Cardiff Council & Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Cardiff Local Development Plan

Scoping Report: January 2011
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Preface

This Scoping Report forms part of the Council’s duty to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of its Local Development Plan (LDP).

A first version of this report was prepared in summer 2006. It was sent for consultation to Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency Wales for five weeks during November and December 2006 in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Regulations. In line with the Council’s integrated approach to SA/SEA and its commitment to make the LDP preparation and associated SA/SEA processes as participative as possible, consultation also included consultation bodies identified in the Delivery Agreement with the Welsh Assembly Government. The Scoping Report was then amended in order to respond to observations received. The Scoping Report was adopted in March 2007.

The council is now commencing work on the preparation of a new LDP. To inform this work, and to reflect changes to Cardiff’s situation and the policy context since 2007, the Scoping Report was comprehensively updated in autumn 2010 and sent out for public consultation in November/December 2010. This report presents the findings of this review and consultation. It will ensure that the emerging LDP is based on the most recent evidence available.

The update was carried out by Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants. To the best of Levett-Therivel’s knowledge and experience, the Scoping Report meets, as intended, the requirements of the SEA regulations.

The main body of the Scoping Report identifies key issues and provides the framework to assess the LDP. In addition, two separate technical appendices to this report are available as background papers:

- Policy review (Technical Appendix 1)
- Baseline information (Technical Appendix 2)

The Council will review and update them as and when required. If this process results in any major changes the Scoping Report will be amended accordingly.

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1 Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004
1. Introduction

Purpose of this report

1.1 - This Scoping Report forms part of the Council’s duty to undertake a SA and SEA of its Local Development Plan (LDP). It sets out:

- the economic, social and environmental issues and objectives the Council proposes to address in helping to deliver sustainable development through the LDP; and
- the proposed framework by which the strategic options and detailed policies and proposals of the LDP will be appraised.

The Local Development Plan (LDP)

1.2 - The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to prepare an LDP to replace existing structure and local plans for Cardiff.

1.3 - The LDP must set out the Council’s objectives for the development and use of land in Cardiff over the plan period (to 2026) and its policies to implement them. It should:

- deliver sustainable development;
- reflect local aspirations for Cardiff, based on a vision agreed by the local community and other stakeholders;
- provide a basis for rational and consistent development control decisions;
- guide growth and change, while protecting local diversity, character and sensitive environments; and
- show how and where change will occur over the plan period.

1.4 - The Council originally commenced work on its LDP in April 2006. The LDP was submitted to the Assembly for Examination in November 2009. However in view of significant concerns raised by the Inspectors examining the Plan, following agreement from the Welsh Assembly Government, Cardiff Council withdrew the LDP from the examination in April 2010 and is now commencing work on the preparation of a new Plan. In preparing this new plan changes to take into account include much increased population projections for Wales, a policy direction away from building only on brownfield land to also building on Greenfield land, a need to respond to the economic recession, and greater government emphasis on climate change.

1.5 - A Delivery Agreement for preparing the new Cardiff LDP was agreed with the Assembly Government in October 2010. The Delivery Agreement outlines the Council’s responsibilities in preparing an LDP and the plan’s relationships with other national and local policy documents. It includes a Community Involvement Scheme – indicating how the Council will engage consultation bodies and the public in plan preparation and a timetable for preparing and adopting the LDP and related documents.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

1.6 - This Scoping Report covers the statutory requirements for both SA and SEA. SA covers environmental, social and economic factors whilst SEA focuses specifically on the environment (see Figure 1.1).

1.7 - Section 62(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to undertake an appraisal of the sustainability of the LDP and to prepare a report of the findings as an integral part of the process of plan preparation. The Welsh Assembly Government LDP Development Manual defines sustainability appraisal as a: “tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors)”.

1.8 - The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the environmental, social and economic effects of the strategy, policies and proposals in the LDP from the outset of the process, to ensure that decisions are made that accord with the principles of sustainable development. Sustainability appraisal will play an important part in demonstrating that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and will contribute to the reasoned justification of policies.

1.9 - Welsh Assembly Government guidance\(^2\) indicates that sustainability appraisal must include the requirements of the SEA Regulations\(^3\). The SEA Regulations transpose into Welsh law the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC\(^4\) (the SEA Directive) which requires formal environmental assessment during production of certain plans and programmes (including LDPs) which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. In preparing its LDP, the Council must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive, as incorporated into the SEA Regulations.

1.10 - Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that its objective is: “to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”. The Directive requires the Council to assess the likely significant effects of its plans and programmes on: “the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship of the above factors” including “secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary positive and negative effects”.

\(^3\) Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004
\(^4\) Directive on the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment
1.11 - The key output of the SA/SEA process is an Environmental Report that will present information on the likely effects of the draft LDP (schedule 2 of the regulations includes a list of the type of information that must be included).

1.12 - Table 1.1 shows how the requirements of the SEA Regulations (Schedule 2, Regulation 12(3)) have been met in this Scoping Report or will be met in future documents.

**LDP and Appropriate Assessment**

1.13 - Section 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) requires a Habitats Regulations Appraisal to be undertaken during the preparation of a LDP, if necessary.

1.14 - The purpose of HRA is to assess the implications of a land use plan for European sites, in view of the sites’ conservation objectives. Such sites are defined in Regulation 10 of the Habitats Regulations as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Ramsar sites are also considered in HRA as a matter of policy. HRA should ascertain whether the plan, on its own or in combination with other plans, is likely to adversely affect a site’s integrity. If this is the case, or the Council is unable to ascertain that fact, it must examine alternative solutions which better respect the integrity of the site.

1.15 - Cardiff’s LDP may affect:
- The Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site;
- The Cardiff Beech Woodlands SAC; and
- European sites in neighbouring authorities.

