



**CDLI Abertawe  
Swansea LDP**  
2023-2038



**SWANSEA LOCAL  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2038 (LDP2)**

**PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN  
(PREFERRED STRATEGY)**

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal  
(ISA) Report**

**December 2024**



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document is the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report of the Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 (LDP2) Pre-Deposit Plan (henceforth known as the 'Preferred Strategy'). LDP2 will provide the basis for determining planning applications for development in Swansea and once adopted, will replace the Swansea LDP 2010-2025. The Preferred Strategy covers the whole of the County and sets the strategic direction and overarching principles from which the detailed plan - known as the 'Deposit' - will be developed. The Deposit LDP2 stage follows later in the process and will present a comprehensive set of planning policies, development proposals, and maps identifying settlement boundaries and land use allocations.
- 1.0.2 In advance of the Deposit LDP2, the key requirements of the Preferred Strategy include: setting out vision and strategic objectives to guide the formation of planning policies and proposals; defining the scale of housing and jobs growth over the plan period and its broad spatial distribution; and defining a set of strategic policies that provide a high level policy framework.
- 1.0.3 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) stresses the presumption in favour of sustainable development and LPAs should ensure that the LDPs deliver sustainable development. The purpose of the ISA is to identify the likely significant economic, environmental and social effects of LDP2 and to suggest relevant mitigation measures. The ISA integrates sustainability considerations such as economic development, social equity, environmental protection, health and wellbeing and cultural sustainability into all stages of the preparation of the LDP. The ISA is an integral part of good plan making and is an evolving process, which identifies and reports on significant effects of the Plan and demonstrates that the LDP2 is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and the implementation of the Plan will contribute to promoting sustainable development. It thereby contributes to the reasoned justification of policies.
- 1.0.4 The Report accompanies, and should be read in conjunction with, the Preferred Strategy, December 2024<sup>1</sup>. A Non-Technical Summary of the ISA Report<sup>2</sup> is also available. The ISA Report and Preferred Strategy are published for public consultation, during which time representations can be made in relation to the contents of the Report and/or the Preferred Strategy. All representations made will be considered and taken into account and changes made where considered necessary.
- 1.0.5 Public consultation on the LDP2 Preferred Strategy, Candidate Site Register, Habitat Regulations Assessment and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal will occur between February and April 2025. Details can be found here: [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#).

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<sup>1</sup> [Preferred strategy - Swansea](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Local Development Plan 2 - Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment - Swansea](#)

## 1.1 Legislative Requirements

- 1.1.1 The requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Preferred Strategy is set out in S62(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>3</sup>, the Town and Country Planning (LDP) (Wales) Regulations 2005<sup>4</sup> (as amended) and associated guidance. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process considers how the four components of sustainable development (economic, social well-being, environmental protection/enhancement and resource conservation) are integrated into a plan.
- 1.1.2 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004<sup>5</sup> (the Regulations) sets out a mandatory requirement to carry out strategic environmental assessment (SEA) on all development plans and a legal assessment process that must be followed (implementing the European SEA Directive). The SEA process focuses solely on the environmental impacts of a plan, including the built environment and the effect on local populations and health. The objective of the SEA Directive is:  
*'.....to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that..... an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.'* (Article 1, EC Directive 2001/42/EC).
- 1.1.3 The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) is a combined process which meets both the regulatory requirements for SEA and SA. The ISA Report also considers the following: the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase 2004 Act (as amended by Section 11 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015<sup>6</sup>; Equalities Act 2010<sup>7</sup>; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Public Health (Wales) Act 2017<sup>8</sup>; and incorporates Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Welsh Language Impact Assessment and Equalities Integrated Impact Assessment.

## 1.2 ISA and LDP 2

- 1.2.1 Guidance on how to carry out ISA for LDPs is contained in the Welsh Government's (WG) Development Plan Manual (DPM) (2020)<sup>9</sup>, where SA is defined as a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives. The DPM outlines the main tasks in undertaking an ISA and the relationship between each LDP stage (Figure 1). ISA is an iterative process, with comment and feedback at each stage of the LDP, allowing the potential sustainability implications of proposed options/policies to be considered and the process to be transparent. If necessary, the LDP can be refined throughout its preparation to ensure it is a sustainable document. Each Stage is set out in more detail within Table 1.

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<sup>3</sup> [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)

<sup>4</sup> [The Town and Country Planning \(Local Development Plan\) \(Wales\) Regulations 2005](#)

<sup>5</sup> [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes \(Wales\) Regulations 2004](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#)

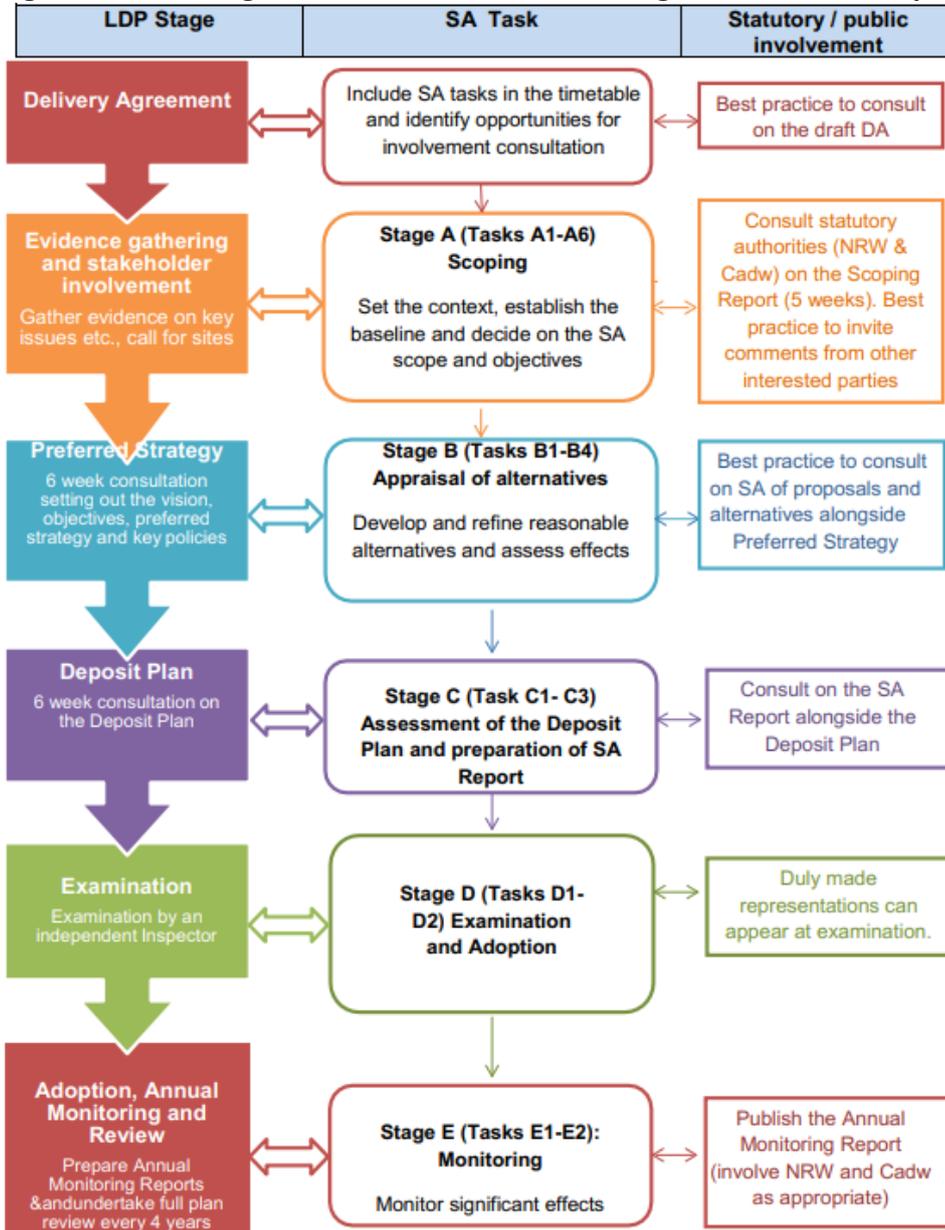
<sup>7</sup> [Equality Act 2010](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Public Health \(Wales\) Act 2017](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Development Plans Manual \(Edition 3\) March 2020 | GOV.WALES](#)

