strategy. Local Biodiversity Action Plans. Cardiff and Caerphilly UDP. Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, Water Resources Plan. National Rivers Authority, River Rhymney Catchment Management Plan. The Water Act 2003.</p>	
Valleys Regional Park Plan (2 nd draft strategic framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the skills base of the community and job creation. Create healthier communities with less reliance on the National Health Service. Attract new business to the area. Increase tourism (initially day visits but gradually evolving into the short break market) Improve educational attainment (using the environment as a teaching and learning resource). To realise the economic potential of the natural environment and promote the growth of the environmental goods and services sector. Stimulate collaborative working between authorities and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 a wider quality of life. The quality of the environment is a fundamental asset for its intrinsic value, for our economy and quality of life. By safeguarding and enhancing both the natural and built environment we will attract people to, and retain them in, our communities and preserve the foundations for the future. Increasing access to the countryside will form a new basis for local people and visitors to enjoy this asset whilst, at the same time, deliver national strategies for walking, cycling and other community and outdoor activities thereby reducing health irregularities across the Valleys. Develop sustainable transport initiatives to link communities with countryside sites and thereby reducing the reliance on cars. 	Ensure a coordinated approach to the provision and management of countryside recreation and green space across the former South Wales Coalfields.	The LDP must ensure an integrated and sustainable approach to the provision and management of high quality green space and countryside recreation facilities within the stunning landscape that exists across the South Wales Valleys.		

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	<p>partners within an agreed strategic framework to maximise the available funding opportunities and ensure more efficient delivery of services can be achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the prioritised development and improvement of key countryside recreation sites, links and visitor facilities across the park thereby creating an exemplar network of greenspaces which become the envy of the world. ▪ Develop opportunities, encourage and support the role of local enterprise to contribute to the delivery of countryside recreational services. ▪ Identify, conserve, manage and enhance the green corridors and protected landscapes in a collaborative way to avoid potential conflicts and maximise their biodiversity value and connectivity importance. ▪ Implement and enforce a sustainable design code and management principles to reflect and deliver the national sustainable development agenda. ▪ To provide a strategic framework based on collaborative working beyond boundaries working to a common objective which will generate significant EU Convergence funding and will make a real difference to the range and quality of countryside facilities provided. ▪ To provide the framework and infrastructure to implement initiatives which deliver the objectives of the Welsh Assembly Government’s education, health, environment, social inclusion and sustainability agenda. ▪ To provide the high quality environment envisaged by the Wales Spatial Plan and Heads of the Valleys Strategy to stimulate economic and social regeneration in which the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with educational establishments and the voluntary sector to develop countryside skills in local people and stimulate volunteering. • Ensure the presentation and promotion of Wales’ rich historic environment which can make a wider contribution to economic and social regeneration and sustainability. • Establish strategic wildlife, or eco-corridors, along the river system, the upland ridges and, on a more intimate scale, between the woods and species rich pastures throughout the Valleys. • Develop a Valleys-wide approach to the problems of antisocial behaviour in the countryside including off-road motorcycling, fly-tipping, vandalism and abusive behaviour. • Devise Valleys-wide programmes to stimulate greater use of the countryside by local people, and particularly those who do not traditionally do so thereby encouraging people to live more active and healthy lives and enhancing health and well being. • Ensure that Local Service Boards and Communities First areas enjoy the benefit of regional working by providing them with the mechanism to reflect the Making the Connections agenda. • Work with Local Service Boards and Community Strategies to provide the mechanism whereby local communities can influence the recreation and open space facilities on their doorstep. • Raise awareness and understanding of the value and importance of the Valleys countryside and therefore influence attitudes and behaviour through environmental education, life long learning, interpretation and community outreach programmes. • Work collaboratively with Herian to ensure that the outstanding natural and built heritage of the South Wales Valleys are developed and managed sustainably to bring maximum benefit economically and socially. • All proposed developments and initiatives to be implemented within the Valleys Regional Park must be sustainable and reflect the concepts of Planning Policy Wales. • The developments within the park must conform to, and commit to, delivering Welsh Assembly Government’s overarching national strategies especially the Wales Spatial Plan, Wales Environment Strategy and the health and education agendas. • Establish a set of quality standards to improve 				