1.16 - The HRA for the LDP is presented in a separate document.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages of Environmental Report</th>
<th>Sections of this report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship (if any) with other relevant plans and programmes.</td>
<td>Paragraph 1.2(^5) Section 2 and Policy Review (Technical Appendix 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.</td>
<td>Sections 3, 4 and Baseline Information (Technical Appendix 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</td>
<td>To come, as possible development sites are identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.</td>
<td>Section 4 and Baseline Information (Technical Appendix 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</td>
<td>Section 2 and Policy Review (Technical Appendix 1)(^6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues including (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).</td>
<td>In future report</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</td>
<td>In future report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.</td>
<td>In future report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.</td>
<td>In future report</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.</td>
<td>In separate report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^5\) The contents and main objectives of the plan will be covered as the LDP progresses

\(^6\) The way those objectives and any environmental considerations will be taken into account during the plan’s preparation will be covered as the LDP progresses
Scoping process and report format

1.12 - The approach to scoping undertaken by the Council and set out in this report follows that recommended in the *LDP Manual*\(^7\) and *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*\(^8\). Broadly, scoping has comprised of the following five stages (as set out in the following sections of this report):

- Stage A1: Policy review
- Stage A2: Collecting baseline information
- Stage A3: Identifying sustainability issues, including environmental problems
- Stage A4: Developing SA and SEA objectives
- Stage A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA and SEA

1.13 - Figure 1.2 shows the relationship between these stages.

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\(^7\) *Local Development Plan Manual* (Welsh Assembly Government, 2006)

\(^8\) *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive* (ODPM, WAG and others, 2005)
2. Policy review

Stage A
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<tr>
<th>Stage B</th>
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<td>Stage C</td>
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<td>Stage D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage E</td>
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</table>

A1: - Policy review
A2: - Collecting baseline information
A3: - Identifying sustainability issues including environmental problems
A4: - Developing sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment objectives
A5: - Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment

Regulations and guidance

2.1 - In preparing the LDP, the Council must take account of the relationships between the plan and other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Regulations also require environmental protection objectives established at international, European or national levels to be taken into account.

2.2 - The aim of the policy review is also to:
- assist in the development of an evidence base (stage A2) by identifying possible sources of data;
- capture information on environmental and sustainable development issues (stage A3) as identified by the policies being reviewed; and
- contribute to the development of the objectives constituting the appraisal framework (stage A4) against which the LDP will be assessed.

Methodology

2.3 - The scoping report of 2007 considered how nearly 100 policies, plans, programmes and strategies could affect, and be affected by, the Cardiff LDP. The list was compiled through a best practice review of the work of other local authorities, advice from Council officers, and the results of consultation on the draft Scoping Report. Since then, the policy context for the Cardiff LDP has changed significantly. The policy context was thus comprehensively reviewed in October 2010 to take these and other changes into account, and to remove from the list those policies that are outdated or less central to the development of the LDP.

2.4 - The main objectives of the policy documents reviewed were grouped by SA/SEA topic, together with an indication of how the LDP might address these objectives and requirements. The policy review was not exhaustive of all
potentially relevant policy documents, but rather 'fit for purpose' to set out the policy context within which the LDP is being prepared and highlight the environmental and other sustainability objectives that it needs to address.

2.5 - The Council will continue to keep this policy framework under review. In particular, it will be necessary to monitor changes in relevant international and national legislation, policy and planning guidance, and other policy documents likely to emerge over the plan preparation period.

Key messages from the policy review

2.6 - A detailed review of the key aims of each document and of how the LDP might respond has been prepared and is available as a background paper to this report (Policy Review – Technical Appendix 1). Table 2.1 identifies the key messages derived from this detailed policy review. This section summarises some of the key recent policies that affect the development of the LDP.

2.7 - The Wales Spatial Plan, which sets the overarching framework for the LDP, has a vision for the Capital area of a networked city region, on a scale to realise its international potential, its national role and to reduce inequalities. For this to happen, a fully integrated high quality transport system is necessary, and over the next 20 years, all of the Capital area’s key settlements should be linked to Cardiff or Newport by suitable high capacity public transport. The Wales Spatial Plan also notes that the area’s success relies on Cardiff developing its capital functions, together with strong and distinctive roles of other towns and cities.

2.8 - The Wales Transport Strategy and South East Wales Regional Transport Plan emphasise the need to improve access to a range of services and facilities; give greater emphasis to walking, cycling and public transport; and promote healthy and active lifestyles.

2.9 - In response to the economic recession, the Welsh Assembly Government has proposed an economic renewal strategy whose priorities are to invest in infrastructure, make Wales a more attractive place to do business, broaden and deepen the skills base, encourage innovation and target business support. It particularly emphasises low-waste, low-carbon businesses, and links between universities and businesses. Cardiff Council’s economic strategy supports these themes. It also emphasises the need to improve Cardiff’s cultural, leisure and sporting, retail, conference and office provision; improve connections to Cardiff International Airport; and support the creative industries.

2.10 - The Climate Change Act 2008 sets greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for the UK of 80% between 1990 and 2050, and at least 34% by 2020. The recent Climate Change Strategy for Wales is even more ambitious, aiming for reductions of at least 40% by 2020. This will affect building energy efficiency,
transport policy, the development of renewable energy, and local food production in Cardiff.

2.11 - The implementation of the European Water Framework Directive through River Basin Management Plans emphasises the need to promote water efficiency and sustainable drainage, and to reduce the impacts of development on the water environment. The European Waste Framework Directive is causing much more emphasis to be put on waste reduction, reuse and recycling than in the past, with landfill being phased out. The Waste Strategy Document for Wales aims to reduce waste arisings across all sectors by around 1.5% per year. The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Cardiff sets targets for a range of habitats and species in Cardiff, including gardens and allotments.

