

## Appendix 1 - Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

In order to establish a clear scope for the SA, it is necessary (and a requirement of SEA) to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Plan. This appendix summarises the outcome of a review of International, European, UK, National and Local plans, policies and environmental protection objectives. Summarising the aspirations of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives promotes a systematic identification of the ways in which the LDP could help to fulfil them. The list is not exhaustive and does not provide a definitive account of their contents; however, it is considered that it provides a sufficient review of those relevant to the preparation of the replacement LDP and identifies any social, economic, cultural and environmental objectives that should be considered within the SA.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>1. Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto)</li> <li>• United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998)</li> <li>• The Aarhus Convention</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. National and local developments should take sustainability into account and openly share relevant information with the public.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals which promote sustainable development and safeguards transparency in decision making. The LDP Review process itself must also be objective, transparent, evidence based and conducted fairly.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should provide a holistic suite of assessment criteria to determine the contribution of any replacement LDP to the delivery of sustainable development.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, Growth within: A Circular Economy Vision for a Competitive Europe</li> <li>• European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to further social cohesion, freedom of information, economic growth and inclusion.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for relevant socio-economic issues as outlined in the European Policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to facilitate positive growth for the economy and improving social cohesion.</p>

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2014-2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>McKinsey Centre for Business and Environment (2015)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013</li> <li>The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)</li> <li>Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010)</li> <li>HM Government (2013) Aviation Policy Framework</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth across all economies. They aim to encourage investment and create an equal opportunity environment.	The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable growth within the Blaenau Gwent area for the benefit of its resident population.	The SA Framework should include objectives to the promotion of economic growth as designated by national policy.
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> <li>Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>Growth and Competitiveness Commission (2016)</li> <li>Cardiff Capital Region City Deal – Report and Recommendations</li> <li>Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017)</li> <li>Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017)</li> <li>The Strategy for Older People in Wales: Living Longer, Ageing Well (2013-2023)</li> </ul>	These policies are informed by International, European and UK policies and broadly focus on progressive agendas for increasing economic growth and enhancing social well-being in Wales.	The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the Blaenau Gwent area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic

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<p>(Welsh Government)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2007) One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Getting On Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2006) Play Policy Implementation Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure future – A New Strategy for Farming</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Living Well Living Independent Lives</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Economic Renewal: A New Direction</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010-2020</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Rights of Children</li> </ul>			<p>manner.</p>

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<p>and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Partnership for Growth: The Welsh Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Vibrant and Viable Places New Regeneration Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Framework for Action on Independent Living</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2014) Declaration of Rights for Older People</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2014) Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Investing in the Future</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Child Poverty Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Strategic Equalities Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Early Years Outcomes Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2017) Prosperity for All</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>:The National Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government 2015/16 Review of evidence of inequalities in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Population and Household Projections (2017)</li> </ul>			
Wales National Planning Policy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, November 2016)</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2006) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23: Economic Development</li> </ul>	<p>These documents set out the national planning policy of the Welsh Government. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters. It translates Welsh Government's commitment to sustainable development into the planning system so that it can play an appropriate role in moving towards sustainability.</p> <p>The planning system should support economic and employment growth alongside social and environmental considerations within the context of sustainable development. They should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision;</li> <li>• support national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies;</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within Blaenau Gwent.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to socio-economic issues including economic competitiveness and economic growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, housing and open space.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>align jobs and services with housing, wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car; and</li> <li>promote the re-use of previously developed, vacant and underused land.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional Plans</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Tech Valleys Strategic Plan (April 2018)</li> <li>Welsh Government Our Valleys, Our Future Delivery Plan (November 2017)</li> </ul>	The Tech Valleys Strategic Plan (April 2018) builds on the Vision Statement published in December 2017. The purpose of the plan is to set out how innovative technologies will be attracted to Ebbw Vale and the South Wales valleys. The plan also includes how it will complement other initiatives and the expected economic benefits.	The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to sustainable economic growth, diversity and employment opportunities.	
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent Local Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Well Being Assessment (2017)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Well-being Plan 2018-2023 (2018)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan 2018-2022</li> <li>More than Homes – A Local Housing Strategy for Blaenau Gwent 2014-2018</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Destination Management Plan 2016-19</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Investment Prospectus (2017)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Welsh in Education</li> </ul>	<p>The adopted Blaenau Gwent Local Development Plan and other local policies and plans regarding socio economic issues broadly address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a network of sustainable vibrant valley communities</li> <li>Create opportunities for sustainable economic growth and promote learning and skills</li> <li>Create safe, healthy and vibrant communities</li> </ul> <p>The Blaenau Gwent Well-being Assessment (2017) summarises the challenges to economic, environmental and social well-</p>	The revised LDP should provide land use policies, proposals and guidance relating to the well-being and prosperity of the residents in Blaenau Gwent. These should include policies for employment and economic growth, housing which addresses the needs of all sectors of the community and infrastructure.	The SA Framework should include objectives in relation to economic growth, employment, skills and education, tourism, health, equality and social inclusion.

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<p>Strategic Plan 2017-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Strategy for Older People 2015-2017</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Supporting People Local Commissioning Plan 2018/2021</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Regeneration and Economic Development Baseline Report 2017-18</li> </ul>	<p>being affecting residents of Blaenau Gwent as required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Well-being Assessment, the Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board (2018-2023) sets key socio economic objectives:</p> <p><b>Best Start in Life for Everyone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand more about early years services including their quality and where the gaps are</li> <li>• Development of a road map</li> <li>• Ensure public services are Adverse Childhood Experiences ready</li> <li>• Explore how well-being hubs can help give children the best start in life</li> </ul> <p><b>Safe and Friendly Communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the skills, experiences and resources of local people to create strong, connected communities</li> <li>• Develop area based approaches responding to community safety issues;</li> <li>• Create age friendly communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Forge New Pathways to Prosperity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise the opportunities for prosperity through regional projects such as the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal</li> <li>• Ensure people have the right skills for the future</li> <li>• Respond to welfare reform to ensure</li> </ul>		