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	<p>Valleys communities can live, learn, work and play in a balanced and sustainable way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide the environmental backcloth to stimulate economic growth and create real and lasting jobs thereby helping deliver the Government's economic strategy. ▪ Enable Valleys-wide issues to be addressed including off-road motorcycling, cross border trails etc. ▪ Raise standards in the quality of design, provision, maintenance and management by establishing a sustainable design code and management principles. ▪ Ensure that the quality of open space and recreational provision will be improved across the whole park with an emphasis on 'access for all'. ▪ To enable adequate resources to be secured to protect, safeguard and manage the natural and semi-natural environment and cultural heritage of the South Wales Valleys to enhance its biodiversity value, ensure connectivity of biodiversity across the region and ensure its long-term sustainability. 	<p>existing standards, ensure quality standards are maintained and against which funding, advice and assistance will be given for their implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish programmes to encourage social inclusion. All sites within the hierarchy of open spaces must serve the local community and whilst the park aims to generate economic benefit and inward investment it must be inclusive for all. 				
Cardiff UDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land will be protected north of the M4 motorway at Caerphilly Mountain. ▪ The UDP has a key told to plan in proactive countryside management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support for the Caerphilly Mountain Countryside Service. ▪ Strategic Planning Guidance for South East Wales acknowledges that the regional importance of Cardiff requires the strategic protection of a Green Belt and that designation around Cardiff could play an important role in the longer-term development of the region as a whole. As part of this process, the following objective has been established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To protect the settling of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal to designate and protect as Green Belt land north of the M4, makes this area inappropriate for large-scale urban extensions. Parts of this are proposed for designation as Special Landscape Areas, meriting protection from urban development that can be accommodated elsewhere. • The main purpose of the proposed designation of land north of the M4 motorway on the southern slopes of Caerphilly Mountain as Green Belt is to protect prominent and attractive countryside that contributes to the landscape setting of Cardiff. The Caerphilly Mountain ridge to the north, together with the Leckwith escarpment to the west (in the Vale of Glamorgan) and the Severn Estuary to the south, provide a significant physical framework for the capital city, which merits special protection. The area designated for protection includes the high ground of the 				

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	<p>city, on the southern slopes of Caerphilly Mountain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority will be given to the following additions to the primary road network that will support public transport, road safety and environmental improvements: the Thornhill M4 Interchange. ▪ Policy 2.44: SLA's states that priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the character and quality of the following Special Landscape Areas: the Fforest Fawr and Caerphilly Ridge. 	<p>Fforest Fawr and Caerphilly Ridge and the lower foothills between them and the motorway, on which development could significantly impair the backdrop provided by the higher ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiff's nature conservation resource includes sites designated, or proposed for designation, for their international and national importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Cardiff Beech Woodlands candidate Special Area Of Conservation (cSAC) comprising the Garth Woods, Castell Coch Woodlands (part); Cwm Nofydd (part); and Fforestganol woodlands to the north of Cardiff. • Corridors and networks of open space, like the river valleys, have strategic importance in terms of recreation, amenity and wildlife. The corridors of the rivers Taff and the Nant Fawr are a particularly important resource within both the urban and rural context, linking the waterfront and the urban area with the countryside. • The introduction of rapid transit public transport with a high degree of segregation/priority. Major improvements to public transport are planned and include: The provision of a new line from the City Circle Line extending westwards from Fairwater to Creigiau and beyond, and following, in general, the route of a former rail line; because of restricted highway capacity, significant improvement to public transport access to the west of the city and further large-scale urban expansion in that location is likely to be dependent on such provision. • The adopted Structure Plan includes a Thornhill M4 Motorway Interchange with the A469 (Caerphilly Road) among the schemes for which land is to be protected and provision made to enable completion of a strategic highway network for Cardiff. • The Ely Valley west of St Fagans and Caerphilly Mountain have previously been identified in the South Glamorgan Structure Plan and City of Cardiff Local Plan as having special landscape value. 				
Newport UDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Green wedges have been identified in order to prevent coalescence between settlements at the following locations: Rogerstone and Risca. ▪ Within the archaeologically sensitive areas (ASA) of Lower Machen, details of all proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the green wedges, development which prejudices the open nature of the land, will not be permitted. • The designated ASA's highlights their archaeological significance and informs potential developers of the road to seek professional archaeological advice to establish the archaeological constraints of 				