2.12 - Emerging policy includes recent housing projections which suggest that the number of households in Cardiff could rise by 30% over the next 15 years; and the forthcoming Decentralisation and Localism Bill which could affect how housing and planning decisions are made.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA/SEA topic</th>
<th>Key policy documents</th>
<th>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| GENERAL / OVERARCHING | Planning Act 2008  
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations  
Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (WAG 2009)  
Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
Environment Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2006)  
Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007)  
Cardiff Council Sustainable Development Policy Statement (CC 2009) | **Policy aims:**  
• An LDP must be prepared which sets out the structure for a plan-led system and promotes sustainable development  
• The Cardiff area should act as a networked city region, with a focus on its capital functions and high quality public transport links  
• Local authorities can set a levy on new development to help achieve LDP aims |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SA/SEA topic</strong></th>
<th><strong>Key policy documents</strong></th>
<th><strong>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
• Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing sufficient for their needs, employment, shopping, education, training, health, community, leisure and sports facilities and open and green space  
• Secure a safer and more accessible environment for everyone  
• Promote social inclusion and equality of opportunity  
**How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:**  
• Foster improvements to transport facilities and services which maintain or improve accessibility to services and facilities, secure employment, economic and environmental objectives, and improve safety and amenity  
• Promote mixed use developments  
• Ensure new development is located and designed to provide attractive, accessible, safe, secure and sustainable environments for everyone including people with special access requirements and those who do not have access to a private car  
• Promote and safeguard opportunities for improved public transport and measures to assist pedestrians and cyclists |
| **AIR QUALITY** | EC Directive 1966/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management (as amended) Air Quality Standard (Wales) Regulations 2000 Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010) | **Policy aims:**  
• Take account of the effects of development on air quality and vice versa, and meet mandatory standards for air quality  
**How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:**  
• Include policies on the location of potentially polluting developments  
• Locate development to minimise travel demand, particularly by cars and other motor vehicles, and where it is accessible by a range of forms of transport |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA/SEA topic</th>
<th>Key policy documents</th>
<th>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA</td>
<td>EC Directive 1992/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)</td>
<td><strong>Policy aims:</strong> Protect and enhance biodiversity, natural habitats and wild fauna and flora, including international, national and local designated sites; and protected species and species and habitat types identified as priorities for biological conservation <strong>How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>EC Directive 1979/409/EEC (Birds Directive)</td>
<td>• Include policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of designated biodiversity sites, reflecting their relative significance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (as amended)</td>
<td>• Provide criteria against which developments affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c) Regulations 1994 (as amended)</td>
<td>• Undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive to assess the implications of the plan for relevant European sites (including any in neighbouring authorities)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</td>
<td>• Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity outside statutorily designated sites. In particular identify opportunities to conserve and enhance important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of importance for nature conservation, and to provide wildlife corridors</td>
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<td>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</td>
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<td>SA/SEA topic</td>
<td>Key policy documents</td>
<td>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</td>
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<td>CLIMATE CHANGE</td>
<td>Climate Change Act 2008&lt;br&gt;Flood Risk Regulations 2009&lt;br&gt;Flood and Water Management Act (DEFRA 2010)&lt;br&gt;Climate Change Strategy for Wales (WAG 2010)&lt;br&gt;Low Carbon Revolution – Welsh Assembly&lt;br&gt;Government Energy Policy Statement (WAG 2010)&lt;br&gt;Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)&lt;br&gt;Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)&lt;br&gt;Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (WAG 2009)&lt;br&gt;TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (WAG 2005)&lt;br&gt;TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (WAG 2004)&lt;br&gt;TAN 12: Design (WAG 2009)</td>
<td>Policy aims:&lt;br&gt;• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3% per year except for heavy industry and power generation, with overall reductions of at least 40% by 2020&lt;br&gt;• Plan for and respond to climate changes already underway&lt;br&gt;• Minimise the risk to people and property from flooding&lt;br&gt;How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:&lt;br&gt;• Promote energy efficiency and renewable methods of energy production&lt;br&gt;• Promote other measures that mitigate the causes of climate change (e.g. the protection/enhancement of carbon sinks)&lt;br&gt;• Ensure that the location and design of new development has regard to the potential risk, causes and consequences of flooding&lt;br&gt;• Ensure that existing communities, infrastructure and other assets (including those alongside new developments) are considered with regard to potential risk, causes and consequences of flooding.&lt;br&gt;• Consider additional flood risk assessments, mapping and related responsibilities that are emerging as the result of recent legislation&lt;br&gt;• Locate and design development so as to minimise travel demand, particular by motor vehicles, and promote accessibility by a range of forms of transport&lt;br&gt;• Promote mixed use development&lt;br&gt;• Promote opportunities to benefit from climate change, e.g. tourism-related development, outdoor recreation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA/SEA topic</td>
<td>Key policy documents</td>
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</table>
Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
TAN 12: Design (WAG 2009)  
Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007) | **Policy aims:**  
• Protect the historic environment and cultural heritage and foster local diversity  
• Strengthen Wales’ cultural identity, including the Welsh language  
• Enhance Cardiff’s status as a centre of cultural excellence, particularly for the arts, sport and leisure, and realise its potential to become the cultural driver of an internationally competitive city region  
**How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:**  
• Include policies for the protection and enhancement of designated heritage sites, and identifying factors to be taken into account in assessing planning applications  
• Promote development for cultural and sporting purposes  
• Promote good design that respects Cardiff’s local distinctiveness |
| ECONOMY | Economic Renewal: A New Direction (WAG 2010)  
TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (WAG 1996)  
TAN 13: Tourism (WAG1997)  
Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (WAG 2009)  
Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
South East Wales Development Strategy (SEWEF 2005)  
Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007) | **Policy aims:**  
• Promote Cardiff’s role as a world-class Capital City and the economic and cultural driver for Wales by developing a diverse, competitive, high added value economy  
• Enhance employment opportunities for all  
• Ensure that development for enterprise and employment uses is in line with sustainability principles and respects the environment  
• Secure accessible, efficient and competitive retail provision and support town centres  
**How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:**  
• Ensure that there is a sufficient range and choice of land allocated for economic development and employment purposes in accessible locations  
• Improve access to employment opportunities particularly for deprived communities  
• Support the vitality, attractiveness and viability of centres, and regeneration of deprived areas  
• Allocate sites for new retail, leisure and other uses best located in town centres where there is assessed need, using the sequential approach |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA/SEA topic</th>
<th>Key policy documents</th>
<th>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| HEALTH & WELL-BEING          | Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 'Climbing Higher': WAG Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity (WAG 2005)  
TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (WAG 2009)  
TAN 11: Noise (WAG 1997)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
Cardiff Health, Social Care and Well Being Strategy 2008 – 2011 (Cardiff Health Alliance)  
Cardiff Children and Young People’s Plan 2008 - 2011 (Cardiff Health Alliance 2008)  
Cardiff Physical Activity and Health Strategy 2008-2011 (Cardiff Health Alliance 2008)  
Allotment strategy for Cardiff (CC 2005)  
Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007)  
Cardiff Council Sustainable Development Policy Statement (CC 2009)  
- Improve health and well-being, and tackle poverty and health inequalities  
- Increase participation in sport and physical activity  
- Provide adequate, attractive, multi-use open space to support the above aims  
- Ensure that everyone has good quality housing sufficient for their needs, and good access to employment, the full range of services and facilities, and open space  
- Improve quality of life and enable social progress for everyone  
How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:  
- Ensure new development is located and designed to provide attractive, accessible, safe and sustainable environments  
- Help to implement the standards set in TAN16 (open space) and Cardiff allotments strategy  
- Promote walking, cycling and public transport  
- Promote access to and enjoyment of the countryside, coastline and river valleys  
- Ensure that new development has regard to the potential causes, risks and consequences of flooding, contaminated land, odour, air and water pollution, and noise |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA/SEA topic</th>
<th>Key policy documents</th>
<th>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LANDSCAPE    | European Landscape Convention (2004)  
              Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000  
              Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
              Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
              TAN 12: Design (WAG 2002)  
              Countryside Strategy Review (CC 2005)  
              Severn Estuary European Marine Site Mgmt. Scheme (NE/CCW/WAG 2009)  
              Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007) | Policy aims:  
• Protect and enhance the landscape, including the countryside, the undeveloped coast, river valleys and other green spaces  
How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:  
• Include policies to protect the countryside, undeveloped coast and river valleys from inappropriate development  
• Include policies to protect the quality and character of the landscape and townscape, and provide guidance on design, access, density, off-street parking and open space provision  
• Avoid development of greenfield sites where possible and appropriate, by giving preference to the re-use of suitable previously developed land  
• Promote good design and public art |
<table>
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EC Directive 1991/271/EEC on Urban Waste Water Treatment (as amended)  
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations  
TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (WAG 2005)  
TAN14: Coastal Planning (WAG 1998)  
Minerals Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2001)  
Minerals Technical Advice Note 01: Aggregates (WAG 2004)  
Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (WAG 2009)  
Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
Severn River Basin Management Plan (EA 2009)  
Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan (SECG/DEFRA/NAW 2000)  
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies for Rhymney, Ebbw and Lwyd, and Taff and Ely (EAW 2006)  
Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007)  
Cardiff Council Sustainable Development Policy Statement (CC 2009) | Policy aims:  
- Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and, where necessary, use them efficiently, and encourage the use of renewal resources  
- Conserve and, where possible, enhance the countryside and its resources, including the best and most versatile agricultural land  
- Promote urban regeneration and the re-use of previously developed land  
- Promote demand management and efficient use of water resources  
- Minimise adverse impacts on water quality, the ecology of rivers, and groundwater  
- Safeguard mineral resources from sterilisation and encourage their efficient and appropriate use |
|                           | How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:  
- Avoid development of greenfield sites where possible and appropriate, by giving preference to the re-use of suitable previously developed land  
- Give considerable weight to protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land  
- Plan new development in discussions with water and wastewater companies and the Environment Agency Wales, to ensure that water resources are adequate and water quality is maintained  
- Promote energy efficiency, energy conservation, and the production of renewable energy  
- Safeguard mineral resources from sterilisation, provide minerals in line with Cardiff’s minerals apportionment, and encourage efficient and appropriate use of minerals and the re-use and recycling of suitable materials |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA/SEA topic</th>
<th>Key policy documents</th>
<th>Policy aims and how the LDP might assist policy aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| POPULATION   | Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations  
Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (NAfW 2001)  
Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales (WAG 2010)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2002)  
Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (WAG 2006)  
TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (WAG 2006)  
Household Projections for Wales (WAG 2010)  
South East Wales Regional Housing Apportionment Memorandum of Understanding (SPWSPG 2007)  
Local Housing Strategy 2007-2012) (CC 2009)  
Cardiff A Proud Capital (CC 2007) | Policy aims:  
• Provide for an adequate, available and continuous supply of land for development to meet the needs of current and future residents – including homes, infrastructure, investment and jobs - in a sustainable manner  
• Ensure that everyone has good quality housing sufficient for their needs, and good access to employment, the full range of services and facilities, and open space  
How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:  
• Identify requirements for market and affordable housing, taking into account household projections  
• Allocate land for housing, favouring the re-use of previously developed land and buildings within settlements before settlement extensions and new development around settlements with good public transport links  
• Include policies for affordable and special needs housing (including Gypsies and Travellers) where there is identified need  
• Indicate where developer contributions and/or community infrastructure levies will be expected towards infrastructure, facilities (including open space) and affordable housing |
EC Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC  
TAN 21: Waste (WAG 2001)  
Planning Policy Wales (WAG 2010)  
Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (WAG 2008)  
South East Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (WAG et al. 2008)  
Cardiff Municipal Waste Management Strategy (CC 2005) | Policy aims:  
• Promote the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover energy and only then landfill  
• Meet targets set by European and national legislation  
• Manage waste without endangering human health and the environment  
How the LDP might assist in delivering policy aims:  
• Ensure that waste management infrastructure is adequate to accommodate proposed development while minimising adverse impacts on health, the environment and communities  
• Identify sites for waste management facilities or areas where such facilities may be suitable  
• Incorporate adequate and effective waste management facilities in new developments |
3. Collecting baseline information -

Stage A → Stage B → Stage C → Stage D → Stage E

A1: - Policy review
A2: - Collecting baseline information
A3: - Identifying sustainability issues including environmental problems
A4: - Developing sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment objectives
A5: - Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment

Regulations and guidance

3.1 - Baseline information is required for SA/SEA to enable the effects of the plan to be predicted and monitored. This entails gathering information on the social, economic and environmental characteristics of Cardiff that are likely to be significantly affected by the plan. Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations lists the range of environmental matters that must be considered unless there are good reasons not to do so. A robust understanding of the baseline position is important for helping to ensure a sound evidence base for the plan.

3.2 - The baseline information will enable the Council to:
- identify the existing situation, trends and the likely situation in the absence of the plan;
- compare with any established thresholds or targets;
- establish whether particularly sensitive or important elements are affected, e.g. vulnerable social groups, non-renewable resources, endangered species, rare habitats;
- establish whether problems are reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary;
- establish how difficult it would be to offset or remedy any damage; and
- identify significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time and future expectations.

Methodology

3.3 - In accordance with SA/SEA guidance and recommended practice, a range of indicators has been identified that will allow key environmental, social and economic conditions in Cardiff to be monitored over time. These are shown in Table 3.1.
3.4 - The indicators have been derived from a best practice review of the work of other local authorities and comments received during the consultation. Some of the indicators identified are of more direct relevance to the performance of the LDP while others help to provide a more general picture of conditions in Cardiff which the plan should take into account. Some indicators were revised between 2006 and 2010 to reflect new government priorities and targets and new ways of collecting data; to remove indicators that duplicated information or that were only indirectly linked to the LDP; and to replace previous indicators with more relevant ones. A detailed technical assessment of baseline information concerning economic, social and environmental trends impacting on Cardiff has been prepared and is available as a background paper to this report (Baseline Information – Technical Appendix 2).

3.5 - The indicators have helped to:
- provide local evidence for the issues highlighted in the Policy Review in Section 2 of this report (stage A1);
- identify key environmental and other sustainable development issues for Cardiff in Section 4 (stage A3); and
- develop the sustainable development and strategic environmental assessment objectives in Section 5 (stage A4).

3.6 - The indicators and data will help to determine the likely effects of alternative strategic options and detailed policies and proposals for the LDP. They will assist in identifying how possible harmful impacts can be eradicated or reduced and the positive benefits enhanced. They will also enable trends to be monitored over time.

3.7 - More detailed maps showing nature conservation, heritage and landscape designations will be prepared for each proposed development site once these are known. It is likely that the list of indicators will continue to evolve, as new data sources become available. Any such changes will be fully documented and evidenced.

Key messages from the baseline information

3.8 - Following on from the analysis of baseline information for current economic, social and environmental conditions of Cardiff (see paragraph 3.4) a ‘traffic light’ visual representation is included to help readily identify:
- trends – i.e. is Cardiff moving in a more or less sustainable direction
- indicator status – i.e. key issues for Cardiff, having regard to the comparisons and trends identified.

3.9 - Table 3.1 summarises the indicators for which information was collected in 2006 and 2010 and their status. Chapter 4 discusses relevant issues in more detail.
3.10 Indicators with their status denoted with a ‘?’ are where the indicator status is unclear or cannot be assessed due to lack of data; and where this is a recent gap, data is being sought to redress the issue. Indicators with their status denoted as a ‘-’ or ‘!’ are where the indicator is below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. On some occasions indicators may also be scored in this direction if whilst they are performing better than comparators they are still at an unsustainable level. An example of this is indicator 7.3 ‘percentage of adults who are overweight or obese’; here Cardiff performs better than the Welsh and UK level data, however 52% of Cardiff’s adult population are still overweight or obese – reflecting the importance to Cardiff of a global issue that has been consistently flagged up by the WHO.

**TABLE 3.1: INDICATORS OF CARDIFF’S SUSTAINABILITY STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (summary)</th>
<th>Cardiff’s status in 2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Access and equality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Percent of areas in the most deprived 10% for Wales</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Average house price compared to average annual salary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Number and percent of domestic units that are affordable housing</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Homelessness presentations per 1000 households</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Percent population of working age with NVQ level 4+ or equivalent</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Air quality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Number of air quality management areas</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Biodiversity, flora and fauna</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Number and extent of sites designated for nature conservation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Area of ancient woodland cover</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Area of LBAP priority habitats</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Percent of features of designated sites in favourable condition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Climate change</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Annual CO2 emissions per person</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Cardiff’s ecological footprint</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Traffic entering the County and city centre</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Traffic volumes</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Mode of travel to the city centre for all purposes</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Average household energy consumption</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Percent of new homes built to Code for Sustainable Homes levels 3 - 6</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator (summary)</td>
<td>Cardiff’s status in 2006</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 Percent of new developments that generate renewable energy</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 Number of properties flooded or at risk of flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10 Percent new development with sustainable urban drainage systems</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11 Number of new housing units approved in C1 and C2 flood risk areas</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cultural heritage and the historic environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Number of paid attendances for cultural venues in Cardiff</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Conservation areas with an appraisal undertaken in the last 10 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Number and percent of listed buildings ‘at risk’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 UK competitiveness index</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Number of jobs in Cardiff</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Gross Value Added per head of local population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Full time gross median pay</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 Percent of resident working age population employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6 Percent unemployed people out of work for over a year</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7 Proportion of residents on Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8 Amount of land available for employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Health and wellbeing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Prevalence of key illnesses</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>+/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Gap between wards with the highest and lowest life expectancy</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Proportion of adults who are overweight or obese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 Proportion of adults who meet physical activity guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5 Number of people killed or seriously injured and accident casualties</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6 Number of notifiable offences</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>+/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Length of coast with formal public access</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Area of landscape protected by landscape designations</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Achievement of open space requirements</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>+/−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 Area of Cardiff within 400m of accessible natural green space</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Natural resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Percent of housing on previously developed land</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Number of potentially contaminated sites</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Area of grades 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Number and area of allotments, number of plots</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Landbank of mineral reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6 Percent of river lengths of good chemical and biological quality</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7 Total non-tidal water abstraction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Total population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 Total population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Number of households and average household size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1 Commercial and industrial waste arising per year</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2 Construction and demolition waste arising per year</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3 Municipal waste produced per year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4 Number of planning applications with site waste management plans</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5 Percent of municipal waste composted or recycled</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Identifying sustainability issues including environmental problems

![Diagram of stages A to E]

- **A1:** Policy review
- **A2:** Collecting baseline information
- **A3:** Identifying sustainability issues including environmental problems
- **A4:** Developing sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment objectives
- **A5:** Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment

**Regulations and guidance**

4.1 - Welsh Assembly Government guidance advises that the LDP should be informed by sustainability issues, including environmental problems as required by the SEA Regulations, identified through the scoping process. Such issues should be identified having regard to the policy review (stage A1), the baseline information identified (stage A2) as well as through consultation with relevant organisations and stakeholders.

**Methodology**

4.2 - To supplement the work undertaken at stages A1 and A2, a workshop was held in June 2006 with the statutory SEA consultees (Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency Wales) and other stakeholder and interest groups. The workshop provided the opportunity for delegates to identify and prioritise environmental and other sustainability issues they considered of importance for Cardiff in the next 15 to 20 years.

4.3 - The list of issues was updated in October 2010 to reflect sustainability issues that have become more significant since 2006. This review took into account the update to the policy review and baseline information; discussions with planning officers; the results of successive Ask Cardiff surveys; and Cardiff's Community Strategy 2007-2017.

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9 Local Development Plan Manual (WAG June 2006)
Key sustainability issues and environmental problems

4.4 - Table 4.1 summarises the main issues that the Local Development Plan needs to address.

4.5 - Cardiff’s role as the driver of the city region is vital for the wellbeing of the city and South East Wales. The relationship between Cardiff and its hinterland is complex and has a significant bearing on the LDP. It is important that the needs of the population – including future residents - are met in terms of their housing, employment and infrastructure requirements. However these needs must be met in a sustainable way that mitigates the negative impacts and accentuates the positive ones.

4.6 - Climate change is a major issue affecting Cardiff and the situation is predicted to get worse during the life of the plan. Reducing Cardiff’s greenhouse gas emissions and breaking the link between economic growth and increasing emissions are key requirements for a sustainable plan. The effects of climate change on Cardiff are potentially wide-ranging. Risk of increased flooding is a particular concern and it is vital that the location and design of new developments and infrastructure take account of this.

4.7 - Cardiff has seen much faster economic and housing growth than the rest of Wales and the UK, despite the economic recession, because the market regards Cardiff as a favourable investment location. Cardiff has seen significant redevelopment of brownfield land in recent years which has resulted in little greenfield development. However, it is important to ensure that the market is delivering sufficient family and affordable housing.

4.8 - Despite Cardiff’s relative prosperity, deprivation remains a big issue with some areas of the city experiencing conditions that are amongst the worst in Wales. There is more than a 10 year gap in life expectancy between the highest and lowest (‘southern arc of deprivation’) wards, providing an indication of the relative socio-economic conditions prevalent in those areas. Poor educational attainment, poor health, low levels of physical activity, limited employment opportunities and low levels of income are interrelated. Helping to break this cycle of deprivation is a key challenge.

4.9 - Cardiff has a unique landscape setting and rich cultural heritage. The city has as a significant network of strategically important open spaces and green corridors. This has resulted in a rich diversity of flora and fauna. As the city expands to accommodate an increasing population it is imperative that these cultural assets, local distinctiveness and biodiversity resources are maintained and protected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Access and equality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff contains some of the most deprived areas in Wales - geographically there is a concentration of deprivation in the ‘southern arc’ although hotspots exist elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The cost of housing - particularly family housing - is excluding those on low incomes from entering the housing market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff has a significant number of homeless people, and a large number of applicants on the Council housing register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• At a city-wide scale Cardiff has good levels of access for key services (GPs, schools, libraries, leisure centres etc). However access deficiencies do exist at the local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The educational, training and skill base of Cardiff’s population varies significantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• More multi-purpose design and use of social and community facilities could support neighbourhood vitality and make efficient use of these resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Air quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• There are currently two air quality management areas in Cardiff based on nitrogen oxide levels, down from four in 2006, but another is in the process of being declared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Levels of other air pollutants are within current standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Biodiversity, flora and fauna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff has a wide range of sites designated for their biodiversity value including the Severn Estuary and Cardiff Beech Woods European sites. The Great Crested Newt, Otter, Dormouse and Bats are European protected species which are known to exist in Cardiff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Targets have been set for maintaining and enhancing the range, size/population, and condition of many vulnerable habitats and species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff’s biodiversity resource is vulnerable to new developments and land management practices which could result in habitat loss and fragmentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Climate change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Carbon dioxide emissions are now reducing after decades of continuing growth, although some of this reduction is probably due to the economic recession. The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) has set challenging new greenhouse gas emission targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Traffic flows into and within the city centre are decreasing, but those outside the city centre are increasing. Cardiff is a major attractor of in-commuters from other parts of South East Wales. Traffic management is a consistently high priority for Cardiff’s residents, based on the Ask Cardiff surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Energy use in buildings is responsible for about one-third of Cardiff’s greenhouse gas emissions. WAG policies will require buildings to become more energy efficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff is subject to a significant threat of flooding due to its low lying nature. The Wentloog levels, Taff at Morganstown, Taff/Ely area, North East Cardiff and the Bay area to Pengam Green are at particular risk of flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Little renewable energy is currently being produced in Cardiff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Cultural heritage and the historic environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff contains a wide range of areas, buildings and monuments with historic value designated at both a statutory national and local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In 2010, slightly over 3% of listed buildings were not in a favourable condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cardiff’s cultural and historic attractions, including important historic landscape areas, attract large numbers of visitors each year and perform an important national / regional...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
role. Cardiff should promote and facilitate a wider range of cultural and sporting facilities for economic and quality of life reasons.

### 6. Economy

- Attracting and retaining jobs is a consistently high concern for Cardiff’s residents.
- Commuting patterns into Cardiff demonstrate the city’s importance to the regional economy and the Wales Spatial Plan acknowledges that maintaining Cardiff’s performance is vital for the economic wellbeing of the region and Wales as a whole.
- Cardiff experienced strong jobs growth and growth in Gross Value Added in the decade to 2008, significantly higher than the Welsh and UK average. Employment has since dropped as a result of the economic recession, and Cardiff struggles to match its employment growth with a growth in pay.
- Cardiff’s workforce is polarised between the more highly qualified and low or unskilled workers; there are significant concentrations of unemployment in parts of the city. The Community Strategy emphasises the need to support small businesses and local enterprise.
- Significant areas of employment land have changed to other uses (notably housing) in recent decades as a result of changing employment patterns and market conditions.
- Innovative solutions to Cardiff’s congestion and parking problems are needed - e.g. rapid transit or light rail, park and ride, improved parking enforcement – as well as improved access to Cardiff International Airport.
- Various policies promote high value, low carbon jobs for Cardiff; links between the universities and businesses; and support for the creative industry.

### 7. Health and wellbeing

- Community safety is the top issue raised in successive Ask Cardiff surveys. Crime levels in Cardiff have remained broadly steady over time.
- The health of Cardiff’s population is generally slightly better than the Welsh average but getting slightly worse over time.
- Over half of Cardiff’s adults are clinically overweight or obese, less than a third meet recommended physical activity guidelines (the worst of the Welsh authorities), and this is worsening over time.
- There has been a steady decline in traffic accidents.
- Life expectancy and crime levels vary sharply across the city, with the worst wards being in the 'southern arc'. There is a more than 10 year difference between the best and the worst wards in terms of life expectancy.

### 8. Landscape

- Cardiff’s setting is very distinctive with the ridge to the north (the Garth, Caerphilly Mountain and Graig Llanishen), Leckwith escarpment to the west, low-lying Gwent Levels to the east, Severn Estuary to the South, and three river valleys running through the City.
- The Cardiff Landscape Study has proposed five areas as Special Landscape Areas.
- More than two-thirds of Cardiff’s area is within easy walking distance to natural green spaces, but only two out of Cardiff’s 29 wards meet the nationally recommended open space targets. The most central wards fare the worst. Open spaces are important because they improve people’s mental and physical health, encourage physical activity, are attractive, support biodiversity, act as a carbon sink, and can help to adapt to climate change.
- Cardiff’s landscape qualities are vulnerable to insensitive new development and land
management practices.

9. Natural resources

- In recent years a high proportion of new housing has been built on brownfield land. This has contributed to the development of many apartments and the relative under-provision of family housing.
- Cardiff’s industrial past has left a legacy of many potentially contaminated sites. These are being remediated as they are redeveloped.
- Good quality agricultural land is known to exist within Cardiff but no comprehensive survey has been undertaken using the latest agricultural land classification.
- Cardiff’s allotments are important for people's health and food security, but they are oversubscribed, and many more will be needed if population forecasts prove correct.
- Cardiff has significant, good quality mineral reserves (mainly limestone) which are an important source of aggregates for the region, however dredging from the Estuary has potential erosion impacts.
- Water quality in the rivers Taff, Ely and Rhymney is improving, but is far from achieving the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The groundwater around Taff Gorge / Creigiau area is vulnerable.
- Abstraction from the Rivers Usk and Wye is a concern, and this will be exacerbated by population growth and climate change.

10. Population

- Cardiff’s population has increased steadily over the past 20 years (by about 400 people per year) but much more rapidly since 2001 (about 2,400 per year). Assembly projections indicate that the number of households in Cardiff will increase by more than 27% between 2008 and 2023, from 137,000 to 179,000 households. This is driven partly by in-migration, and partly by a decline in married couples and an increase in one person households, lone parents and cohabiting couples.
- Providing an appropriate range and choice of housing for this population growth in a sustainable way (including services and infrastructure) is the key sustainability issue raised by Cardiff’s planners.
- Cardiff has a higher proportion of young adults and ethnic minorities, and a lower proportion of older age groups, compared to the national average.

11. Waste

- Street cleaning, litter and recycling are consistently high priorities for Cardiff’s residents, based on the Ask Cardiff survey.
- Construction/demolition waste is the largest contributor to the waste stream, followed by commercial/industrial and municipal (household) waste. Municipal waste production has dropped sharply in the last five years, and the proportion of that waste that is recycled and composted grew from 3% to almost 40% between 2001 and 2010.
- It is unclear how waste production will change in the future: whether behavioural change and improved waste collection and disposal will continue to improve the situation, or whether increased household numbers and a negative cycle of behaviour will make it worse.
5. Developing SEA and SA Objectives -

- **Stage A**
  - A1: Policy review
  - A2: Collecting baseline information
  - A3: Identifying sustainability issues including environmental problems
  - A4: Developing sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment objectives
  - A5: Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment

**Regulations and guidance**

5.1 - A framework of SA/SEA objectives is a recognised way for allowing the social, economic and environmental effects of LDPs and their alternatives to be tested. The objectives should be informed by Government policy and guidance, the Wales Spatial Plan, national and European planning and environmental policy and the Council’s Community Strategy. The selection of environmental objectives needs to have regard to the topics listed in the SEA Regulations (Schedule 2(6)), but focus on the key issues in the local area.

**Methodology**

5.2 - The objectives and sub-objectives listed in Table 5.1 were originally developed in 2006-2007 taking into account:

- The policy review of stage A1;
- The baseline information of stage A2;
- The sustainability issues and environmental problems of stage A3;
- A 2006 workshop with statutory consultees and stakeholders; a report of the workshop is available as a background paper;
- Feedback from consultation on the draft scoping report; and
- Quality assurance advice and external best practice.

5.3 - These objectives were subsequently used in 2008 and 2009 to assess the alternatives and policies of the previous draft LDP. They were reviewed again in October 2010 to determine whether they needed to be revised in light of changing policy and baseline data, but the original objectives were found to still be fit for purpose, with only very minor changes needed. Indicators that can be used to monitor the achievement of these objectives are shown at Table 3.1.
SA/SEA objectives

5.4 - Table 5.1 shows the SA/SEA objectives that will be used for future assessment of the LDP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Sub Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help deliver equality of opportunity and access for all</td>
<td>1a. Address existing imbalances of inequality, deprivation and exclusion 1b. Improve access to education, life-long learning and training opportunities 1c. Improve accessibility to affordable housing and employment opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society 1d. Improve access to community facilities and services 1e. Secure a more accessible environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain and improve air quality</td>
<td>2a. Reduce the need to travel through the location and design of new development, provision of public transport infrastructure and promotion of cycling and walking 2b. Avoid locating new development where air quality could negatively impact upon peoples’ health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna</td>
<td>3a. Maintain and achieve favourable condition of international and national sites of nature conservation importance (SACs, SPAs and SSSIs) 3b. Maintain the extent and enhance the quality of locally designated sites (LNRs and SNCIs) and LBAP priority habitats 3c. Protect and enhance protected species and LBAP priority species 3d. Maintain and enhance connectivity of corridors of semi-natural habitats 3e. Provide opportunities for people to experience wildlife and habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects</td>
<td>4a. Support energy conservation and energy efficient design 4b. Promote renewable energy generation 4c. Promote efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel 4d. Promote sustainable modes of transport and integrated transport systems 4e. Ensure that a precautionary approach is applied, and ensure that the location and design of new development manages the potential risks and consequences of flooding down to an acceptable level. 4f. Promote sustainable drainage systems in new development 4g. Reduce vulnerability of the built environment to the effects of climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and enhance historic and cultural heritage</td>
<td>5a. Protect and enhance historic and cultural assets including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, historic landscapes and conservation areas 5b. Encourage access to the historic and cultural heritage 5c. Support local character and distinctiveness through good design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Sub Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **6. Help deliver the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy** | 6a. Increase the number and range of employment opportunities, focusing on high value, low carbon employment and creative industries  
6b. Support and enhance the role of Cardiff as the economic driver of South East Wales city region  
6c. Provide good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population by a variety of travel modes  
6d. Promote and support city and local centres, local employment opportunities and mixed use development  
6e. Support the regeneration of deprived areas  
6f. Promote and support the rural economy |
| **7. Improve health and well-being** | 7a. Promote healthy living and reduce health inequalities  
7b. Encourage and facilitate walking and cycling  
7c. Improve access to open space, the countryside and other opportunities for physical activity  
7d. Improve environmental quality by minimising adverse impacts on health and wellbeing from pollution, flooding and waste management disposal  
7e. Promote good design that minimises adverse impacts on health and wellbeing from crime and road traffic accidents |
| **8. Protect and enhance the landscape** | 8a. Protect and enhance the landscape including the countryside, areas of landscape value, river valleys, greenspaces and the coastline  
8b. Protect and enhance geologically important sites  
8c. Promote access to areas of landscape value  
8d. Promote high quality design in keeping with its landscape context |
| **9. Use natural resources efficiently and safeguard their quality** | 9a. Re-use derelict and other previously developed land  
9b. RemEDIATE contaminated land  
9c. Safeguard soil quality including the best and most versatile agricultural land, and protect and enhance allotments  
9d. Safeguard mineral resources and encourage their efficient and appropriate use  
9e. Conserve water resources and increase water efficiency  
9f. Improve the water quality of rivers, lakes, groundwaters and coastal areas |
| **10. Respond to demographic changes in a sustainable way** | 10a. Meet the need of Cardiff’s population for homes, jobs and community facilities |
| **11. Minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling** | 11a. Promote resource efficiency and the use of secondary and recycled materials  
11b. Promote waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery |
6. Consulting on the Scoping Report -

Stage A → Stage B → Stage C → Stage D → Stage E

A1: Identifying other plans, programmes and strategies
A2: Collecting baseline information
A3: Identifying environmental and sustainable development issues
A4: Developing strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal objectives
A5: Consulting on the scope of the strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal

Regulations and guidance

6.1 - The Council has a duty to consult with the three statutory SEA consultees (Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency Wales) and more widely with stakeholders on the SA.

Methodology

6.2 - The Council consulted on this document for a five week period in November and December 2006. The 2007 report was subsequently amended in light of the feedback received. The consultation responses are available as a background document. This section briefly summarises how the Scoping Report will be used in future stages of the LDP preparation and outlines future consultation opportunities.

6.3 - The LDP process requires the Council to develop a set of strategic options or alternatives that will themselves be subject to consultation, both in their development, and in the consideration of a Preferred Strategy. These options will represent different scenarios that the Council may choose to adopt as its preferred strategy for the LDP.

6.4 - Stage B (see Figure 6.1) of the SA/SEA process is designed to engage with the above issues and involves:
   - Developing alternatives or different ways in which the LDP objectives can be achieved.
   - Predicting the effects of these alternatives against each other or the “business as usual option”.
   - Evaluating the effects of the different alternatives in terms of their permanence, scale, extent etc.
   - Highlighting what can be done to nullify the effect or reduce it where this is not possible (hierarchy of mitigation).
FIGURE 6.1: THE NEXT STAGES OF SA/SEA

B1: Testing the Development Plan objectives against the appraisal framework

B2: Developing strategic alternatives

B3: Predicting the effects of the draft Development Plan, including alternatives

B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft Development Plan, including alternatives

B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects

B6: Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of the draft Development Plan

6.5 - This Scoping Report, updated as appropriate, will provide the framework for assessing how the Council is delivering sustainable development throughout all future stages of the preparation of the LDP. Objectives and indicators set out in the report will be used to appraise and monitor the development of the LDP. Future reports prepared as part of the SA/SEA process will evidence this assessment as different stages of the LDP are completed, culminating in the preparation of a Sustainability Report that will be subject to consultation alongside the deposited copy of the LDP. Both documents will be subject to full consultation and be duly considered at the Public Examination into the LDP.