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	<p>there is support</p> <p><b>Encourage and enable People to make healthy lifestyles choices in the places they live, work and play</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote healthy lifestyle behaviours</li> <li>• Help people to reduce and avoid unhealthy harming behaviours</li> <li>• Remove the barriers that stop people making healthier choices</li> </ul> <p>One of the priorities of the Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan is economic development and regeneration where the aims are to</p> <p>to provide a variety of homes; provide effective employment support and access to skills development; increase the start-up business rate, retention and growth of local businesses and attract new inward investment; develop digital infrastructure and improve connectivity; develop a portfolio of potential energy opportunities; and develop a new vision for town centres ensuring their long term future.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan –adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could</p>



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<p>Plan –adopted April 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan –adopted November 2010</li> </ul>		<p>compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.</p>	<p>arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.</p>
<b>2. Air</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)</li> </ul>	<p>The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. Parties develop policies and strategies to combat the discharge of air pollutants through exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals to improve air quality and reduce pollution and to consider air quality in the planning of new development allocations. Promotion of low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (1991) The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC</li> <li>• European Commission (2005) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. These include measures to limit values and alert thresholds for air pollutants and a requirement for reporting of air quality and production of action plans where thresholds are exceeded.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals to improve air quality and reduce pollution and to consider air quality in the planning of new development allocations and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC 1</li> <li>• European Commission (2010) Industrial Emissions Directive (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Directive 2010/75/EU)</li> <li>• European Commission (2001) The Clean Air for Europe Programme (CAFÉ)</li> </ul>		<p>adhere to European legislation. Promotion of low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes should be considered.</p>	<p>new development.</p>
<p><b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment Act (1995)</li> <li>• The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland,</li> <li>• Defra (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate</li> <li>• Defra (2011) Air Quality Plans for the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures</li> <li>• UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016),</li> <li>• Revised UK Air Quality Plan for Tackling Nitrogen Dioxide (Improving air quality in the UK: tackling nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities) (Consultation Draft May</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a UK framework to implement objectives that promote the reduction of the levels of air pollution such as Nitrogen Dioxide.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the preservation of acceptable levels of air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of and improvement of air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.</p>

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2017)			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010)</li> <li>Welsh Government (2018) Consultation Document 'Tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide emissions in Wales'</li> </ul>	<p>These regulations bring into law in Wales the limits set out in European Union (EU) Daughter Directives on Air Quality. The regulations require that Welsh Ministers divide Wales into air quality zones. There are two zones: North and South Wales. It provides a Wales framework for the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislation.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the preservation of acceptable levels of air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of air quality and air pollution controls, and acceptable air quality levels for protection of human health purposes.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (2016, Edition 9)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of air. Development plans are important vehicles for the promotion of environmental protection and should enable consideration of the effects which proposed developments, and transport demand associated with them, may have on air or water quality and the effects which air or water quality may have on proposed developments. Local planning authorities should take account of such quality objectives when preparing development plans and should work closely with pollution control authorities in the preparation of these plans and when determining planning applications. The planning system should determine whether</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to reducing air pollution and improving air quality.</p>

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	<p>a development is an acceptable use of land and should control other development in proximity to potential sources of pollution rather than seeking to control the processes or substances used in any particular development.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent Air Quality Progress Report 2017</li> </ul>	<p>This report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process as set out in the Environment Act 1995 and associated government guidance. The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are being achieved. Where exceedances occur, or are likely to occur, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months of declaration setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. Action plans should then be reviewed and updated where necessary at least every 5 years. This Progress Report does not identify the need for Blaenau Gwent to proceed to a detailed</p>	<p>The revised LDP should continue to promote measures to reduce air pollution and improve air quality. Development plan policies should take account of national air quality objectives. The development plan policies on air quality should be informed by Planning Policy Wales, which in line with the current draft recently consulted upon will approach air quality more robustly in the light of The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to reduce air pollution and to maintain air quality or seek improvements thereon.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	assessment for any of the seven pollutants identified in the UK's National Air Quality Strategy.		
<b>3. Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) The Bonn Convention</li> <li>• AEWA (1995) Convention on the Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds The Bonn Convention</li> <li>• UNESCO (1971) The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands (1971)</li> <li>• UNESCO (1972) Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> <li>• UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</li> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity</li> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Strategy – Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species form harm.	The revised LDP should set out policies proposals and advice for the avoidance of effects on biodiversity in the development strategy and in allocating sites for development.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek the conservation and enhancement of designated sites for biodiversity.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe (1981) Convention on</li> </ul>	These policies provide a European framework to protect sites designated at	The revised LDP should set out policies and, proposals	The SA Framework should include

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<p>the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2004) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC,</li> <li>• European Commission – EU Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</li> <li>• European Commission - EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds), ,</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2020), European Commission (2008) Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC</li> </ul>	<p>the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm.</p>	<p>for the protection of biodiversity in accordance with European legislation &amp; policy</p>	<p>appropriate objectives to assess potential habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects from policies, proposals, advice and guidance contained within any revised LDP.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act</li> <li>• HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act</li> <li>• HM Government (1995) Environment Act 1995</li> <li>• The Protection of Badgers Act 1992</li> <li>• Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the protection of protected habitats and species, including any special protection areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on the protection of Biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defra (2007) Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007</li> <li>• Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</li> <li>• Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010)</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) as amended (2011)</li> <li>• UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature's Value to Society</li> <li>• The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012),</li> <li>• Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>• The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012),</li> <li>• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Damage (Prevention and</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at	The revised LDP should set	The SA Framework

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<p>Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy</li> <li>• Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales Environment (Wales) Act, 2016</li> </ul>	<p>the Welsh level to protect biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species.</p>	<p>out policies and proposals for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>	<p>should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation of biodiversity.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning</li> <li>• Welsh Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of Biodiversity. Development Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites);</li> <li>• provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance;</li> <li>• include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;</li> <li>• provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection, preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, flora and fauna in accordance with national planning policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement and conservation of biodiversity.</p>



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	<p>important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees;</li> <li>• clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate;</li> <li>• provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; and</li> <li>• recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
N/A			
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2015</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (2017)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well Being Plan for Blaenau Gwent 2018-2033</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the LBAP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase awareness and educate people about the importance of biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Encourage communities to get involved in protecting their local biodiversity resource</li> <li>• Increase and share knowledge about sites and species</li> <li>• Identify the current location and extent of habitats and species in Blaenau Gwent</li> <li>• Enhance and protect existing habitats and to restore areas to create new ones</li> <li>• Halt the loss of biodiversity in Blaenau Gwent in line with national and local targets by 2020</li> </ul> <p>The Blaenau Gwent Well-being Assessment (2017) summarises the challenges to economic, environmental and social well-being affecting residents of Blaenau Gwent as required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Well-being Assessment, the Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board (2018-2023) sets key environmental objectives:</p> <p><b>Look after and protect its Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead on taking action against climate change through delivery of a carbon positive impact</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity interests.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote active travel to reduce the collective carbon footprint</li> <li>Make Blaenau Gwent a cleaner, greener place where nature can thrive</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan –adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Powys County Council Local Development Plan –adopted April 2018</li> <li>Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan –adopted November 2010</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>
<b>4. Soil</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2006) European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection</li> <li>European Commission (2006) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable use of soil resources, soil restoration and the prevention of land degradation.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, and guidance for the sustainable use of soils within local development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guiding Principles for Land Contamination</li> <li>HM Government (1986) Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions) 1986</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land, as well as regarding the management of agricultural land.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of agricultural assets and land contamination policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Nature Conservation Committee</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals,</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>(ongoing) Geological Conservation Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly (2012) Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act (2016)</li> <li>• The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations (2016)</li> </ul>	<p>and remediation of contaminated land and the creation of a geological profile of Wales.</p>	<p>advice and guidance for local developments which may be taking place on protected areas or contaminated land.</p>	<p>objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors.</p> <p>Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)</li> </ul>	<p>This document requires the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability</li> <li>• Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines;</li> <li>• Ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation;</li> <li>• Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments;</li> <li>• Ensure new development is not</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions;</li> <li>• Take account of coastal / land erosion risks; and</li> <li>• Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Contaminated Land Strategy (2002)</li> </ul>	The main objective of the strategy under the Part IIA regime is to provide an improved system for the identified and remediation of land, where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment.	The revised LDP should set out land use policies, proposals and guidance to restore contaminated land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land.
<b>5. Water</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea</li> </ul>	This convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans.	The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities adhere with the conventions guidelines.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the impact of development on rivers.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (1991) The Urban</li> </ul>	These documents provide a European	The revised LDP should set	The SA Framework

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Waste Water Directive 91/271/EEC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2006) Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC</li> </ul>	<p>framework which seeks to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.</p>	<p>out policies for mitigating flood risk, protecting the drinking water supply and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.</p>	<p>should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</li> <li>• HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• Change DEFRA (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life The Pitt Review</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts , Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy</li> <li>• HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010)</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report</li> <li>• Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the management and flood risk</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to flood risk mitigation.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood and Water Management Act (2010),</li> <li>• Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations</li> <li>• Defra (2009) Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation</li> <li>• DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan</li> <li>• DEFRA (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework</li> <li>• NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping Programme (MAREMAP)</li> <li>• UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Strategic Policy position on Water</li> <li>• DEFRA (2011) Marine Policy Statement</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports</li> <li>• NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and</li> </ul>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various)</li> <li>• Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project</li> <li>• Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3)</li> <li>• Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy 2017</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973,</li> <li>• HM Government (2003) The Water Environment</li> <li>• HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2004) Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts, Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy</li> <li>• Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life Welsh Government (2007)</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report,</li> <li>• Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries</li> <li>• The Pitt Review: Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008)</li> <li>• Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to the management of flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of water environment and managing flood risk.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Management Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act</li> <li>• Defra (2009) Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations</li> <li>• Defra (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework</li> <li>• DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan</li> <li>• Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</li> <li>• HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010)</li> <li>• UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas</li> <li>• NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping Programme (MAREMAP)</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation, HMG, NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011)</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Strategic Policy Position on Water</li> <li>• Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3)</li> <li>• Welsh Water (2014) Final Water Resources Management Plan</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2015) The Severn River Basin Management Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Wales Marine Evidence Report</li> <li>• Welsh Government Environment Act 2016</li> <li>• (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</li> <li>• UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various)</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edition 9)</li> <li>• Welsh Government (1998) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 14: Coastal Planning</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy on flooding. The general approach of PPW, supported by the TAN, is to advise caution in respect of new development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The overarching aim of the precautionary framework is to direct</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to the precautionary approach to flood risk, protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the precautionary approach to flood risk, protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding; take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk; and consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on water supply and waste water management, development plans and water and development management and water.</p> <p>Development plans should take water-related issues into account from an early stage in the process of identifying land for development and redevelopment.</p> <p>New development should be located and its implementation planned in such a way as to allow for sustainable provision of water services, in particular minimising vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Design approaches and techniques that improve water efficiency and minimise adverse impacts on water resources, surface water quality, the ecology of rivers and groundwater should be encouraged</p> <p>As part of LDP preparation planning authorities are required to engage Natural Resources Wales and adjacent local</p>		<p>and the water environment.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>planning authorities. When preparing LDPs, LPAs should consult with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent Flood Risk Management Strategy (May 2013)</li> </ul>	<p>In line with the flood risk regulations BGCBC were required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Strategy for Local Flood Risk Management. This document – Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council – Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out to satisfy the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.</p> <p>The strategy includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Risk Management Authorities in Blaenau Gwent;</li> <li>the flood risk management functions that may be exercised by those Authorities in relation to the area;</li> <li>the objectives for managing Local Flood Risk;</li> <li>the measures proposed to achieve those objectives;</li> <li>how and when the measures are</li> </ul>	<p>The flood risk objectives should inform a precautionary approach to development and flood risk in the LDP strategy. The approach to the location of new development should avoid areas where risks of flooding are unacceptable and cannot be mitigated.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to mitigating and managing flood risk</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>expected to be implemented;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the potential costs and benefits of those measures;</li> <li>the assessment of local flood risk for the purpose of the strategy;</li> <li>how and when the Strategy is to be reviewed; and</li> <li>how the Strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) (2015)</li> </ul>	<p>This Flood Risk Management Plan sets out how Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council will over the next 6 years manage flooding so that the communities most at risk and the environment benefit the most. In doing so, this FRMP takes forward the objectives and actions set out in the Flood Risk Management Strategy.</p> <p>This FRMP also aims to achieve some of the objectives set out in the Welsh Government's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy which provides the national framework for flood and coastal erosion risk management in Wales through four overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Reducing the consequences</b> for individuals, communities, businesses and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion.</li> <li><b>Raising awareness of and engaging</b></li> </ul>	<p>The Flood risk objectives should inform a precautionary approach to development and flood risk in the LDP strategy. The approach to the location of new development should avoid areas where risks of flooding are unacceptable and cannot be mitigated.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to mitigating and managing flood risk</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p><b>people in the response</b> to flood and coastal erosion risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Providing an effective and sustained response</b> to flood and coastal erosion events.</li> <li>• <b>Prioritising investment</b> in the most at risk communities</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan –adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan –adopted April 2018</li> <li>• Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan –adopted November 2010</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency.</p>
<b>6. Material Assets</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1989) Basel Convention</li> </ul>	<p>This convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the amounts/toxicity of waste generated.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the reduction in toxic waste generated.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2004) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2011) Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area</li> <li>• Towards a Circular Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014)</li> <li>• EU Directive on the Incineration of Wastes</li> <li>• EU Waste Oil Directive</li> <li>• EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2018/844)</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable management of waste and to move toward a circular economy on waste. All EU member states will have new recovery and recycling targets at 5 year intervals Some important targets by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of level of biodegradable waste sent to landfills will have to be reduced by 35% compared to 1995 levels.</li> <li>• By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>• The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals promoting sustainable waste management and the proper disposal of waste in line with European directives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, and waste management.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1995) Environment Act 1995,</li> <li>• Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals, for the efficient use of material assets, to facilitate</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales)</li> <li>• Landfill Regulations 2002 (England and Wales, amended 2005)</li> <li>• Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DECC, 2007),</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Waste (Wales) Measure 2010</li> <li>• The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</li> <li>• HM Treasury (2011) UK Plan for Growth</li> <li>• The Waste Regulations 2011 (England and Wales)</li> <li>• DEFRA (2013) Reducing and Managing Waste Policy</li> <li>• DEFRA, 2013, Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</li> <li>• HM Treasury (2014) National Infrastructure Plan</li> <li>• The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016</li> <li>• National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)</li> <li>• The Waste Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/1155 amending The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste</li> </ul>		<p>renewable and low carbon energy generation sources and sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006,)			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008)</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales</li> <li>• Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Government (2010) Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet. The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2012) Sustaining a Living Wales: A Green Paper on a New Approach to Natural Resource Management in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2012) Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales) Act</li> <li>• Cardiff Capital Region (2015) Powering the Welsh Economy,</li> <li>• Active Travel Act (Wales) 2013</li> <li>• Natural Resources Wales (2015)</li> <li>• LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales Natural Resources Wales (2016)</li> <li>• State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR),</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Local Energy</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Active Travel</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a Welsh Policy framework for the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the County Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management, infrastructure development strategy, and green growth.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Action Plan for Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2016) Energy Efficiency in Wales: A Strategy for the Next 10 years 2016-2026</li> <li>Welsh Government (2017) Natural Resources Policy</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)</li> <li>Welsh Government (2002) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications</li> <li>Welsh Government (2004) Minerals</li> <li>Welsh Government (2007) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 18:</li> <li>Transport Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 1: Aggregates Welsh Government (2004)</li> <li>Welsh Government (2009) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal</li> <li>Welsh Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy and guidance in respect of transport, waste, minerals and infrastructure. In preparation of the LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Welsh Government supports a transport hierarchy in relation to new development that establishes priorities in such a way that, wherever possible, they are accessible in the first instance by walking and cycling, then by public transport and then finally by private motor vehicles. Careful consideration needs to be given to the allocation of new sites which are likely to generate significant levels of movement in Local Development Plans to ensure that access provisions which promote walking and cycling, as well as by public transport are included from the outset.</li> <li>Development plan strategies and policies need to be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in LTPs, Road Traffic</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to sustainable transport infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to promotion of a sustainable transport hierarchy, infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>Reduction Reports, air quality and noise action plans and local well-being plans, and take account of information from the local authority's annual air quality reports, national noise maps, the public service board's assessment of local wellbeing and any area statements issued by Natural Resources Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that transport centred projects' undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WeITAG).</li> <li>• Development plans provide the main means for achieving integration between land use and transport. They must provide an explanation of the authority's transport aims and the way in which the transport policies support the other objectives of the plan. Development plans should provide the means for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- examining the relationship between transport and land use planning;</li> <li>- promoting the integration and co-ordination of transport and land use planning;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promoting strategies to reduce the need to travel</li> <li>- set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges;</li> <li>- ensure that new housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services are highly accessible by walking, cycling and public transport;</li> <li>- locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport;</li> <li>- encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport;</li> <li>- ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary;</li> <li>- in rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013;</li> <li>- set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes;</li> <li>- include appropriate traffic management policies;</li> <li>- identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network;</li> <li>- identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements;</li> <li>- include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads;</li> <li>- identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight;</li> <li>- protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>possibility; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities.</li> </ul> <p>LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated.</p> <p>LDPs should consider PPW (2016) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning.</p> <p>LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed.</p> <p>Local planning authorities must develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision when preparing development plans. They should consider both the siting requirements of the utility</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>companies responsible for these services to enable them to meet community needs and the environmental effects of such additional uses. Development may need to be phased, in consultation with the relevant utilities providers, to allow time to ensure that the provision of utilities can be managed in a way consistent with general policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>It is essential that local planning authorities consult utility companies and other infrastructure providers and Natural Resources Wales at an early stage in the formulation of land use policies. Welsh Government guidance in Local Development Plan Wales (2015) provides details of the bodies which must be consulted about particular issues to ensure that plan policies are realistic and capable of implementation.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government - Turning Heads – A Strategy for the Heads of the Valleys 2020, 2006</li> <li>• Welsh Government - City Regions Final Report July 2012</li> <li>• South East Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Regional Technical Statement 2014</li> <li>• Cardiff capital Region City Deal (2015)</li> </ul>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Powering the Welsh Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South East Wales Valleys Local Transport Plan, January 2015</li> <li>• Western Power Distribution – Innovation strategy 2017</li> <li>• South East Wales Transport Alliance Regional Transport (March 2010)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Wellbeing Assessment (2017)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well Being Plan for Torfaen 2018-2033</li> <li>• South East Wales Valleys Local Transport Plan (February 2015)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Active Travel Plan</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007-2017)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan 2018-2022</li> </ul>	<p>The Blaenau Gwent Well-being Assessment summarises the challenges to economic, environmental and social well-being for residents in the Blaenau Gwent area in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales Act 2015). Informed by the Well-being Assessment, the Well-being Plan (2018-2023) identifies measures to improve well-being, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote active travel to reduce carbon footprint</li> <li>• Promote healthy lifestyles like taking exercise</li> </ul> <p>The South East Wales Valleys Local Transport Plan prepared for Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Torfaen sets down the vision and objectives for transport in the SE Wales Valleys area and provides a short and long term programme of interventions to work</p>	<p>Any revised LDP should provide policies, proposals and advice and guidance in relation to waste, recycling, safeguarding of minerals and promotion of a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system and provide opportunities for walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the relative accessibility of proposed new developments and objectives to ensure that they are supported by sustainable transport measures. Objectives relating to waste, recycling and safeguarding of minerals should also be included.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>towards achieving these goals. The short-term programme sets down those schemes that are priorities for the next 5 years up to 2020. The longer-term programme identifies aspirations up to 2030.</p> <p>The vision, goals and objectives identified in the RTP were considered to be core to the direction of the LTP and were taken forward as the vision, goals and objectives of the SE Wales Valleys LTP.</p> <p>One of the priorities of the Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan is strong and environmentally smart communities where the aim is to increase rates of recycling to achieve national targets and to improve access to and quality of open spaces.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan –adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan –adopted April 2018</li> <li>• Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan –adopted November 2010</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>7. Human Health</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1989) UN convention on the Rights of the Child 1989</li> <li>• World Health Organisation (1999)</li> <li>• Guidelines for Community Noise (1999)</li> <li>• United Nations 2016 Committee on the Rights of Child recommendations Report</li> <li>• World Health Organisation (2004)</li> <li>• Children’s Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide the international framework which recognises the importance of the preservation and protection of human health when undertaking development activities.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the prevention of negative effects to human health from local developments in line with international legislation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of human health.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC) European Commission (2002)</li> <li>• Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the improvement of health and wellbeing, including in relation to reducing noise pollution.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for acceptable noise and other safety levels for the protection of human health.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Protection Agency (2007) Children’s Environment and Health Action Plan</li> <li>• Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the department of Health report 2001/2002, Health Protection Agency (2009) Health Strategy for the United Kingdom 2</li> <li>• Health and Safety Executive (2009) The Health and Safety of Great Britain: Be Part</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to reduce health inequalities and to improve public health while promoting active lifestyles</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for access to good quality health services as set out in International and European legislation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>of the Solution,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development: The Key to Tackling Health Inequalities</li> <li>• The Marmot Review</li> <li>• The Health and Social Care Act (2012)</li> <li>• Child Obesity Plan (2016)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2006) Climbing Higher – A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2008) Designed to Add Value - a third dimension for One Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2009) Rural Health Plan</li> <li>• Wales Government (2010) Setting the Direction: Primary and Community Services Strategic Delivery programme</li> <li>• NHS Wales (2011) Together for Health</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2012) Working Differently – Working Together</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2012) Together for Mental Health: A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales (2014) Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2015)</li> <li>• Public Health Wales (2015) A Healthier,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to improve the physical and mental health of the population</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for key health provisions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Happier and Fairer Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Assembly for Wales (2016) Public Health (Wales) Bill</li> <li>Children’s Commissioners for Wales (2016) Annual Report 15-16</li> <li>Welsh Government / NHS (2016) Measuring the health and well-being of a nation: Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales</li> <li>Public Health (Wales) Act 2017</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of health. PPW requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people’s health and wellbeing as a core component of achieving the well-being goals and responding to climate change.</li> <li>Consideration of the possible impacts of developments – positive and/or negative – on people’s health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account</li> <li>Development plan policies should be designed to ensure, as far as is practicable, that noise-sensitive developments, such as hospitals, schools and housing, that need to be located</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the promotion of health and wellbeing and to ensure developments are planned without adverse effects in terms of noise in line with relevant regulations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing and to the mitigation of noise impacts to new development</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>close to the existing transportation infrastructure to facilitate access, are designed in such a way as to limit noise levels within and around those developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plan policies and decisions on planning applications should take into account national air quality objectives, EU limit and target values.</li> <li>• World Health Organisation guidelines on the health effects of noise and national indicators set by the Welsh Ministers under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, together with information from the local authority's annual air quality reports, national noise maps and any area statements issued by Natural Resources Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwent Childhood Obesity Strategy (July 2015)</li> <li>• Gwent Regional Partnership Board: Area Plan (April 2018)</li> <li>• Aneurin Bevan University Health Board: Integrated Medium Term Plan (March 2018)</li> <li>• Aneurin Bevan University Health Board: Clinical Futures strategy</li> </ul>	<p>These plans set out the range and level of services that are to be provided in response to population need. They include the details of specific services that are planned.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for key health provision for the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (2017)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well Being Plan for Blaenau Gwent 2018-2033</li> <li>• Annual Report of the Director of Social Services for Blaenau Gwent 2016-2017</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan 2018-2022</li> </ul>	<p>The Blaenau Gwent Well-being Assessment (2017) summarises the challenges to economic, environmental and social well-being affecting residents of Blaenau Gwent as required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Well-being Assessment, the Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board (2018-2023) sets key health objectives:</p> <p><b>Encourage and enable People to make healthy lifestyles choices in the places they live, work and play</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote healthy lifestyle behaviours</li> <li>• Help people to reduce and avoid unhealthy harming behaviours</li> <li>• Remove the barriers that stop people making healthier choices</li> </ul> <p>One of the priorities of the Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan is strong and environmentally smart communities where the aim is to improve access to and quality of open spaces.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide land use policies and proposals which promote the good health of all of the County Borough's residents by providing new developments which foster the opportunity for healthier lifestyles and protecting the open space and countryside from unnecessary development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling both health issues and their causes and consider the impact of new development on residents' health and well-being.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan –adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan –adopted April 2018</li> <li>• Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan –adopted November 2010</li> </ul>		<p>through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.</p>	<p>any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.</p>
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage</li> <li>• UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention</li> <li>• World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)</li> </ul>	<p>This document provides a European framework for the protection of designated cultural and archaeological heritage sites in accordance with European legislation.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation and protection</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of heritage</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
		of cultural and archaeological heritage within the County Borough.	assets
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</li> <li>• HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</li> <li>• The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</li> <li>• HM Government (1996) The Treasure Act 1996</li> <li>• HM Government (2002) The National Heritage Act 2002</li> <li>• Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century</li> <li>• Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007),</li> <li>• Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2013) Scheduled Monuments &amp; Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and heritage assets, including listed buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological resources.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection and promotion of cultural and heritage assets in the Blaenau Gwent area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.</p>
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment Welsh Government (2010)</li> <li>• Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales (2016)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage and where possible,</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of cultural heritage assets.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Environment (Wales) Act 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> <li>• Light Springs through the Dark: A vision for culture in Wales (2016)</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment</li> </ul>		<p>the inclusion of the Welsh language wherever relevant in the Blaenau Gwent area.</p>	
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design (2016)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy on cultural heritage.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should not repeat national policy but include clear robust policies on design in their development plans which address local issues and should be based on relevant evidence. These should set out the planning authority's design expectations. They should not impose architectural styles or particular tastes but should secure good quality design as applied to the local context (local distinctiveness).</p> <p>Plans may incorporate targeted design policies for major areas of change or protection, strategic sites or for certain types of development.</p> <p>Local circumstances may provide opportunities for local planning authorities to set local requirements on strategic sites identified in LDPs that exceed the minimum required by Building Regulations.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective.</p> <p>Development plans should also set out proposals for re-use or new development affecting historic areas and buildings, which may assist in achieving the Welsh Government’s objectives for urban and rural regeneration.</p> <p>Development plans must only identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment. Locally specific policies for the historic environment must be distinctive and only cover those heritage elements deemed as important considerations from a local planning perspective during the determination of planning applications.</p> <p>In preparing plans and assessing proposals for development, local planning authorities</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>must keep under review their access to records of the historic environment in their area.</p> <p>Historic environment records must be used as a key source of information for the formulation of development plans and advice on their use should be sought from the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.</p> <p>When preparing a development plan, local planning authorities are required to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Sustainability Appraisal. An assessment of the cultural heritage is one of the baseline studies in this process and requires consultation with Cadw.</p> <p>Development plans must reflect that World Heritage Sites have been inscribed by UNESCO because of their Outstanding Universal Value. These sites can also contribute to a national and local sense of community and to sustainable economic development and regeneration. They can cover more than one authority's jurisdiction and there is a need to ensure there are consistent planning policies in the relevant development plans.</p> <p>Provide policies and or guidance relating to</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological sites, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens</p> <p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 contains provisions relating to the consideration of the Welsh language in the appraisal of development plans and in dealing with applications for planning permission.</p> <p>Local planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans on the use of the Welsh language in the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans, and should keep their evidence up to date. All local planning authorities should include in the reasoned justifications to their development plans a statement on how they have taken the needs and interests of the Welsh language into account in plan preparation, and how any policies relating to the Welsh language interact with other plan policies The sustainability appraisal is required to include an assessment of the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh language in the area of the authority developments.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Welsh Language Promotion Strategy (2017-2022)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Annual Welsh Language Monitoring Report 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Public Services Board Well-being Assessment April 2017</li> </ul>	<p>This Welsh Language Promotion strategy sets out the methodology for promoting the Welsh language and facilitating the use of the language in Communities within the Borough. The approach is structured around five focus areas which reflect the Welsh Government's current Welsh language strategy. The Council, with the assistance of Partners from all sectors, and the support of the Welsh speaking community in Blaenau Gwent, will aim to increase the number of Welsh speakers on an average annual basis of 70 for the next 33 years.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to the preservation and promotion of the Welsh language and promote the economic, environmental and social well-being in Blaenau Gwent.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets and the Welsh language.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted November</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
2010		potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) and other networks that cross LA boundaries.	development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>9. Landscape</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention 2000)</li> </ul>	This document provides a European framework to define and protect important landscapes which contribute to cultural and social heritage and quality of life.	The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the preservation of landscapes within the local area and should recognise the significance of landscapes during the creation of new policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,</li> <li>Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention</li> <li>UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	The revised LDP should set out policies, proposals, and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of heritage assets and cultural heritage.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets</li> </ul>			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</li> <li>HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967</li> <li>Hedgerow Regulations 1997</li> <li>HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> <li>HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</li> <li>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</li> <li>HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection of national parks, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the protection of landscapes and hedgerows; including protected areas within the County Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts</p>
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) (2001) Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Natural Resources Wales (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme</li> <li>Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the Blaenau Gwent area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edition 9)</li> <li>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of landscape. They require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Plans to set out the locational policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage within the context of an integrated strategy for social, economic and environmental development in line</li> </ul>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, local landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>with sustainability principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans should seek to conserve and enhance the natural heritage in ways which bring benefits to local communities and encourage social and economic progress.</li> <li>• Development Plans to be informed by a sustainability appraisal commencing at the outset of the plan.</li> </ul> <p>LDP's should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites);</li> <li>• provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance;</li> <li>• include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;</li> <li>• provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</li> </ul>		visual amenity.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees;</li> <li>• clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate;</li> <li>• provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; and</li> <li>• recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (2017)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well</li> </ul>	The Blaenau Gwent Well-being Assessment (2017) summarises the challenges to economic, environmental and social well-	The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals for the	The SA framework should include objectives relating to

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Being Plan for Blaenau Gwent 2018-2033</p>	<p>being affecting residents of Blaenau Gwent as required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Well-being Assessment, the Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board (2018-2023) sets key environmental objectives:</p> <p><b>Look after and protect its Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead on taking action against climate change through delivery of a carbon positive impact</li> <li>• Promote active travel to reduce the collective carbon footprint</li> <li>• Make Blaenau Gwent a cleaner, greener place where nature can thrive</li> </ul>	<p>preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the BGCBC planning area.</p>	<p>landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan –adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan - adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan –adopted April 2018</li> <li>• Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan –adopted November 2010</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) and other networks</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
		that cross LA boundaries.	designated natural environment sites (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>10. Climatic Factors</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1994), The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>• United Nations (1997) Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>• United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord</li> <li>• United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework identifying the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals, that promote the adaption to the effects of and mitigation of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to adapt to the effects of climate change, promote energy efficiency, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and climate change mitigation.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Energy Performance in Buildings Directive 2002/49/EC</li> <li>• European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. They promote and seek to secure the minimisation of future climate change through mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures to the future effects of climate change.</p> <p>In respect of the UK a key aim is that we are required to ensure 15% of energy needs are</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies that adapt to the effects of climate change and contribute to mitigation of further climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for increasing use of low carbon and renewable energy sources, resource efficiency, sustainable development that reduces the need to travel and to ensure</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• European Commission (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy</li> <li>• European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050</li> <li>• European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</li> <li>• European Council (2013) Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (2013-2020)</li> <li>• European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change</li> <li>• European Commission (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'</li> <li>• European Commission (2014) 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy</li> </ul>	<p>delivered from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p>		<p>new development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2006) The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change</li> <li>• HM Government (1998) Petroleum Act</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals to minimise environmental effects from new development and to promote</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for increasing use of low carbon and renewable energy</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee on Climate Change (2008) Building a Low-Carbon Economy - the UK's Contribution to Tackling Climate</li> <li>• HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act 2008</li> <li>• HM Government (2008) The Energy Act 2008</li> <li>• Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the Department of Health report 2001/2002</li> <li>• DECC (2009) UK Ports for the Offshore Wind Industry: Time to Act</li> <li>• DECC (2009) Framework for the Development of Clean Coal</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Climate Change Act 2008 (2020 Target, Credit Limit and Definitions) Order 2009</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2010) Managing the Environment in a Changing Climate</li> <li>• DECC (2011) The Carbon Plan Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</li> <li>• DECC (2011) National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure</li> <li>• DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap</li> <li>• Defra (2012) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report</li> <li>• Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme: Making the Country Resilient to</li> </ul>	<p>by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.</p>	<p>use of renewable and low carbon technologies and minimising emissions of GHG emissions.</p>	<p>sources, resource efficiency, sustainable development that reduces the need to travel and to ensure new development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Changing Climate</li> <li>• DECC (2014) UK National Energy Efficiency Action Plan</li> <li>• HM Government (2015) Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015</li> <li>• HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2006) Environment Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Climate Change Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Low Carbon Revolution – the Welsh Government Energy Policy Statement</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales,</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Marine Renewable Energy Strategic Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Policy Statement: Preparing for a Changing Climate</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan,</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2012) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to respond to the need to mitigate and adapt to the effect of climate change. The framework focuses on seeking to decarbonise key economic sectors, encouraging renewable and low carbon energy generation and enhancing the reliance of the natural environment.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals to promote reduced energy and energy usage in new development, utilisation of renewable and low carbon energy sources, and promotion of sustainable design. Also to minimise environmental effects from new development and to promote use of renewable and low carbon technologies and minimising emissions of Greenhouse Gases.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
Environment (Wales) Act 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edition 9),</li> <li>Welsh Government (2005) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Renewable Energy</li> </ul>	These documents provide the national planning policy on mitigating and adapting the effects of climate change. In their land allocation policies and proposals, local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development.</li> <li>Local planning authorities should consider the contribution that their settlement strategies can make to tackling the causes of climate change and the need to deal with the consequences of climate change</li> <li>Local planning authorities should guide appropriate renewable and low carbon energy development by undertaking an assessment of the potential of all renewable energy resources and renewable and low carbon energy opportunities within their area and include appropriate policies in development plans. Local planning authorities are encouraged to work collaboratively in order to gather</li> </ul>	The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>evidence on a sub-regional basis wherever possible</p> <p>The Welsh Government's objectives in relation to infrastructure and climate change to promote the generation and use of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources at all scales and promote energy efficiency, especially as a means to secure zero or low carbon developments and to tackle the causes of climate change.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable Energy Assessment (March 2011)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (2017)</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well Being Plan for Blaenau Gwent 2018-2033</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Flood Risk Management Strategy</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Flood Risk Management Plan</li> <li>Blaenau Gwent Corporate Plan 2018-2022</li> </ul>	<p>The Welsh Government has set a challenging 40% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across all sectors, as set out in A Climate Change Strategy for Wales 2011. A Renewable Energy Assessment has been prepared to assess the potential of the Blaenau Gwent area to contribute to national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.</p> <p>The Blaenau Gwent Well-being Assessment (2017) summarises the challenges to economic, environmental and social well-being affecting residents of Blaenau Gwent as required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance to protect communities against flood risk and to support the movement to a lower carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations and the incorporation of appropriate renewable energy schemes within new developments. A policy framework that</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use and energy efficiency, emissions and climate change mitigation. It should also include objectives which mitigate against flood risk.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>the Well-being Assessment, the Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board (2018-2023) sets key environmental objectives:</p> <p><b>Blaenau Gwent wants to look after and protect its environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead on action against climate change through delivery of a carbon positive project</li> </ul>	<p>ensures that new development is not at risk from flooding.</p>	
<b>11. Interrelated Effects</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,</li> <li>United Nations (2002) The World Summit on Sustainable Development</li> <li>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Communication COM (2005) 666: Taking Sustainable use of resources forward</li> </ul>	<p>Commits the sustainable use of resources and promotes sustainable development.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include guidance for achieving sustainable development goals.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Spatial Development Perspective,</li> <li>European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (97/150/EC</li> <li>EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)</li> <li>EU Environmental Action Programme: Living</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an overarching European framework to support the delivery of sustainable development, including through spatial planning systems.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development goals as set out by International Legislation and policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<p>Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, Reviewed 2009)</li> <li>• European Commission (2009) Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy European Commission</li> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), European Union (2014) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU</li> </ul>			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</li> <li>• HM Government (2000) Transport Act 2000</li> <li>• The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005)</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2005) One Future – Different Paths. Shared Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) Government of Wales Act 2006</li> <li>• Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012), Planning Practice Guidance, Defra (2011)</li> <li>• HM Government (2017) The Wales Act</li> <li>• Royal Town Planning Institute (2017) Digital</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote sustainable development and sustainable transport initiatives.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should set out policies and, proposals for the promotion of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
Economy and Town Planning			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Rural Development Plan for Wales (2014-2020)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) City Regions Final Report</li> <li>• Planning (Wales) Act 2015</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2016) Welsh Assembly Government Prosperity for all: the National Strategy Programme for government, Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act, 2016,</li> <li>• Welsh Government: Wales We Want National Conversation, Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (Jan 2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2018)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a Welsh framework for sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning. The Valleys Task force document is a high level action plan for the South Wales Valleys which outlines its priorities for the future. The document identifies Ebbw Vale as a strategic hub which will inform the LDP Strategy for the area.</p>	<p>The revised LDP should provide policies and proposals for adhering to sustainable development, and delivering sustainable growth opportunities within the strategy areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets and promotion of regeneration.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edition 9)</li> </ul>	<p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 introduced a statutory purpose for the planning system in Wales – any statutory body carrying out a</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>planning function must exercise those functions in accordance with the principles of sustainable development as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The planning system is therefore necessary and central to achieving the sustainable development of Wales.</p> <p>Development plans need to provide a framework to stimulate, guide and manage change towards sustainability. They should secure a sustainable settlement pattern which meets the needs of the economy, the environment and health, while respecting local diversity and protecting the character and cultural identity of communities. In their land allocation policies and proposals, local planning authorities should:</p> <p>Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres;</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings;</li> <li>• locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water);</li> <li>• ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location;</li> <li>• locate development in settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development takes place in areas of known risks, ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime;</li> <li>• ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development.</li> </ul> <p>Local planning authorities should consider the contribution that their settlement strategies can make to tackling the causes of climate change and the need to deal with</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should assess the extent to which their development plan settlement strategies and new development are consistent with minimising the need to travel and increasing accessibility by modes other than the private car.</p> <p>Development plans should encourage a mix of uses in town centres and other appropriate places to add activity and choice of places in which to live.</p> <p>Local planning authorities need to consider establishing Green Belts and making local designations, such as green wedges. Both Green Belts and green wedges must be soundly based on a formal assessment of their contribution to urban form and the location of new development and can take on a variety of spatial forms.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (2017), Emerging Cardiff City Region (South East Wales) Strategic Development Plan</li> </ul>	<p>The Cardiff City Region City Deal is a 20 year / £1.28 billion investment programme which aims to achieve a 5% uplift in the Region's GVA by delivering a range of programmes which will increase connectivity, improve physical and digital infrastructure, as well as regional business</p>	<p>The preparation of any revised LDP will need to be informed by the emerging City Deal and aligned with the preparation of a future emerging Cardiff City Region SDP to ensure that once</p>	<p>A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the emerging Cardiff City Region SDP.</p> <p>The SA Framework</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>governance. Over its lifetime, local partners expect the City Deal to deliver up to 25,000 new jobs and leverage an additional £4 billion of private sector investment by 2036. It has 6 Objectives:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connecting the Cardiff Capital Region;</li> <li>2. Investing in innovation and the digital network;</li> <li>3. Developing a skilled workforce and tackling unemployment;</li> <li>4. Supporting enterprise and business growth;</li> <li>5. Housing development and regeneration; and</li> <li>6. Developing greater city-region governance across the Cardiff Capital Region.</li> </ol> <p>The Cardiff Capital Region is considering the need to prepare a SDP for the Cardiff Capital Region.</p>	<p>adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.</p>	<p>proposed for use in the SA of the LDP Review should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against the SA Framework for the Cardiff City Region SPD once this has been produced.</p>
<p><b>Local (BGCBC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Wellbeing Assessment (2017)</li> <li>• Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Well Being Plan 2018-2033</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an assessment of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being for the area of Blaenau Gwent and its communities, as well as looking at the state of well-being of the people in the area. They identify the socio-economic and wellbeing challenges affecting residents within Blaenau Gwent</p>	<p>The LDP must respond to the locally identified well-being objectives and demonstrate compliance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of health and well-being, including each of the well-being objectives defined</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	and identify well-being objectives and associated measures to address these. The aim of assessment and well-being plan is to improve the well-being and future sustainability of communities across Blaenau Gwent.		within the Well-being Plan for Blaenau Gwent.