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	<p>ground works and services, along with a written assessment of the likely archaeological impact of the development (archaeological statement) will be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal will be protected together with a route to allow a navigable link to the River Usk via Crindau to be created to complement the proposals for the improvement and restoration of the canal. 	<p>the site. Within these areas, developers are required to submit a credible archaeological impact assessment in support of their proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discovery of pieces of classical columns and extensive industrial activity to the south of the village, in small-scale excavations, have indicated that an important Roman site lies under the present village of Lower Machen. The boundaries of this settlement cannot be currently defined but the Archaeologically Sensitive Area includes the most sensitive areas. • The Council has entered a partnership with Torfaen and Caerphilly County Borough Council, with the primary aim of re-establishing navigation on the full length of the Canal between Newport and Brecon, linked with a proposed canal basin development at Crindau Pill, thereby opening up the possibility of access via the Severn to other navigable rivers and canals. • With regard to potential onshore sand and gravel deposits, these tend to be located in areas that are floodplains or beneath existing development. The potential resource blocks in Newport County Borough, can be seen to be located in the Rhymney River valley on Newport's western boundary. As such these areas are already protected as floodplain, green belt and countryside, which make significant built development unlikely to be appropriate. Proposals for development that would sterilise these or other sand or gravel deposits will need to be accompanied by detailed borehole information. If there are workable deposits of sand or gravel then such development will not be permitted. 				
Torfaen Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within areas designated as Special Landscape Areas, the conservation of the environment and landscape will be the primary consideration. Development within designated Special Landscape Areas will only be permitted where the proposal can be justified on the grounds of agriculture or forestry or where the proposal constitutes an appropriate rural use and satisfies all of the following criteria:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A The site is, or can be, adequately serviced without requiring visually intrusive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land to the west of the designated Urban Boundary from Mynydd Henllys in the south to Coity Mountain in the north has been identified as a Special Landscape Area (SLA). 				

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	<p>infrastructure.</p> <p>B The scale, design and character of the development is appropriate to the area.</p> <p>C The proposal respects its rural setting in terms of layout and design and minimises the visual intrusion into the landscape.</p> <p>D The proposal can be accessed without detriment to highway safety.</p>					
Blaenau Gwent UDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The strategic employment needs of Blaenau Gwent will be met by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing 180 hectares of land for employment to accommodate the requirements of existing businesses and a range of sites for the establishment of new businesses. ii. Maintaining the stock of business premises and sites subject to satisfactory regard being paid to the environmental impact and within established business areas securing environmental improvement and development which is beneficial to established businesses. ▪ Emphasis will be placed on removing dereliction and preserving and enhancing existing features of importance. Limited resources will be concentrated to produce environmental improvements at the gateways and along the main through-routes and natural valley forms listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Highways: A465. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land identified in Tredegar with planning permission include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Park Hill (H2 (19)) for 150 units on 13 hectares. ii. Merthyr Road (H2 (22)) for 47 units on 2.3 hectares. • Policy number E2(10) states that 6 hectares of land at Marine Colliery in Cwm is allocated for employment use. • Major highway improvement schemes will be undertaken at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A4046. Cwm-by-pass. ii. Dualling of the A465 Heads of the Valleys Road. • Land will be safeguarded adjacent to the Ebbw Vale – Newport / Cardiff railway line to enable track line and rail halts to be provided, sites allocated include: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cwm ii. Victoria 				
Merthyr Tydfil Borough Local Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lower valley settlement within Merthyr, comprises the communities of Edwardsville, Treharris, Trelewis and Quakers Yard. Together with the community of Nelson in Caerphilly County Borough Council and the community of Abercynon in Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, these communities are interdependent and form a cross valleys link in the heart of the valleys. The settlement is mid way between the M4 and A465 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will support relevant agencies in the formulation and implementation of nature and woodland management projects in the nature reserve and throughout others areas in the Borough. Consideration will be given to other areas within the Borough for designation as local nature reserves, in the Upper Cwm Bargoed Valley (Bedlinog) and in the Lower Taff Valley between Pontygwaith & Quakers Yard. These areas are fine examples of pre-industrial landscapes which have remained largely unaltered since the 17th century apart from the intrusion of rail and road links. 				

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	<p>(T) and has been developing a residential commuter role during the 1980s. The attractiveness of the area to housing developers is likely to continue throughout the plan period. Following the closure of the mining industry in the area there is a consequential need to improve the physical environment and commercial economic base of the local communities, through the development of commercial and environmental improvement programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of important and recognised wildlife and ecological value must continue to be protected against harmful development. In Merthyr Tydfil the sites and areas are as follows:- Natural habitat interest: Pontygwaith - Quakers Yard • The Borough and previous County Borough Councils have placed tree preservation orders on a significant proportion of the main woodlands in the Borough since 1952. T.P.O.s declared between April 1st 1974 and March 31st 1996 by Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council. · T.P.O : NO 22 Coed Ceirios, Trelewis. · T.P.O : NO 31 Nant Caiach, opposite Beechcroft Estate, Trelewis. T.P.O.s declared between April 1st 1974 and March 31st 1996 by Mid Glamorgan County Council. · T.P.O : NO 1 Llancaiach Fawr, Trelewis. • Common land is defined under the Commons Registration Act 1965 and other legislation as land which certain members of a community have a common right to use. Common land areas registered include: CL38 Gelligaer and Merthyr Common - This common is a substantial area of land on the east side of the Borough extending from the national park boundary to the northern limits of Trelewis. This is a public access common as it was situated in an urban district council area prior to 1 April 1974 (S193 of the Law of Property Act 1925). Most rights of way across the common are unregistered and there is a need for the Council to prepare and adopt the definitive map as soon as possible. • Mynydd Fochriw and Gelligaer common are areas which may be considered to be visually suitable for renewable energy schemes, in particular, wind turbines. 				

Planning Policy Wales

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Chapter 2 – Planning for Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone ▪ Effective protection of the environment ▪ Prudent use of natural resources ▪ The maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment ▪ Precautionary principle ▪ Polluter pays principle ▪ Proximity principle – solving problems locally rather than passing them on to future generations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planning policies and proposals should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote resource-efficient settlement patterns that minimise land-take 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 ○ Encourage land uses that result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular energy-efficient development and the promotion of renewable energy sources ○ Minimise the risk 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 ○ Contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment. In particular planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment. ○ 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 maximise efficiencies in their use. ○ Encourage opportunities to reduce waste and all forms of pollution, promoting good environmental management and best environmental practice. ○ Ensure that urban and rural local communities have sufficient good quality housing including affordable and special needs housing. ○ Ensure social welfare by promoting access to employment, shopping, education, health, community, leisure, sports facilities and open and green space ○ Maintain and improve accessibility to services. Developments likely to support the achievement of an integrated transport system should be encouraged ○ Securing a more accessible environment will foster social inclusion ○ Promote quality, lasting environmentally sound and flexible employment opportunities ○ Respect and encourage diversity ○ Promote a greener economy ○ Contribute to the protection and improvement of people’s health ○ Recommendation to produce Rural development Strategies ○ In rural areas the majority of new development should be located in those settlements which have relatively good accessibility by non-car modes ○ Local authorities should consider establishing Green Belts and making local designations, such as green wedges. Land within a green belt should be protected for a longer period than the plan whereas green wedge policies should be reviewed as part of the review process ● Local Authorities should consider creating welsh language policies 	Sustainable development	<p>The LDP must contain policy that ensures efficient use of land and minimise demand for travel.</p> <p>Development must not have irreversible harmful effects on the countryside</p> <p>Review greenbelt allocations and local protection policy</p>	<p>European Spatial Development Perspective</p> <p>Wales Spatial Plan</p>
Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 - Development Plans and making and enforcing planning decisions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Sustainability Appraisal of the UDP must be prepared by local authorities to ensure that the UDP is prepared in the context of robust and realistic sustainability objectives 	A sustainability appraisal allows all areas of the plan to be tested against objectives of sustainability	<p>A sustainability appraisal will now need to be prepared for the LDP whilst meeting the requirements of the SEA directive and avoiding duplication of effort.</p> <p>Biodiversity issues must be considered in the LDP and the LDP must include</p>	Sustainable Development Scheme

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				policy to assist addressing biodiversity issues in development control decisions	
<p>Chapter 5 – Conserving and improving natural heritage and the coast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the conservation of landscape and biodiversity, in particular the conservation of native wildlife habitats ▪ Ensure the action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for the natural environment ▪ Ensure that statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed ▪ Safeguard protected species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Planning authorities must address biodiversity issues, insofar as they relate to land-use planning, in both UDP's and development control decisions • Local Planning authorities should seek to protect trees that have natural heritage value or contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality. Ancient and semi-natural woodland is irreplaceable and should be protected from development that would cause significant damage • Local planning authorities should have regard to the relative significance of international, national and local designations in considering the weight to be attached to nature conservation interest and should take care to avoid placing unnecessary constraints on development • Policies affecting areas of outstanding natural beauty should favour conservation of natural beauty, although it will also be appropriate to have regard to the economic and social well being of the areas. • Local Planning authorities should apply non-statutory designations (SLA's) to areas of substantive conservation value where there is good reason to believe that normal planning policies cannot provide the necessary protection • Policy must include the locational policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage within the context of an integrated strategy for social, economic and environmental development in line with sustainability principles. • UKBAP objectives should be taken into account in the preparation of policy • Policy should encourage the appropriate management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna in order to complement and improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network • Local Biodiversity Action Plans should be prepared as they are valuable tools for actively involving local communities in the development and management of habitat networks. • Policies and Programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Include strategic policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of areas designated as being of international or national importance for biodiversity and landscape ◦ Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside statutorily designated areas ◦ Include detailed policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of all international, national and local designated sites, reflecting their relative significance ◦ Provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed ◦ Include policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity ◦ Provide for the conservation of biodiversity outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation of amenity ◦ Clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate ◦ Provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with it's conservation and existing land uses ◦ Make appropriate provisions for Local Nature Reserves ◦ Include policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees 	<p>The protection and conservation of landscape and biodiversity</p>	<p>The LDP must take into account biodiversity issues. Within the LDP policy should be put in place to protect woodland and trees. All policy must have regard for international, national and local designations. The LDP must take into consideration policy set out in Local Biodiversity Actions Plans.</p>	<p>TAN 5 – Nature Conservation and Planning</p>

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Chapter 6 – Conserving the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve and enhance the historic environment, recognising its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride and the quality of life, and its importance as a resource for future generations and specifically to ▪ Protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource, part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales, and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy, particularly tourism. ▪ Ensure that the character of historic buildings is safeguarded from alterations, extension or demolition that would compromise a building's special architectural and historic interest, and to ▪ Ensure that conservation areas are protected and enhanced; while at the same time remaining alive and prosperous, avoiding unnecessarily detailed controls over businesses and householders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy and programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set out policies for the preservation, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment ◦ Set out the factors relating to the historic environment to be taken into account in assessing planning applications ◦ Include proposals for re-use or new development affecting historic sites and buildings likely to contribute to urban regeneration ◦ Include policies and proposals for the protection and enhancement of sites of archaeological remains and, where appropriate, identifying for preservation unscheduled remains of local importance ◦ Include policies for works of demolition, alteration, extension or re-use of listed buildings and their curtilages ◦ Set out criteria to be applied to development proposals impinging upon listed buildings, and ◦ Set out criteria against which existing or new conservation areas and their boundaries will be reviewed 	The preservation and enhancement of the historic environment	The LDP must set out policy to preserve and enhance the historic environment and archaeological sites, including factors to be taken into account when deciding planning applications on listed buildings and conservation areas.	
Chapter 7 – Supporting the Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the economic success of both urban areas and the countryside, helping businesses to maximise their competitiveness ▪ Support Initiative 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 ▪ Promote the exploitation of new technologies which can provide new opportunities ▪ Ensure that development for enterprise and employment uses is in line with sustainability principles, respecting the environment in its location, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Authorities should ensure that:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sufficient land suitable for development for enterprise and employment uses and well served by infrastructure is designated for employment so as to meet both identified and as yet unidentified needs ◦ New development for enterprise and employment uses is located and implemented in accordance with sustainability principles. ● Policies and Programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set the policy context for the provision of employment, taking into account the local authority's economic development strategies and other relevant plans and strategies, such as the Assembly Government's economic development policies ◦ Encourage diversification in the local economy and development which respects the environment ◦ Provide for development to be accommodated within or adjoining the main urban areas and, in rural areas, establish local centres, Plans should recognise the interdependence of both urban and rural areas, for example encouraging the potential of smaller towns to provide employment both for their own populations and for those who live in surrounding rural areas ◦ For rural areas, set out an integrated rural development strategy for new development based on sustainable development principles and tailored to the area's specific assets and needs ◦ Include policies to maintain or develop sustainable communities, encouraging environmentally sound and socially responsible economic development ◦ Identify a range and choice of sites to meet different economic and employment needs, having regard to 	The development of employment to enhance economic success and to make economic development more sustainable.	The LDP must set out efficient amount of land for the development of employment uses in accordance with sustainable principles, whilst encouraging diversification in the local economy that respects the environment. Economic development for employment purposes should be in sustainable locations whilst taking into account the importance of rural development.	

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	scale and design	<p>where the private sector want to invest, and which meet, or have the potential to meet, the Assembly Government’s objectives for transport and other relevant policy fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Contain policies setting out clear criteria against which new economic development proposals will be assessed. These should not simply list the types of development, which might be appropriate but should focus on the impact of different types of development (particularly cumulative impact) and should also set standards of design and scale. The justification for any conditions or agreements should be included ◦ Establish criteria for key sites, where these are included, making explicit the reasons why they should be differentiated from other sites. The range of uses which are appropriate for key sites should be specified ◦ Contain appropriate policies in support of the development of innovative business or technology clusters and eco-industrial networks ◦ Promote the development of under-used and vacant previously developed land and premises, especially those adjacent to existing or disused railway lines or docks, which have been safeguarded by local planning authorities indicating the industrial and commercial uses that would be acceptable ◦ Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements, and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements a criteria based approach, as opposed to a site allocation approach should be considered ◦ Include policies encouraging farm diversification and new rural development opportunities ◦ Provide criteria against which new buildings within farm complexes must be judged ◦ Include a policy or policies relating tot the location of establishments where hazardous substances are used or stored and to the development of land within the vicinity of establishments where hazardous substances are present ◦ Indicate general locations where further hazardous development may be acceptable, subject to adequate design and acceptable risk assessment, and set out criteria to control hazardous development and other development in the vicinity ◦ Propose specific locations for those necessary industries which are detrimental to amenity and may be a source of pollution 			

	Objectives	Requirements	Relationship to SEA – Environmental Protection Objectives	Implications for LDP	Supporting Documents
Chapter 8 - Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the need to travel, especially by private car, by locating development where there is good access by public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Locating development near other related uses to encourage multi-purpose trips and reduce the length of journeys. ▪ Improving accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport ▪ Ensuring that transport is accessible to all, taking into account the needs of disabled and other less mobile people. ▪ Promoting walking and cycling. ▪ Supporting the provision of high quality public transport. ▪ Supporting traffic management measures. ▪ Promoting sustainable transport options for freight and commerce. ▪ Supporting sustainable travel options in rural areas. ▪ Supporting necessary infrastructure improvements ▪ Ensuring that as far as possible transport infrastructure does not contribute to land take, urban sprawl or neighbourhood severance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and Programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges. ◦ Ensure that new housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling ◦ Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by public transport, walking or cycling. ◦ Encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport ◦ Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary ◦ In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development ◦ Include specific measures to promote walking and cycling ◦ Set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and where appropriate park and ride schemes ◦ Include appropriate traffic management policies ◦ Identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network ◦ Identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements ◦ Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads ◦ Identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight ◦ Protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility ◦ Minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities 	The promotion of modes of transport other than the private car and the improvement of accessibility to services will make travel more sustainable	<p>The LDP should include policy that improves accessibility to services and therefore reduces the need to travel, especially by car.</p> <p>Policy needs to promote cycling and walking as travel options</p> <p>Development associated with transport infrastructure should be sustainable</p>	TAN 18 - Transport
Chapter 9 - Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previously developed land is used in preference to Greenfield sites ▪ New housing and residential environments are well designed, environmentally sound (especially energy efficient) and make a significant contribution to promoting community regeneration and improving the quality of life ▪ The overall result of new housing development in villages, towns or edge of settlement is a mix of social and market housing that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set out a settlement strategy ◦ Quantify its housing requirements ◦ Make allocation of housing land on the basis of the search sequence (starting with the re-use of previously developed land and buildings) and use criteria including access to services, social, potential and existing infrastructure, physical and environmental constraints and the Welsh language ◦ Include clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered ◦ Specify the circumstances in which previously developed sites would be deemed to perform so poorly that their use would not be favoured before that of a Greenfield site ◦ Include clear development control policies to guide the determination of applications, including guidance on design, access, density, off-street parking and open space provision for particular areas as appropriate ◦ Specify mechanisms to be used to monitor the take up of housing land 	The efficient use of land for residential development that meets housing need	<p>The LDP must include policies that make efficient use of land and should identify a supply of housing land that will meet need and include a price range that is affordable to all</p>	<p>TAN 1 – Joint Housing Land Availability Studies</p> <p>TAN 2 – Planning and Affordable Housing</p>

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	retains and, where practical, enhances important landscape and wildlife features in the development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Include policies for affordable housing in areas where need has been identified, including any rural areas where exception sites will be considered ◦ Include policy to resist new housing in the countryside away from existing settlements or other areas allocated for development ◦ Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing. 			
Chapter 10 – Planning for retailing and town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure accessible, efficient, competitive and innovative retail provision for all the communities of Wales, in both urban and rural areas ▪ Promote town, district, local and villages centres as the most appropriate locations for retailing and for functions complementary to it ▪ Enhance the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and villages centres ▪ Promote access to these centres by public transport, walking and cycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and Programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establish the strategic role to be performed by the main centres in the retail hierarchy ◦ Set out measures to reinvigorate particular centres, as appropriate ◦ Set out detailed policies to achieve vital, attractive and viable centres ◦ Allocate sites for new retail and leisure facilities and other uses best located in town centres, where there is assessed to be a quantitative or qualitative need using the sequential approach ◦ Include a criteria based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be judged ◦ Set out policies for primary and secondary frontages, where appropriate 	Promotes the sustainable development of town centres and the access to these centres	The LDP should include policy that promotes attractive, vital and viable centres and should include criteria to assess development proposals that are located in these centres	TAN 4 – Retailing and Town Centres TAN 7 – Outdoor Advertisement Control
Chapter 11 – Tourism, Support and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To encourage sustainable tourism in Wales, maximising its economic and employment benefits, promoting tourism in all seasons, and encouraging its development in non-traditional destinations, while safeguarding the environment, and the interests of local communities ▪ To manage change in the tourism sector in ways which respect the integrity of the natural, built and cultural environment to provide for economic growth, employment and environmental conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set out a strategic approach to the provision and enhancement of well designed tourist, sport, recreation and leisure facilities in the area, considering the scale and broad distribution of facilities and the environmental, economic and social implications of likely future change, particularly with regard to urban regeneration and rural diversification. ◦ Provide guidance for access to the countryside and coast for tourist, sport and recreational uses, ensuring that access can be provided by a choice of modes of travel but particularly on foot, by cycle and public transport ◦ Protect from development, open space that has significant amenity or recreational value to the community ◦ Indicate the way in which previously developed land or disused land and water will be considered for tourism, sport and recreation uses, particularly in relation to urban regeneration ◦ Contain clear policies for provision, protection and enhancement of tourist, sport, recreation and leisure facilities ◦ Set standards of provision so that local deficiencies can be identified and met through the planning process ◦ Locate facilities which may generate high levels of travel demand in or close to town centres where possible ◦ Ensure that open spaces and built facilities are sited, designed and maintained to be integral part of existing and new developments to encourage their use and minimise crime and vandalism ◦ Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities ◦ Set out policies to avoid or resolve conflict between different pursuits ◦ Where recreational use of redundant railway lines or spaces alongside canals or rivers is proposed, ensure that there is no detriment to adjoining users, to wildlife and to flood defences 	Promotes sustainable development of tourist, recreation and leisure facilities	<p>The LDP should promote the provision of tourism, recreation and leisure facilities by development and protection of current facilities and open space.</p> <p>The activities must not cause detriment to adjoining users and should include the development of sustainable travel options</p>	TAN 13 – Tourism TAN 16 – Sport and Recreation

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Consider the scope to use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas ◦ Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy into appropriate tourist, sport recreation and leisure uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value ◦ Encourage the provision of safe cycle routes and footpaths 			
Chapter 12 – Infrastructure and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect and improve water resources through increased efficiency and demand management of water, particularly in those areas where additional water resources may not be available ▪ To ensure that appropriate sewerage facilities are provided to convey, treat and dispose of waste water in accordance with appropriate legislation and sustainability principles ▪ To ensure that appropriate facilities are established to reduce, re-use, recover and, where necessary, safely dispose of waste, so as to meet the Assembly Government's objectives for waste management ▪ To promote the generation and use of energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency, especially as a means of reducing the effects of climate change ▪ To facilitate the development of an advanced broadband telecommunications infrastructure throughout Wales ▪ To promote an integrated approach to the provision and renewal of environmental and telecommunications infrastructure ▪ To ensure that environmental and telecommunications infrastructure is provided in such a way as to enable sustainable development objectives to be met, avoiding adverse impacts on the environment, local communities and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and Programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Take into account the capacity of existing infrastructure so as to maximise the use of existing infrastructure and consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated ◦ Policies must be developed strategically and in the long term, phasing of development may be necessary for sustainable development ◦ Take water related issues into account from an early stage in the process of identifying land for development. New development should be located and its implementation planned in such a way as to allow for sustainable provision of water services. ◦ Use design and techniques that improve water efficiency and minimise adverse impacts on water resources, on water quality, the ecology of rivers, and on groundwater should be encouraged ◦ Identify sites for waste facilities or areas where such facilities may be suitable ◦ Policies proposing any major new development should incorporate adequate and effective waste management facilities ◦ Undertake an assessment of the potential of all renewable energy resources and the potential of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency and conservation measures and include detailed policies ◦ Seek opportunities to integrate energy efficiency and conservation objectives into planning and design of new development. ◦ Indicate broad locations or specific areas where wind energy developments are likely to be permitted and balance the scale and contribution of such developments to certain levels of renewable energy against the sensitivity of the receiving environment. ◦ Set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications development, allowing sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed ◦ Criteria should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate technical changes and may be concerned with the siting and appearance of apparatus, including location and landscaping requirements designed to minimise the impact on amenity consistent with operational requirements. 	The sustainable use of infrastructure and services	The LDP policy must take into account the capacity of existing infrastructure and promote efficient sustainable use of infrastructure to include promotion of renewable energy sources	TAN 8 – Renewable Energy