1.2.3 Whilst the geographical scope of this assessment covers the whole of the County of Swansea, it also considers potential cross-boundary effects with the neighbouring Local Authorities of Carmarthen and Neath Port Talbot. It also considers those targets and policies placed on Local Authorities from both a national and international level to ensure sustainability is adhere to across all spatial scales.

**Figure 1: Main Stages of the LDP Process and Integration with SA Requirements**



Source: Development Plan Manual, Ed 3 (2020) Welsh Government

**Table 1: Stages in the ISA process and their relationship to LDPs.**

ISA Stage	Purpose	LDP Stage
<b>Stage A: Scoping</b>		
A1 Outline the contents and the main objectives of the plan. <i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.1.</i>	To inform consultees about the essentials of the plan being appraised.	Evidence Gathering and Objectives
A2: Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will inform the plan. <i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.1 and 2.5.</i>	To help set the context for the SA by identifying potential synergies, understanding how constraints can be overcome, and identifying appropriate SA targets and objectives.	
A3 Collecting baseline information on the current and likely future social, economic, cultural, well-being and environmental conditions at the relevant spatial scale for the plan. <i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.2 and 2.3.</i>	To: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify opportunities, as well as issues and problems</li> <li>• Support the prediction and evaluation of impacts</li> <li>• Set a baseline for future monitoring of the plan's effects</li> </ul>	
A4 Identifying sustainability issues and problems which are relevant to the plan. <i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.4</i>	To focus the SA and help develop sustainability objectives and options.	
A5 Develop SA framework against which the plan can be appraised.	Develop SA criteria and objectives and detailed appraisal questions to assess, analyse and compare effects of the policies and proposals, including alternatives of the plan.	
A6 Prepare and consult on the SA Scoping Report. <i>SEA Regs Part 3 12(5) and 13(2)</i>	To gain views on the evidence base, sustainability issues identified and SA objectives to ensure the likely significant effects of the plan are identified.	
<b>Stage B: Assessment of Alternatives</b>		
B1 Assess and mitigate the effects of the plan objectives using the ISA framework.	To ensure the plan's objectives reflect sustainability principles.	Strategic Options and Preferred Strategy
B2 Develop reasonable alternatives. <i>SEA Regs Part 3 12(2)(b) Schedule 2.8</i>	To identify reasonable alternatives to deal with sustainability problems identified in Task A4, and to achieve the plan's objectives.	
B3 Assess and mitigate the effects of the alternatives using the SA framework. <i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.6 and 2.7</i>	To assess and compare the sustainability impacts of the reasonable alternatives	
B4 Choose the preferred alternatives and provide an outline of reasons for selecting the preferred alternatives.	To ensure that the choice of alternatives reflects sustainability principles. To justify the choice of preferred alternatives	

ISA Stage	Purpose	LDP Stage
<i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.8</i>		
<b>Stage C: Assessment of the Deposit LDP2 and Preparation of the Environmental Report</b>		
C1: Assess and mitigate the effects of the Deposit LDP2 using the ISA framework. <i>SEA Regs Schedule 2.6 and 2.7</i>	To assess the sustainability impacts of the Deposit LDP2. To identify measures to prevent/avoid, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan, or maximise positive effects. To ensure the Deposit LDP2 reflects sustainability principles. To document the sustainability of the Deposit LDP2.	
C2: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan. <i>SEA Regs Part 4 16(4)(f) and 17 and Schedule 2.9</i>	To propose measures to test the actual significant effects of plan implementation.	
C3: Consult on the Deposit LDP2 and ISA Report. <i>SEA Regs Part 3, 13 and 14 .</i>	To provide statutory bodies and the public the opportunity to consider the plan and submit comments on the findings of the SA report	
<b>Stage D: Consultation, Examination and Adoption of the Plan</b>		
D1: Assess the effects of significant changes made to the Deposit LDP2 by the ISA framework. <i>SEA Regs Part 3, 12(3)</i>	To ensure any changes made to the deposit LDP2 are sustainable.	
D2: After the plan is adopted, the plan making authority must publish a Post Adoption Statement. <i>SEA Reg 16.</i>	To document how the SA process has influenced the plan-making process.	
<b>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects on implementing the LDP</b>		
E1: Develop aims and methods for monitoring. <i>SEA Reg 16(4)(f), 17 and Schedule 2.6</i>	To monitor significant environmental effects of the plan and identify any unforeseen adverse effects and enable appropriate remedial action to be taken.	
E2: Respond to adverse effects. <i>SEA Reg 17(1)</i>	To take remedial action, if necessary.	

Source: adapted from the Local Development Plan Manual, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 2020, Welsh Government

### 1.3 How the Council has complied with the Regulations

#### Stage A: The ISA Scoping Report

- **A1: Outline the contents and the main objectives of the plan**  
The 2024 ISA Scoping Report outlined information about LDP2, its spatial scale, timescale, and its main objectives.
- **A2: Plan/Policy/Programme Review and Sustainability Objectives**  
Plans, Policies and Programmes that could have an impact upon LDP2 were examined, including those at international, national, regional, and local levels, as well as adjacent authorities Local Development Plans. An updated version from that contained within the Scoping Report is presented in Appendix A and the ISA objectives and associated indicators are set out in Table 2.
- **A3: Collation of Baseline Information**  
The Scoping Report included an up-to-date collation of social, environmental and economic data relevant to the County. This forms the baseline for monitoring the outcomes of LDP2 post adoption. An updated version of the baseline is presented in Appendix B and summarised in Chapter 4.
- **A4: Identifying relevant issues and problems**  
The report highlights sustainability issues, problems but also opportunities which can be addressed via LDP2 within Chapter 4.
- **A5: Developing the Sustainability Framework**  
The ISA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed, and compared and was developed in considerations of the issues and opportunities raised. This Framework provides a basis by which the sustainability of LDP2 can be tested, and is presented in Appendix C.
- **A6: Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal**  
The ISA Scoping Report was published for consultation between the 30<sup>th</sup> August and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2023. It was available to view on the Council website and notifications emails and letters were sent out to inform consultation bodies and persons who had registered for updates on the LDP process. Comments were received from several stakeholders, and consequential amendments were made to the ISA Scoping Report and the revised Report was published in July 2024<sup>10</sup>. All representations and changes made as result can be seen within the Consultation Report<sup>11</sup>.

#### Stage B

- 1.3.1 Draft versions of the LDP2 Vision, Objectives, Growth Scenarios and Spatial Approaches were published for public consultation between April and June 2024. This was a non-statutory stage of the plan making process but nevertheless was subject to high level ISA assessment as part of the comprehensive and iterative ISA process for LDP2. The Vision, Objectives, Growth Scenarios and Spatial Approaches were subject to a high level assessment against the ISA Framework at that time, as discussed in Chapter 5. Consequently, the Vision and Objectives have been amended and are presented alongside the Preferred Strategy.

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<sup>10</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/18171/Integrated-Sustainability-Appraisal-ISA-Scoping-Report---April-2024/pdf/64Integrated\\_Sustainability\\_Appraisal\\_ISA\\_Scoping\\_Report\\_April\\_2024.pdf?m=1721121193213](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/18171/Integrated-Sustainability-Appraisal-ISA-Scoping-Report---April-2024/pdf/64Integrated_Sustainability_Appraisal_ISA_Scoping_Report_April_2024.pdf?m=1721121193213)

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/18172/Integrated-Sustainability-Appraisal-ISA-Scoping-Consultation-Response-Report---April-2024/pdf/7jIntegrated\\_Sustainability\\_Appraisal\\_ISA\\_Scoping\\_Consultation\\_Response\\_Report\\_-\\_April\\_2024.pdf?m=1721121264027](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/18172/Integrated-Sustainability-Appraisal-ISA-Scoping-Consultation-Response-Report---April-2024/pdf/7jIntegrated_Sustainability_Appraisal_ISA_Scoping_Consultation_Response_Report_-_April_2024.pdf?m=1721121264027)

- 1.3.2 This ISA Report of the Preferred Strategy has been prepared to comply with Stage B (and fulfils the requirements of SEA Regulation 12(1)) and should be read in conjunction with the Swansea LDP2 Preferred Strategy December 2024. The publication of this Report for consultation complies with Regulation 13(3). The Report contains:
- **B1 Assess and mitigate the effects of the LDP2 objectives using the ISA framework**  
Chapter 7 contains an assessment of the LDP2 Preferred Strategy objectives against the ISA Framework.
  - **B2 Developing reasonable alternatives**  
Chapter 6 outlines a number of alternative strategic options for both growth and spatial distribution, from an understanding of the main issues identified in the ISA Scoping Report.
  - **B3 Assessing and mitigating effects of alternatives**  
The alternative Strategic Growth Scenarios and Spatial Approaches are assessed against the ISA Framework in Chapter 6. Mitigation measures and opportunities are also identified.
  - **B4 Evaluate the effects of the LDP options**  
The LDP2 Preferred Strategy is assessed against the ISA Framework in Chapter 7, together with reasons for the selection of the Preferred Strategy and discarding of other alternatives. The chapter includes assessment of the Strategic Policies.

#### 1.4 Links to Other Strategies and Assessments

- 1.4.1 This ISA Report incorporates requirements under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase 2004 Act (as amended by Section 11 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015; the Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015 (WBFGA); Equality Act 2010; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Public Health (Wales) Act 2017; Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20; and incorporates Health Impact assessment (HIA), Welsh Language Impact Assessment and Equalities Integrated Impact Assessment, into a single, non-exhaustive ISA which enables a more transparent, holistic, and rounded assessment of the sustainability implications of the growth options, objectives, policies, and proposals contained in the Preferred Strategy.
- 1.4.2 The ISA must also review plans, policies and programmes (PPP) that contain relevant environmental protection objectives and wider policy requirements in accordance with **SEA Regulations 12(3) Schedule 2(1) and (5)**. A review of relevant PPPs at international, national, regional and local level (Task A1) is contained within the ISA Preferred Strategy Scoping Report 2024 and is updated within Chapter 3 below and Appendix A. Some of the main Acts and policies, as set out in paragraph 1.4.1 above, are described more fully below.

#### Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015<sup>12</sup>

- 1.4.3 The WBFGA Act aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of government and public bodies. It has seven Well-being Goals which all public bodies are required to achieve and identifies five ways of working which public bodies need to demonstrate they have carried out when undertaking their duty to achieve sustainable development (Figure 2). LDP2 must demonstrate how it contributes to achieving the well-being goals.

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<sup>12</sup> [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

1.4.4 The Planning Wales Act (PWA) 2015 sets out the definition of sustainable development for the planning system in Wales, mirroring that set out within the WCFG Act.

“Sustainable development” means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.”

**Figure 2: Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Well-being Goals and Sustainable Development Principles**



1.4.5 The WCFG Act provides the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Well-being Plans. The Assessment of Local Well-being was updated in 2022<sup>13</sup>, and the evidence contained therein informed the **Local Well-being Plan 2023**<sup>14</sup> which provides an overarching framework for all Local Authority plans and strategies, including LDP2. Relevant information from the 2022 Assessment is included within the LDP2 ISA Scoping Report 2024<sup>15</sup> and the

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/7874/Swansea-PSB-Assessment-of-Local-Well-being-2022/pdf/5kSwansea\\_PSB\\_Assessment\\_of\\_Local\\_Well-being\\_2022\\_v3.0\\_300922.pdf?m=1669221723967](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/7874/Swansea-PSB-Assessment-of-Local-Well-being-2022/pdf/5kSwansea_PSB_Assessment_of_Local_Well-being_2022_v3.0_300922.pdf?m=1669221723967)

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/12457/Working-together-to-improve-well-being-in-Swansea/pdf/elSwansea\\_Public\\_Services\\_Local\\_Well-being\\_Plan\\_2023\\_28.pdf?m=1683217729647](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/12457/Working-together-to-improve-well-being-in-Swansea/pdf/elSwansea_Public_Services_Local_Well-being_Plan_2023_28.pdf?m=1683217729647)

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/18171/Integrated-Sustainability-Appraisal-ISA-Scoping-Report---April-2024/pdf/64Integrated\\_Sustainability\\_Appraisal\\_ISA\\_Scoping\\_Report\\_April\\_2024.pdf?m=1721121193213](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/18171/Integrated-Sustainability-Appraisal-ISA-Scoping-Report---April-2024/pdf/64Integrated_Sustainability_Appraisal_ISA_Scoping_Report_April_2024.pdf?m=1721121193213)

well-being goals were integral to the preparation of the ISA Framework. The Local Wellbeing Plan contains 4 long-term objectives:

1. **Early years** - To ensure that children have the best start in life to be the best they can be.
2. **Live well, age well** - To make Swansea a great place to live at every stage of life.
3. **Climate Change and Nature Recovery**- To restore and enhance biodiversity, tackle the causes, and reduce the impact of climate change
4. **Strong communities** - To build cohesive and resilient communities with a sense of pride and belonging.

#### The Equality Act 2010<sup>16</sup>.

- 1.4.6 The Act introduced a **Socio-economic Duty in 2021** that is aimed at encouraging better decision making and reducing inequalities resulting from socio-economic disadvantage. The duty requires relevant public bodies when taking strategic decisions/policy formulation, to have due regard to the need to reduce the inequalities of outcome that result from socio-economic disadvantage and, therefore, screening of the nine protected characteristics to identify which characteristics the LDP may influence.
- 1.4.7 The Council carried out an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) scoping exercise for the Preferred Strategy (a legal requirement within both the Equality Act 2010 (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being and Future Generation Act 2015 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure). This is contained in Chapter 11.

#### Public Health Wales Act 2017<sup>17</sup>

- 1.4.8 The focus of the Act is on shaping social conditions that are conducive to good health, and where possible, avoiding health harms that can be averted. It sets out provisions for making improvements to health including for the Welsh Ministers to make regulations about the carrying out of health impact assessments by public bodies. Chapter 11 includes information relating to the HIA of LDP2.

#### The Environment (Wales) Act 2016<sup>18</sup>

- 1.4.9 The Act introduces a policy framework to deliver the concept of 'sustainable management of natural resources' (SMNR) to ensure sustainability is a core consideration in decision-making. LDPs must have regard to NRW's National Resources Policy (2017), the State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR), the South West Wales Area Statement and Marine Area Statement.
- 1.4.10 The Act introduced the **Section 6: biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty:**

*"Public authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions."*

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<sup>16</sup> [Equality Act 2010](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Public Health \(Wales\) Act 2017](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Environment \(Wales\) Act 2016](#)

1.4.11 Having regard to this duty the policies and proposals of development plans should not serve to reduce ecosystem resilience. The Council as recently published the **Section 6 Action Plan**<sup>19</sup>.

#### Welsh Language Impact Assessment

1.4.12 A Welsh Language Impact Assessment is required under the 2004 Act (as amended by Section 11 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015<sup>20</sup>, the Welsh Language Standards (No.1) Regulations 2015<sup>21</sup>, TAN 20 and PPW. The ISA process is the mechanism for considering how the scale and location of growth, the vision, objectives, policies, and proposals individually and in combination, impact on the Welsh Language, where relevant to the use of land. Where evidence indicates a detrimental impact on the use of the Welsh Language, the LPA can assess whether the strategy should be amended, and/or mitigation measures should be identified. Chapter 11 provides a summary of the outcomes of the WLIA on the Preferred Strategy of LDP2 and Appendix D contains the WLIA.

#### The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023<sup>22</sup>

1.1.13 The Act came into force in November 2024. The Act consolidates previous legislation (the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016) into one legislative framework. It makes provision for the protection and sustainable management of the historic environment

#### Welsh National Marine Plan 2019<sup>23</sup>

1.4.14 The Welsh National Marine Plan 2019 (WNMP) sets out a long-term vision for the sustainable development of Welsh seas. It has been adopted under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009 and in conformity with the UK Marine Policy Statement. The WNMP guides Local Authority in decision making and, therefore, regard has been made to the Marine Plan in the review of policies.

#### Future Wales – the National Plan 2040 (2021)<sup>24</sup>

1.4.15 The National Plan sets out the WGs policies on development and land use in a spatial context. It is the national tier of the Development Plan. It supports decarbonisation and the delivery of renewable energy; provision of housing in the right places; healthier places; strengthened ecosystems and enhanced biodiversity; and an economy that delivers prosperity for all. The national framework will be supported by Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and LDPs, both of which are required to conform to Future Wales. There is currently no SDP in place in the region within which Swansea is located.

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<sup>19</sup> <https://democracy.swansea.gov.uk/documents/s100526/10%20of%20of%203%20S6-action-plan-FINAL.pdf?LLL=0>

<sup>20</sup> [Planning \(Wales\) Act 2015 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/22/section/11)

<sup>21</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/996/contents/made](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/996/contents/made)

<sup>22</sup> [Historic Environment \(Wales\) Act 2023](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/11/section/1)

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-11/welsh-national-marine-plan-document\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-11/welsh-national-marine-plan-document_0.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040.pdf>

## The Gower National Landscape (AONB) Management Plan 2017<sup>25</sup>

1.4.16 The Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000 requires the Council to prepare a management plan for the Gower AONB, formulating policies for the management of the AONB and for the carrying out of the Council's functions in relation to it.

## Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

1.4.17 The Preferred Strategy has been assessed under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), by a process known as Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA), to determine whether it would be likely to have a significant effect on a European protected site, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, directly or indirectly. The Directive is transposed into Welsh law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (England and Wales)<sup>26</sup> as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019<sup>27</sup>. If the Preferred Strategy is deemed likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, it must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations. The County contains, either wholly or partly, seven European protected sites. The conclusion of this Shadow HRA Stage 1 Screening Report of the Preferred Strategy<sup>28</sup> is summarised in section 11.4 below.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

2.0.1 The ISA Methodology has had regard to the guidance contained within:

- The Welsh Government's Development Plan Manual Edition 3, 2020
- 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (2005) ODPM
- 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (2005) ODPM
- Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of SEA/SA for Land Use Plans (2018) RTPI

2.0.2 The LDP Manual outlines the main tasks in undertaking an ISA and the relationship between each LDP stage (Figure 1, Table 1 and section 1.2 above). ISA is an iterative process, and the outcome of the appraisal has informed the Preferred Strategy. The Council, as the 'Responsible Authority', has undertaken the ISA process in-house.

### **2.1 THE ISA OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS (THE SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK)**

2.1.1 The Sustainability Framework (ISA Framework) was developed within the ISA Scoping Report (Stage A5 in Table 1) in consultation with the statutory Consultation Bodies (Natural Resources Wales and Cadw) alongside input from other stakeholders such as Public Health Wales, and is presented in Table 2.

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<sup>25</sup> [Gower - managed in partnership - Swansea](#)

<sup>26</sup> [The Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning \(Various Amendments\) \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2018 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>27</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2019/579/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2019/579/contents/made)

<sup>28</sup> [Local Development Plan 2 - Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment - Swansea](#)

**Table 2: ISA Objectives and draft Indicators**

SEA Topic	ISA Objective	Draft Indicators
<p><b>1</b> <b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p>	<p><i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The number of planning applications permitted on nationally and internationally designated sites contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-The number of planning applications permitted on locally designated sites contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-The number of applications permitted on regionally designated geodiversity sites contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-Ensure that at least 30% of Swansea County is protected and effectively managed for nature by 2030, including marine, terrestrial and freshwater areas (see LNRAP for definitions)</li> </ul> <p>[N.B. If data becomes available during production of LDP2, consider indicators on: species/habitat loss and or restoration/creation; and the amount of species/habitat enhancements achieved via planning consents.]</p>
<p><b>2</b> <b>Housing and Placemaking</b></p>	<p><i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Annual dwelling completions (in-line with the DPMs monitoring methodology)</li> <li>-Annual dwelling completions for affordable housing</li> <li>-HMO concentrations</li> <li>-Gypsy &amp; Traveller accommodation provision in-line with the LDP2 policy framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3</b> <b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b></p>	<p><i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked</li> <li>-Worklessness rate (working age)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4</b> <b>Economic Growth</b></p>	<p><i>Diversify and strengthen the County's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Planning applications permitted for employment uses (B uses), measured in floorspace (ha), on sites allocated for mixed/employment uses in LDP2</li> <li>- job growth</li> <li>- number of commuters into the county/out of county</li> </ul>

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Length of new Active Travel Routes created</li> <li>-Major new residential developments located within 400m of a public transport stop</li> <li>-new open space/play area/GI created</li> <li>-percentage of residents in good health</li> </ul>
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	-Number of planning applications permitted for development on BMV grade agricultural land contrary to the policy framework.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	-Number of water bodies at excellent, good, moderate and poor condition compared to previous data release.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	-Number of planning applications permitted within the AQMA contrary to the policy framework.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Length of new Active Travel Routes created</li> <li>-Major new developments located within 400m of a public transport stop</li> </ul>
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	Number of planning applications permitted in areas subject to most significant flood risk (wording to be confirmed subject to publication of revised TAN 15).
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	- Number of planning applications for renewable energy and capacity permitted (electricity and heat) - wording to be confirmed following the Renewable Energy Assessment.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	- The waste policies within the LDP will be reviewed to ensure they reflect the latest WPMR for the South West Wales region and an appropriately worded indicator will be prepared based on the final policy framework.

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators to be reviewed during LDP2 production with regard to any potential mineral allocations/workings.</li> <li>- Number of planning applications permitted within safeguarded mineral areas contrary to the policy framework.</li> </ul>
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage (including Welsh language)</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of applications permitted with an outstanding objection from a statutory heritage advisory body, considered to adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas.</li> </ul>
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators to be reviewed during LDP2 production to potentially identify an appropriately worded indicator that will monitor loss of GI network (to be reviewed following GI assessment).</li> <li>- Number of planning applications permitted within the Gower AONB contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-Number of planning applications permitted within the Special Landscape Areas contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>- Number of planning applications permitted for development in the green wedge contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>- Data from tree canopy cover work to be kept under review re: potential future ISA indicators.</li> </ul>
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County’.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contextual – number of Welsh speakers in the County</li> <li>- <i>Welsh medium education – increase in primary school cohort</i></li> <li>- Number of planning applications within the WLSA that trigger relevant thresholds permitted contrary to the policy framework.</li> </ul>

2.1.2 Fifteen objectives and associated indicators were initially identified reflecting issues highlighted within the Scoping Report. The objectives include economic and social objectives (including health and wellbeing), and objectives addressing the topics listed in the SEA Regulations, S2(6) and the interrelationship between them. These are:

Biodiversity	Flora	Fauna
Population	Air	Soil
Human health	Climatic factors	Material assets
Landscape	Water	
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)		

2.1.3 The ISA objectives are used to assess the sustainability of the Plan’s strategy, policies and proposals. In order to achieve consistency in the development plan process and ensure that environmental, social and economic trends in the County are understood, some of the ISA objectives previously developed for the SA of previous development plans, which meet current objectives and key issues, have been carried forward. Following the informal consultation stage undertaken in April to June 2024 on draft Vision, Objectives, Growth Scenarios and Spatial Approaches, ISA objective 14 has been split into 2 separate objectives, as can be seen in Table 2, with a standalone objective for the Welsh language, in order to highlight it’s the role and function, in as well as some other minor textual alterations to the objectives. The indicators may change as LDP2 progresses and new sources of information emerge.

2.1.4 In order to aid the assessment process, each objective has ‘decision making criteria’ alongside it, to help explain the issue associated with the indicator and clarify the assessment process to those involved. This will help to provide a consistent definition of sustainable development throughout the preparation of the Deposit LDP2 and aid the iterative appraisal process. As recommended within the WG’s DPM<sup>29</sup> (para 4.25) the decision-aiding questions may differ between the site allocation assessment and plan policy assessment due to the consideration of different issues. Both are included within Appendix C.

2.1.5 The integration of requirements under the other legislation outlined within Section 1.4 into the ISA objectives above can be seen in Table 3

## 2.2 DETERMINING EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE

2.2.1 Prediction of effects involves identifying changes to the environmental baseline which are predicted to arise from the implementation of the plan, including alternatives. Schedule 1 (2) of the SEA Regs (Annex II of the SEA Directive) sets criteria for the determination of likely significant effects and of the area likely to be affected:

- (a) probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
- (b) cumulative nature of the effects;
- (c) transboundary nature of the effects;

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf>

- (d) risks to human health or the environment;
- (e) magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- (f) value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to —
  - (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
  - (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
  - (iii) intensive land-use; and
- (g) effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

**Table 3: Relationship between ISA Framework Objectives and Relevant Legislation**

ISA Objective TOPIC	LDP REVIEW ISA OBJECTIVE	Relationship between the Proposed ISA Framework Objectives and Other Relevant Legislation					
		SEA TOPIC (SEA Regs Sch 2.6)	Equalities Act	Wellbeing of Future Generations Act	Health Impact Assessment	Welsh Language	South West Wales Area Statement Themes
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision, habitat connectivity and ecosystem resilience.</i>	Biodiversity, Human health, Fauna, Flora, Soil	X	Cohesive, responsible, resilient, healthier	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>‘Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking’.</i>	Population, Human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage	√	Prosperous, equal, cohesive, healthier	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>‘Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities’</i>	Population, Human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage	√	<i>Prosperous, Equal, healthier</i>	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate

<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>'Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.'</i>	Population, Human health	√	Prosperous, equal, healthier	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>'Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.'</i>	Population, Human health	√	Healthier, vibrant, cohesive, equal	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>'Ensure land is used sustainably by avoiding development on BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.'</i>	Soil, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Climatic factors, landscape	X	<i>Resilient, responsible, prosperous</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Water</b>	<i>'Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources'.</i>	Biodiversity, Human health, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Water, Climatic factors, Material assets	X	<i>Responsible, resilient, healthier, equal</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Air</b>	<i>'Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.'</i>	Human health, Air, Climatic factors, Biodiversity, Flora, fauna	√	<i>Responsible, resilient, healthier, cohesive, equal</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
	<i>'Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'.</i>						

<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.'</i>	Air, Climatic factors, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Human health, Water	X	Prosperous, resilient, responsible, healthier	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations'</i>	Air, Climatic factors, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Material assets	X	Prosperous, responsible, healthier	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	Material assets, Climatic factors, Human health	X	<i>Prosperous, responsible, healthier</i>	√	X	Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	Material assets, Climatic factors, Landscape, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Soil	X	<i>Prosperous, resilient, responsible</i>	X	X	Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate.
<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape	√	<i>Culture and Language, cohesive, Equal</i>	X	√	Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate

<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.'</i>	Landscape, Architectural and archaeological heritage	X	<i>Resilient, cohesive, culture and language</i>	✓	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Welsh language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	Cultural heritage,	✓	<i>Culture and Language, cohesive, Equal</i>	X	✓	???

## 2.3 TIMESCALES

2.3.1 Schedule 2(6) of the SEA Regs also requires the analysis of effects to include ‘short, medium, and long-term, permanent, and temporary and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects’ (SEA Directive Annex I(f)). Effects may vary over different timescales, e.g., adverse short-term effects from disturbance of habitats but beneficial ones in the long term due to implementation of landscaping, green infrastructure (GI) or ecological enhancement strategies. Therefore, given the 15 year timescale of LDP2 (2023-2038) the ISA will consider effects over three timescales.

- Short Term: 0 – 5 years;
- Medium Term: 6 – 10 years;
- Long Term: 11 – 20+ years (particularly relevant for air pollution and climate change).

2.3.3 Table 4 outlines the definition of secondary (or indirect), cumulative and synergistic effects, as considered in this ISA.

**Table 4: Definitions of Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects. Adapted from A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM (2005).**

Type of Effect	Definition
Secondary (or indirect)	Effects that are not a direct result of the plan but occur away from the original effect or because of a complex pathway
Cumulative	Effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g., noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.
Synergistic	Effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects.

Source: Carmarthenshire ISA Report 2<sup>nd</sup> Deposit rLDP, 2023

## 2.4 ASSESSMENT MATRICES

2.4.1 The ISA scores the LDP2 vision, objectives, alternative growth scenarios and spatial approaches and strategic policies using a defined score chart where likely impacts of the proposals are scored on a scale, and supplemented by commentary explaining the rationale for the score (Table 5). The ISA scoring for each stage of the Preferred Strategy can be viewed in Chapters 5 and 6 and the full score sheets are in Appendix F. The alternative Growth Scenarios and Spatial Approaches were rescored (from that done prior to the previous consultation) against the chart below, in order to aid comparison and consistency with the chosen Preferred Strategy.

**Table 5: ISA Scoring Chart**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Predicted effect</b>	<b>Suggested action/response</b>
++	Likely to have very positive affects compared to current situation	Consider any further enhancement measures
+	Likely to have positive affects compared to current situation	Consider any further enhancement measures
+/-	Range of positive and negative affects compared to current situation	Consider whether mitigation for negative effects and or enhancement for positive effect could change score.
-	Likely to have a negative affect compared to current situation	Consider mitigation measures: first avoidance of the impact, then reduction of impact, and finally compensation for the impact (e.g. delete/reconsider/amend the policy or site allocation). Reconsider policy/proposed use.
--	Likely to have a very negative effect compared to current situation	Consider mitigation measures to reduce the severity of the effect, but these are likely to be difficult and/or expensive. Reconsider the policy or proposed use
I	Effect depends on how the policy and allocation are implemented	Suggestions for implementation
?	Unknown at this stage	More information is required. Consider where the information could be sourced? How and when it could be collected
x	Not applicable	reason is explained
0	Neutral effect compared to the current situation	Consider whether intervention could bring positive effects

## 2.5 MITIGATION

2.5.1 The ISA Report contains recommendations for how each of the options assessed could be improved through mitigation measures if the assessment predicts significant negative effects. The identification of mitigation measures is a key stage of ISA which has a direct influence on the outcome of the plan. The recommendations follow the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, reduction and compensation for the impact. Mitigation measures must be reasonable and deliverable and include:

- Changes to the plan by adding or deleting policies
- Amending policies to improve likely benefits and minimise adverse effects, e.g. by strengthening policy criteria
- Technical measures to be applied during implementation e.g. buffer zones, design principles, substitution or offsetting
- Requirements or terms of reference for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) accompanying planning applications

## 3.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK REVIEW

- 3.0.1 The production of LDP2 takes place within a framework of legislation and guidance and is informed by the objectives and aspirations of other plans, policies and programmes from international to local level. The Plan's direct influence is on the use and development of land and buildings, but it is an important tool for the implementation of other plans and strategies.
- 3.0.2 Once adopted, LDP2 will provide a clear planning framework to address key issues facing the County, providing certainty and the basis for efficient planning decisions. Its policies and proposals will enable the delivery of sustainable development and ensure that social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being goals are all suitably balanced in the decision making process. The provisions of LDP2 will be delivered through the planning applications system, with applications being determined in accordance with LDP2 unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 3.0.3 A review of relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes (PPP) at international, national, regional and local level (Task A1) is contained within Chapter 2 and Appendix 2 of the ISA Scoping Report, April 2024 and updated within Appendix 1 of this Report. It is a full examination of plans, policies and programmes that contain relevant environmental protection objectives and wider policy requirements that should be taken account of within (or otherwise inform) the ISA and LDP2, in accordance with the **SEA Regulations 12(3) Schedule 2(1) and (5)**. The list has been updated to include any new documents since April 2024, but despite best efforts to include all relevant documents within this Report there may be additional PPP's not included that will also be of relevance. However, as the process is an iterative one throughout the preparation process of LDP2, it is anticipated further documents will be issued or updated between now and when the LDP2 is adopted. These updated/new documents will be taken into account during the preparation of LDP2 and the environmental baseline will be updated as appropriate. Additional Census 2021 data has been released and this has been included within the revised baseline information. Although not a PPP the Census provide important contextual data to inform LDP2, including, demographic, social, economic, equalities and health evidence of the County. Documents that have been added are highlighted below by topic area and spatial area:

### BIODIVERSITY, SOIL AND GEODIVERSITY

#### National

- *Natural Resources Wales- Corporate plan to 2030 - Nature and People Thriving Together*<sup>30</sup>. Contains 3 well-being objectives: 1: Nature is recovering; 2: Communities are resilient to climate change; 3: pollution is minimised. NRW seeks to deliver on these objectives by collaborating with the land use planning system to build ecosystem resilience and embed nature benefits within local development plans and within developments.

#### Local

- *Swansea LDP2 Pre-Deposit Plan (Preferred Strategy) Shadow Stage 1 Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening 2024*

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<sup>30</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / Our corporate plan to 2030: nature and people thriving together](#)

- *Swansea GI Assessment, November 2024* establishes the existing GI resources in, and linked to, the County and sets out the vision and objectives for healthier, more resilient environments.
- *Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Action Plan (Section 6 Action Plan) 2023-2025 (2024)*<sup>31</sup> fulfils the Council's statutory duty to report to the Welsh Government every 3 years outlining actions undertaken to comply with the Statutory Biodiversity Duty set out within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The plan prioritises key actions the Council can take that best impact positively on nature in Swansea. Three LNRAP Actions are set out within the S6 Action Plan and specifically relate to the LDP:

## **POPULATION (including HOUSING AND EDUCATION)**

### **Local**

- *Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028, Swansea Council*<sup>32</sup>
- *Mid-Year Estimates of Population, 2023, July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council*<sup>33</sup>
- *Recent Population change in Swansea, July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council*<sup>34</sup>
- *Equalities Statistics Review Feb 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council*<sup>35</sup>
- *Welsh Language Profile August 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council*<sup>36</sup>
- *LHMA*
- *The City and County of Swansea Economic and Housing Growth Assessment Report, July 2024*
- *Analysis of Housing Supply Background Paper, Dec 2024, Swansea Council*
- *Settlement Assessment Background Paper, 2024, Swansea Council*
- *Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032*<sup>37</sup>, Swansea Council
- *Sustainable Communities for Learning Report for Cabinet, 2024*[\[2\]](#)

## **ECONOMY**

### **National**

- *Tourism Barometer: Summer Wave 2023, Sept 2023, GSR and Welsh Government*<sup>38</sup>

### **Local**

- *The City and County of Swansea Economic and Housing Growth Assessment Report, July 2024*
- *Employment Land Strategy and Review, 2024, Swansea Council*
- *Swansea Economic Profile July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council*

<sup>31</sup> <https://democracy.swansea.gov.uk/documents/s100526/10%20of%20of%203%20S6-action-plan-FINAL.pdf?LLL=0>

<sup>32</sup> [Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028 - Swansea](#)

<sup>33</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea\\_Population\\_2023\\_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea_Population_2023_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843)

<sup>34</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2023/pdf/1eRecent\\_Population\\_Change\\_in\\_Swansea\\_to\\_2023.pdf?m=1722261786867](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2023/pdf/1eRecent_Population_Change_in_Swansea_to_2023.pdf?m=1722261786867)

<sup>35</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/19419/Swansea-Equalities-Statistics-Review-v3-October-2024/pdf/7cSwansea\\_Equalities\\_Statistics\\_Review\\_v3\\_Oct24.pdf?m=1730387677067](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/19419/Swansea-Equalities-Statistics-Review-v3-October-2024/pdf/7cSwansea_Equalities_Statistics_Review_v3_Oct24.pdf?m=1730387677067)

<sup>36</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/17269/Swansea-Welsh-Language-Profile-August-2024/pdf/i4Swansea\\_Welsh\\_Language\\_Profile\\_v3\\_Aug24.pdf?m=1730815768213](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/17269/Swansea-Welsh-Language-Profile-August-2024/pdf/i4Swansea_Welsh_Language_Profile_v3_Aug24.pdf?m=1730815768213)

<sup>37</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

<sup>38</sup> [Tourism Barometer: summer wave 2023 | GOV.WALES](#)

- *Labour Market Statistics July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council*
- *2023 STEAM Executive Summary for Swansea, Swansea Council*<sup>39</sup>
- *MyLighthouse.com data website*

## **HUMAN HEALTH (INCLUDES AIR)**

### **National**

- *HAPPEN-Wales annual surveys*<sup>40</sup>
- *Natural Centre for Population and Health and Wellbeing Research*<sup>41</sup>
- Einhorn. J, James. M, Kennedy. N, Marchant. E, and Brophy. S. (2024) Changes in self-reported health and wellbeing outcomes in 36,951 primary school children from 2014-2022 in Wales: an analysis using annual survey data. *Frontiers in Public Health* 14/02/2024<sup>42</sup>

### **Regional**

- *Swansea Bay Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2021, Swansea Bay UHB*

### **Local**

- *Swansea Council 2023 Air Quality Progress Report*<sup>43</sup>

## **CLIMATIC FACTORS**

### **Regional**

- *South West Wales Energy Strategy, 2022, Welsh Government Energy Services*<sup>44</sup>

### **Local**

- *National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2022*<sup>45</sup>
- *Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024*<sup>46</sup>
- *Renewable energy assessment – stage 1 report, 2024, Swansea Council*<sup>47</sup>

## **THE WELSH LANGUAGE**

### **Local**

- *Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032*<sup>48</sup>, Swansea Council
- *Sustainable Communities for Learning Report for Cabinet, 2024*<sup>[2]</sup>

## **LANDSCAPE**

### **Local**

- *Draft Swansea GI Assessment (EDP and Swansea Council) 2024*

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<sup>39</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/17612/2023-STEAM-Executive-Summary-for-Swansea/pdf/rnSwansea\\_STEAM\\_Executive\\_Summary\\_2023.pdf?m=1717599311143](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/17612/2023-STEAM-Executive-Summary-for-Swansea/pdf/rnSwansea_STEAM_Executive_Summary_2023.pdf?m=1717599311143)

<sup>40</sup> <https://happen-wales.co.uk/>

<sup>41</sup> <https://popdatasci.swan.ac.uk/centres-of-excellence/ncphwr-2/>

<sup>42</sup> <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1285687>

<sup>43</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15782/Progress-report-2023/pdf/foSwansea\\_Council\\_2023\\_APR\\_v3.0.pdf?m=1705915908787](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15782/Progress-report-2023/pdf/foSwansea_Council_2023_APR_v3.0.pdf?m=1705915908787)

<sup>44</sup> [South West Wales Energy Strategy \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/south-west-wales-energy-strategy)

<sup>45</sup> <https://naei.beis.gov.uk/laghgapp/>

<sup>46</sup> [Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/19666/Swansea-Local-Area-Energy-Plan-2024)

<sup>47</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/19666/Swansea-Local-Development-Plan-2023-2038-(LDP2)-Swansea)

<sup>48</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/19666/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/19666/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

## 4.0 COUNTY'S ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE AND PREDICTED EFFECTS WITH AND WITHOUT PLAN

- 4.0.1 This section summarises the environmental baseline conditions of the County (Task A2). The SEA Regulations require that the Environmental Report contains a commentary on the likely predicted effect on the environmental baseline, both with and without the implementation of LDP2.
- 4.0.2 Appendix B updates the baseline Scoping Report, April 2024, (Task A3 of the Scoping Stage) and provides a summary of relevant information, evidence, and data relating to the environmental, economic, and social components of the County to ensure the most up to date evidence is considered in the ISA and reflecting the iterative nature of the process. The SEA Regulations Schedule 2.3 and 2.3 requires the baseline to cover '*the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan*' and '*characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected*'. The key findings are presented in this section.

### 4.1 BIODIVERSITY, SOIL AND GEODIVERSITY (Summary and update since April 2024)

- 4.1.1 NRW's South West Wales Area Statement highlights the LDP as a key opportunity to enhance biodiversity, not just sites and species with legal protections. The County contains international, national and locally designated sites (Table 6) and approx. 21% of the County is statutorily designated for nature, this increases to 43% if non statutory designations are included. The County's coastline abuts many nationally and internationally designated areas and the marine environment and Swansea's coastline is home to a wide variety of habitats and species which are at risk from both landward and seaward pressures including climate change, development and pollution. The National Trust own approximately 70% of the coastline of the Gower AONB as well as areas of common land in the AONB. Many of these sites are statutorily protected. NRW's 2020 Baseline Evaluation<sup>49</sup> project assessed the quality of protected sites (SACs, SPAs and SSSIs) and concluded that there was insufficient evidence to determine the condition of around half of the features on those sites. The condition of these sites provides some indication as to the health of the broad habitats across the county and region.

**Table 6: Ecologically Designated Sites In Swansea**

Number	Designated Site
2	Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance
7	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
2	Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
36	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
4	National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
6	Local Nature Reserves(LNRs)
154	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)
43	South and West Wales Wildlife Trust Reserves

<sup>49</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / Protected sites baseline assessment 2020](#)

4.1.2 The Council declared a Nature Emergency in 2021 under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and has a statutory duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of its functions. The Council's Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Action Plan (Section 6 Action Plan) 2023-2025 (2024)<sup>50</sup> prioritises key actions for the Council that best impact positively on nature in Swansea. The following Local Nature Recovery Action Plan<sup>51</sup> (LNRAP) Actions are set out in the S6 Plan and specifically relate to the LDP:

*-Planning decisions must maintain and enhance biodiversity by considering all relevant information available which may include species and habitats of principle importance, SINCS, ecosystem resilience, and relevant SPGs.*

*-Continue to embed nature recovery within current and future Corporate Plans, the Wellbeing Plan, and the Replacement Local Development Plan, to ensure that it is considered in decision making and is prioritised at the same level as the Climate Emergency*

*-Work corporately and with stakeholders to continue to implement city centre GI Strategy and prepare and adopt the county wide Green Infrastructure strategies.*

4.1.3 The Ecosystem Resilience Map of Swansea highlighted most of the County has lower resilience, particularly around the city centre, whilst the areas of highest ecosystem resilience are where there. Areas of highest ecological resilience and GI value are protected sites, including SINCS, Ancient Woodlands and Peatlands. Areas of moderate ecological resilience and GI value include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS). The Map has been used to inform the countywide LDP2 Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA)<sup>52</sup>. The GIA forms a baseline to assist in the prioritising of future initiatives, policies and programmes to ensure that GI is appropriately protected, enhanced and expanded so that Swansea's character and environment is sustainably managed into the future. The baseline splits the County into 3 broad zones: Gower National Landscape; The City and Urban Fringes; and Y Mawr. Figure 3 shows how the County's various strategic scale networks and linkages relate to one another and illustrates opportunities for GI interventions through Swansea and to the surrounding environment.

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<sup>50</sup> <https://democracy.swansea.gov.uk/documents/s100526/10%20of%20S6-action-plan-FINAL.pdf?LLL=0>

<sup>51</sup> [Swansea Local Nature Recovery Action Plan - Swansea](#)

<sup>52</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#)

**Figure 3: Swansea Strategic Green Infrastructure Networks and Linkages**

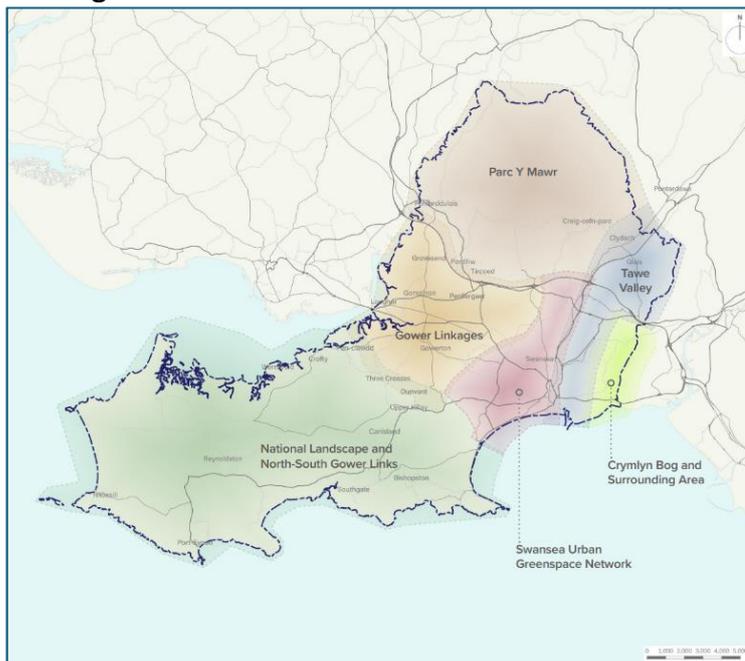


Source: Swansea GI Assessment, December 2024, EDP and Swansea Council

4.1.4 Six Green Infrastructure Target Areas (GITAs) (Figure 4) (which include buffers to consider linkages of GI to adjacent GITAs) have been identified, the priorities of which align with NRW’s South West Wales Area Statement and support ecosystem resilience. The GITAs are:

1. Parc y Mawr
2. Swansea Urban Green Space Network
3. Gower linkages
4. Tawe Valley
5. Crymlyn Bog and surrounding areas
6. National Landscape and North-South Gower links

**Figure 4: GI Target Areas**



Source: Swansea GI Assessment, December 2024, EDP and Swansea Council

- 4.1.5 The GIA notes that the County contains some 1721ha of ancient woodland, whilst the County has a higher than average canopy cover at 17%<sup>53</sup>. The GI Strategy of Swansea Central Area, 2021<sup>54</sup>, seeks to double GI in this area (from 13% to 26%) by 2030 and increase tree canopy cover to 20-25% by 2044.
- 4.1.6 The County contains a variety of soil types, and some areas of peatlands (most significantly Crymlyn Bog SAC and Oxwich SSSI/LNR). The Council’s Climate Change and Nature Strategy 2022-2030<sup>55</sup> states ‘LDP policy to be reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon’. Approx. 16% of the County contains Best Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural land, which is a finite resource, compared to 10-13% in Wales as a whole. The County has no Grade 1 BMV agricultural land but the majority of the BMV land is located on the Gower Peninsula and west Swansea. