SECTION 2

SUMMARY OF KEY LAND USE ISSUES

(A) LIVING ENVIRONMENT

A: Land use vision statements from the Community Strategy	B: Key land use issues arising from each statement as identified by the LDP Focus Group and the Sustainability Group	C: Additional issues arising from Standing Conference
There is a wide choice of well-designed, high quality, affordable and efficient housing to purchase or to rent to suit all lifestyles and aspirations. People are able to choose where they want to live in the county borough, regardless of their needs or choice of tenure.	- Housing allocations and nature of housing - Allocating appropriate land for housing use for a diverse range of housing - including affordable housing, gypsy site provision - Policy for new build in relation to the DDAct - Design policies - Travel plans & employment - The Sub regional context - Demographic changes - CCW toolkit for green space - Goes to the heart of the LDP	- More 1 person household dwellings should be given consideration under the DDA regulations. - All housing should have regard for environmental /sustainability issues - Consider the allocation of sites for high-rise housing – flats/apartments due to the shortage of land e.g. Cardiff Bay. - Need to provide for good quality housing for rent - Housing for rent/single people/housing association is likely to be unpopular next to privately owned housing. Promote the positive aspects of affordable housing i.e. providing affordable housing for future generations - Support required to enable people to purchase affordable housing - Change current policy so that developments of under 35s also have to include affordable housing - CCBC to use compulsory purchase orders to buy land for affordable housing as part of regeneration schemes. - Appropriate scale of development should be a consideration. - Target luxury developments to the more deprived areas to bring economically active people in to boost the local economy - New housing should be energy efficient – should be specified in

		the development plan • Need to facilitate the use of public transport. • Need to recognise the changes to the socio-economic profile of the residents of the county borough- more single people and retired people on low incomes.
Housing and economic development have been carefully managed to minimise their impact on the environment and have been combined with road transport planning to ensure ease of access to employment and services within the county borough and in Cardiff and Newport.	• Allocations within appropriate sites taking account of topography • Priority for sites close to public transport links • Policies should conform to regional transport plans • Implications for transport infrastructure improvements & protection for such • Promotion of mixed use development • Increased permeability in neighbourhood design and layout • Transportation schemes need to have regard for the impact they will have on the environment • Consider the potential adverse impact of traffic management schemes on air quality	• Need to focus development on rail not road links • Promote Caerphilly as a shopping centre • Too much focus on the A470-there are other roads too. • Sustainability issues should be considered such as energy efficiency in new business development • Plan industry around good transport links • Examine the potential of brownfield sites-reclaim to provide an attractive place for new uses e.g. Tredomen Business Park. Penrhos – also offers the opportunity to utilise planning gain. • Lack of welsh medium schools in certain parts of the county borough and the associated transport problems that results in. • All communities must be able to thrive with additional new housing - consideration of visual impact, topography, permeability and good access (including road) necessary.
People living in towns and villages value the large areas of countryside, the large variety of wildlife in the county borough and high quality of the air and rivers. People and businesses take responsibility for enhancing their	• SEW regional waste plan - designation and construction of waste facilities • Prudent use of resources, waste facilities / recycling • Housing design needs to reflect	• Good opportunities for Caerphilly CBC due to the amount of countryside, resulting in an attractive environment to attract tourism and business • Allocation of sites for controlled tourism • Exploit the benefits afforded by the cycle-path network • Sensitive siting of waste disposal facilities – away from houses

local environment (both urban and rural), preventing pollution and fly-tipping and minimising waste/litter and use of water and energy.	waste issues / collection / recycling • Protection of national / local conservation area LBAP • Promote access to the countryside and wildlife – include interpretation	• Adapting new and existing homes to accommodate recycling and energy efficiency measures. • The Regional Waste Plan does not specifically combat fly tipping. Needs an Environment Agency initiative to examine the problems
Local people and visitors alike have easy, low cost access to the rural areas of the county and local heritage attractions via a good rights of way network and a choice of low impact transport.	• Better access to all facilities & allocate land uses so that they are accessible • Designation & protection of green space • Designation, protection & safeguarding rights of way network • Provision of appropriate safeguarding of land and facilities for the development of local tourist attractions and related tourism accommodation	• Opportunity for Caerphilly CBC due to the amount of countryside, resulting in an attractive environment to attract tourism and business • Allocation of sites for controlled tourism • Exploit the benefits afforded by the cycle-path network • Sensitive siting of waste disposal facilities – away from houses • Adapting new and existing homes to accommodate recycling and energy efficiency measures • New development should have regard for the DDA –Rights of way should also be compliant. • Need to undertake a stock take of existing tourist accommodation – need for more good quality facilities
People of all ages take an interest in community life and helping others to find activities to engage in, particularly in areas where anti-social behaviour and fear of crime were once a problem		• Engage children to involve and excite them in innovative ways • Good quality and well managed community facilities designed into new housing developments as an example of planning gain-in particular places to meet and socialise • Facilities need to be supervised by CCTV, be of a good quality and provide something for all ages. • The need for late night transport to service cultural and entertainment facilities. • No cultural facilities in Caerphilly Town Centre • Develop pride in ownership of the local community to help people feel safe in their own homes.

| People feel safe in their own homes, neighbourhoods and town centres. A well-known network of local wardens exists to provide advice and help on environmental, community safety and housing issues. - Links to Design | • Designing out crime
• Managing the evening economy
• Neighbourhood security | • Effective design of estates
• Educating young people |

(B) REGENERATION

A: Land use vision statements from the Community Strategy	B: Key land use issues arising from each statement as identified by the LDP Focus Group and the Sustainability Group	C: Additional issues arising from Standing Conference
There has been a successful response to loss of manufacturing jobs, taking advantage of broadband communications and other opportunities to diversify the local economy.		• Issues associated with the development of mobile phone masts, particularly in the Upper Rhymney Valley • Brownfield sites should be developed for employment (e.g. call centres to provide jobs • Reuse of derelict buildings – affects quality of life where buildings are left in disrepair
New opportunities for work of a rewarding nature in a variety of settings have been developed <u>within</u> the county borough without damaging the local environment (e.g. office-based jobs in accessible locations, home-working, small local businesses,	• Employment allocations versus environmental protection • Diversity of employment sites made available • Availability of technology & infrastructure • Integrated transport links with employment sites • Policies for Home-working	• It is possible to attract employment and protect the environment. A quality environment will attract inward investment • Home working: provides excellent opportunities for carers; - broadband essential to enable this to occur; good for the environment-reduce the need to travel; risk of isolation-use community buildings as meeting place • Need for infrastructure to support home-working • Need for adequate day care facilities for vulnerable groups

community run enterprises, 'green-based' initiatives such as bio-fuels).	- Promotion of community enterprises - Appropriate geographical spread of opportunities - Appropriate provision for childcare facilities – requirement for employers to make provision as part of new development	(such as the elderly) to help carers - May have an impact on the neighbourhood depending on the types of business. - Community Schools could have a bigger role to play in childcare - Urban and <u>rural</u> economy should be considered
Fewer people have to commute out of the county borough to find employment because of the increase in local opportunities and improved access to them.	- Create employment opportunities locally - Diversity of employment sites made available - Availability of technology & infrastructure - Integrated transport links with employment sites - Sustainable transport options supporting employment sites - Provision of suitable housing sites linked closely to employment sites - Broad reduction in the need to travel	- Needs to be suitable quality of employment to encourage people to work locally-links with housing provision - Community Schools could have a bigger role to play in childcare - Encourage self-employment/entrepreneurship - Need to define 'local' and 'deliverability' - Need to consider and include other land uses not only employment, in particular training facilities -this will make communities attractive by reducing the need to travel.
Regeneration opportunities have been created and enhanced throughout the county borough by substantial improvements to the rail and	- Identify new priorities for transport infrastructure - Public transportation infrastructure improvements - Integrated transport system-	- Significant impact on the environment - Where east/west and north /south corridors meet is where the hospital will be located – need therefore for car park provision and park and park and ride facilities. - The older road networks could present more problems than

road network (including Bargoed by-pass, Sirhowy Enterprise Way). There are ongoing discussions about further improvements to the Rhymney and Ebbw Valley lines.	regard also has to be given to the needs of residents in the rural parts of the county borough • Sustainable transport options supporting employment sites	the new. • Need for more dualling of major roads – implications of B1, B2, and B3 on B4. • East / west links not good. • Improve existing infrastructure networks –identify sites close to existing networks to avoid the need to develop additional roads for example.
Pressure for development in the south has been successfully channelled northwards creating several thousand new jobs in a mid valley growth corridor, with good transport links (private, public, community transport) for job seekers <u>from all communities.</u>	• Revision of strategy considered within the sub regional context • Allocation of land for employment uses • Ensure that there is not too much reliance on Cardiff and Newport to sustain the economic well being of the County Borough	• New job opportunities could arise in the north from initiatives such as WAG staff decentralisation. • Potential impact of the dualling of the Heads of the Valley Road on surrounding area i.e. housing, schools etc • Potential for a Conference Centre just off the Heads of the Valley Road • Recognition that commuters not only leave the County Borough in the voluntary and public sector significant numbers commute into the county borough. Recognition that travelling time critical to attracting staff.
Our town centres have been revitalised through increased office employment (in some cases with 24-hour operations), greater variety of retail and leisure outlets accessible to all and increased prosperity within communities – all feeding off of each other.	• Regeneration of our town and village centres • Identify sites for offices - town centre expansion – use of sustainability tools • Allocation of sites within towns and villages for employment • Provision of mixed use facilities in town centres • 24 hour transport system to match 24 hour employment	• 24 hour licensing – potential impact on town centres • Tensions between the need to meet parking standards and the need to encourage the use of public transport. • Car parking should be provided selectively according to the quality of the infrastructure. • Clarify the term 'mixed use' • Recognition that the 24-hour vision is not realistic in the majority of our towns.

	facilities- catering for shift workers • Suitable transport links to services need to be provided	
A substantial tourism industry with an 'outdoor pursuits' focus is creating opportunities for jobs directly and in related activities (such as catering, bed and breakfast, retail, crafts, bike hire, stables)	• Identification of sites for tourism industry • Allocation of land for leisure • Revisit countryside policies • Formal provision of sites for outdoor pursuits that do not have a negative impact on communities • Promotion of the Valleys Regional Park	• Need for more camping, hotel and bed and breakfast facilities
The environment is valued as a vital part of regeneration, providing both the backdrop and a range of opportunities for economic activity.	• Highlighting concerns of economic development versus the Environment &Conservation • Protection and promotion of the wider landscape to increase tourism potential • Recognition of the quality of the urban environment • The need to make green space accessible – for visual amenity purposes. urban design purposes and leisure purposes.	• Consider issues such as materials, design, power sources etc when developing green space. • Opportunities for partnership working with neighbouring authorities and others in respect of landscape projects
There are increased opportunities for work - paid	• Making opportunities available, e.g. policies for	• Voluntary Sector opportunities as a road back into paid employment should be promoted and exploited.

and unpaid - and support for those in work (e.g. childcare, other caring responsibilities) resulting in a steady increase in economic activity rates to the point where they are on a par with or above national averages.	home-working	• Impact on waste management/recycling

(C) EDUCATION FOR LIFE

A: Land use vision statements from the Community Strategy	B: Key land use issues arising from each statement as identified by the LDP Focus Group and the Sustainability Group	C: Additional issues arising from Standing Conference
Local communities value education and young people are encouraged to reach their full potential through appropriate academic and vocational learning opportunities.		• Forest Schools initiative (partnership between Caerphilly CBC and Blaenau Gwent) utilising existing landscapes as 'outdoor classrooms'. Need to identify opportunities for using the landscape as an educational resource when preparing the LDP. • The need to allocate land for Rhymney College. • Examine the need for new centres for training or the reuse or existing buildings. • Consideration of the impact of new housing development on educational facilities. • Growth in vocational training needs to be recognised
Formal education in schools is of a high quality and instils	• Allocation of land for a range of leisure / vocational facilities	• Need to utilise Section 106 agreements fully. • Need to allocate land for playing fields –potential in

confidence and high aspirations in children and young people. Outside school young people are able to pursue leisure and cultural activities that are designed to meet their interests.	• Appropriate S106 policies • Embed the leisure strategy in the LDP • Include issues such as Canals • Safeguarding of community facilities • Lifelong Learning agenda – suitability of sites • Provision of land for community and educational purposes – encompassing lifelong learning provision and welsh medium education	Crosskeys to re-locate the Cricket Ground; Markham land allocated for Leisure • Canals – only one element of infrastructure – identify others and/or clarify links and corridors for recreational; purposes • Change wording of 'issues' to 'opportunities' • The educational needs of different groups will require different levels of resources and facilities. • Cefn Fforest Ecopark is a good example of how the process could work • The DDA requires that equal access to all is provided and planned for • Colleges need to be included in plan preparation • New land should only be provided for after consideration has been given to existing facilities
Education and training continue after formal education has finished and residents are able to access suitable courses and activities to enhance their lives.	• Allocation of community & leisure facilities	• Ensure that the Education Department are fully consulted in proposals • Ensure that funding is available to maintain facilities. • Sufficient areas are allocated for leisure and community facilities • Existing facilities should be upgraded to ensure their continued usefulness and improve their use e.g. provision of new changing rooms • Ensure that there are opportunities to up skill the population and that there are sufficient employment opportunities to exploit these skills.
The importance of pre-school lives of children (and support for their parents) is recognised	• Allocation of community & leisure facilities	

and activities and support for children, parents and carers are available in all communities.		
Welsh medium education is complemented by increasing opportunities for the use of Welsh in the wider community, resulting in an ongoing increase in the use of the Welsh language.	• Potential sites for Welsh Medium education	• Difficulty in making land use links

(D) HEALTH SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING

A: Land use vision statements from the Community Strategy	B: Key land use issues arising from each statement as identified by the LDP Focus Group and the Sustainability Group	C: Additional issues arising from Standing Conference
People are living longer, healthier lives. - Link to population /housing projections	• Prevention / primary care • Demographic changes key / future trends / differentiate policies spatially • Linked to population / housing • Allocation of appropriate housing to meet demand, i.e. household size and tenure	• Ensure provision of safe accessible green spaces and environment • Address the problem of derelict and underused land • Endorse the value of allotments – no allotments in Markham, Argoed and Manmoel • The need for a diversity in the housing stock • Recognition that the population is decreasing and that there is an ageing population in some areas. • Need for a population profile of the area to ensure an appropriate mix. Of housing e.g. own homes to nursing care, independent living, sheltered housing, care homes

When people are unwell they are able to access the services they need, as locally as possible, within a reasonable time scale. - Links to safeguarding land for community facilities.	• Allocation and safeguarding of community and leisure facilities (including formal and informal facilities such as allotments, Play areas, Green Space and cultural activities) • People access services outside the borough • Ensure sufficient local facilities • Link to regional health policies • Primary health care facilities • Other bodies will need to feed into the LDP • Increase access to health care provision – surgeries / health centres locally • Need to designate land for cemetery/crematorium purposes	• Recognition of the land use issues associated with mental health issues- the need for purpose built facilities incorporate adequate green space. • Recognition of the cross boundary issues associated with health care provision.
Services are expanded and reoriented in anticipation of the rising proportion of older people and independence is fostered whenever it is desired.	• Environmental protection and conservation	• Remodel existing services for the elderly to reflect independent living • Extra Care Schemes required.
Everyone recognises they have responsibility for their own health and have the information and understanding	• Allocation of community and leisure facilities • Need for good residential care in local communities with	• Expand recreation network • Address the break up of recreational routes • Healthy eating – Safeguarding and allocating allotment land

to make informed healthy lifestyle choices, in the context of wider environmental influences on their health and well-being.	good access	
The incidence of poor mental health and substance misuse is declining year on year.	• Allocation of community and leisure facilities	• Land should be allocated for Special need housing

(E) SUSTAINABILITY

A: Land use vision statements from the Community Strategy	B: Key land use issues arising from each statement as identified by the LDP Focus Group and the Sustainability Group	C: Additional issues arising from Standing Conference
Value our clean environment, where there is prudent use of all natural resources, no fly tipping or litter, and our waste is recycled and composted.	• Prudent management of resources • Waste management – civic amenity sites, recycling facilities • Examination of alternative energy sources including hydro • Proactive use of policies to promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems • Design of all new development to encourage energy efficiency and promote the use of	• Enforcement of fly tipping and measures to prevent it occurring • Removal of fly tipping • Measures to increase kerbside recycling-impact on service provision in the allocation of sites for development. • Effective control in respect of packaging at source (takeaways). • Litter/fly tipping – big cultural issue, needs to be address through education • Facilitate recycling – redesigning homes and kitchens (recycling chutes etc)

	renewable sources for energy • Design of all new development should make adequate provision to incorporate recycling facilities. • Encourage the development of non-polluting industry • Safeguarding groundwater – regard for Catchment Area Management Schemes • Safeguarding mineral reserves	
Recognise the potential of our strong communities where everyone plays their full part in society and volunteering and unpaid work are valued. Community partnerships and local voluntary organisations are thriving.		• Designing facilities to ensure social inclusion • Community facilities need to be designed to accommodate the needs of all • Provision of new skills • Foster pride in local environment • Promotion of mixed tenures to avoid ghettos
Can get to jobs, services and facilities by walking, cycling or using public transport and don't have to use a car or travel long distances.	• Requirement for integrated transport • Transport infrastructure improvement & minimising journeys by car • Allocation of facilities in a sustainable way	• Review and evaluate integrated transport • Security at Park and Ride facilities • Integration is key
Value our unique environment and mining heritage and take advantage of the easy access to	• Promotion of opportunities for leisure and tourism • Relates to the Herian strategy	

the countryside for recreation and tourism and enjoyment of plants and wildlife.	- Question of sustainability of tourism - Conflict / Coordination between tourism and congestion - Protection of mining heritage sites – interpretation of sites	
Recognise the effects of climate change and insensitive land use on a range of issues (e.g. flooding; landslips; diversity of plants and animals) and respond accordingly (e.g. minimising use of energy/non-renewable resources; preventing inappropriate development in areas of flood risk and on flood plains; giving due regard to water catchment management and agricultural practice).	- In making allocations regard should be given to flood risk, and managing impact on wider river basins - Ensure appropriate Development Control criteria - Application of Sustainable drainage principles – SUDs - Protection of environmentally sensitive areas-such as SSSIs, SINCs, LNRs, NNRs SACs etc - Protection and enhancement for biodiversity	

Maximise the benefits of being close to Cardiff and Newport and other areas without becoming dependent or losing our own distinct identity.	- Key issue – link to strategies regarding Newport / Cardiff out-commuting / out-migration - Sufficient employment land allocations necessary to address this issue - Acceptance that Cardiff and Newport provide opportunities that cannot be delivered within the borough - Protection of the identity of distinct towns and villages - Reserve land for stations and park and ride facilities - Routes to support transport plans - Bus corridors	This vision conflicts with desire to minimise car journeys.
Feel safe in our homes and communities - links to Design	Implications for design policies	
Enjoy economic well being in a way that doesn't jeopardise our environment and allows us to do everything set out above.	- Need to balance employment developments arising from regeneration opportunities with protection of the environment - The need to ensure that all new development is sustainable and well designed	

(F) EQUALITIES

A: Land use vision statements from the Community Strategy	B: Key land use issues arising from each statement as identified by the LDP Focus Group and the Sustainability Group	C: Additional issues arising from Standing Conference
All organisations and businesses operating within the area prioritise equality, thereby ensuring that all discriminatory and physical barriers, which prevent equal access to goods, service and employment, have been identified and removed.	- Implications for spatial allocations - Accessibility for all to every land use allocation - Improvements to transport infrastructure - Links to design policy – ease of access	- More suitable access provision to buildings e.g. ramps - Better public transport / less car parks - The need for improved facilities to tackle cultural issues such as the need for prayer rooms etc in some developments
There is equal opportunity in employment so that everyone is confident that all jobs within the area are equally accessible to all, regardless of colour, ethnic origin, age, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, disability, religion, language, or nationality.	Ensure sufficient integration of land use and transportation	