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<p>Chapter 13 – Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximise environmental protection for people, natural and cultural resources ▪ Prevent or manage pollution and promote good environmental practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and Programmes should:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consult with adjacent authorities and the Environmental Agency and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere ○ Take note that hard engineering of flood defences is not sustainable in the long term ○ Acknowledge that government resources for flood defence projects are directed at protecting existing developments and are not available to provide defences in anticipation of future development – a sustainable approach will therefore avoid development in flood hazardous areas and where possible or practicable encouragement of managed retreat, the creation of washlands and flood plain restoration ○ In areas of flood plain currently unobstructed, where water flows in times of flood, built development should be wholly exceptional and limited to essential transport and utilities infrastructure ○ Recognise that it will be inappropriate to locate certain types of development such as schools, hospitals, residential development and emergency services within some area defined as being high flood hazard, they should ensure that only appropriate allocations are made. The Environment Agency’s indicative flood plain maps and other relevant information should be taken into account by planning authorities within preparation of policy ○ Take into account the nature, scale and extent of contamination, which may pose risks to health within preparation of policy. New development shouldn’t be undertaken without an understanding of the risks and without appropriate remediation. Consideration must be given to the potential impacts which remediation of land might have upon the natural and historical environments. ○ Indicate the general location of contamination and may include specify proposals for sites known to be contaminated. ○ Include policy for the rehabilitation and development of existing polluted land and derelict sites should also be included ○ Consider land instability and ensure that new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks and without appropriate precautions. ○ Development should not be allowed if expensive engineering projects, which have implications for the public purse, will be required to prevent erosion, or in the case of receding cliffs if the site is likely to be affected during the lifetime of the development, or to contribute to the possibility of pollution at a later date by loss of land to the sea ○ Unstable land is restored to safeguard investment and where possible, returned to productive use ○ Take into account the nature, scale and extent of ground instability which may pose direct risk to life and health, buildings and structures, or indirect hazards associated with ground movement such as the possible migration of landfill or mine gas ○ Indicate the general location of known areas of unstable ground. ○ Consider the effects which proposed development may have on air or water quality and the effects which air or water quality may have on proposed development ○ Take account of quality objectives ○ Include strategic policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and should set out criteria by which applications for developments will be determined ○ Make realistic provision for the types of industry or facility that may be detrimental to amenity or conservation interests, or a potential source of pollution ○ Be designed to ensure as far as practicable, that noise-sensitive developments such as hospitals, schools and housing, that need to be located close to existing transportation infrastructure to facilitate access, must be designed in such a way as to limit noise levels within and around those developments ○ Be designed to ensure, as far as possible, that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised. ○ Local Planning Authorities should adopt policies to prevent potentially noisy developments in areas which 	<p>Locating development away from potential hazards.</p> <p>Restricting and reducing pollution</p>	<p>The LDP must include policy that does not increase flood risk but helps to reduce it by increasing protection of current development. New development should be directed away from flood risk areas.</p> <p>Policy should state the location of potential hazards (such as contaminated or unstable land) and development should not be allowed if expensive engineering projects are required.</p> <p>Policy should be included to protect communities from noise and light pollution</p>	<p>TAN 11 – Noise</p> <p>TAN 15 – Development and Flood Risk</p> <p>TAN 21 - Waste</p>

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		have remained relatively undisturbed by noise ° Local Planning Authorities should adopt policies for lighting, including the control of light pollution.			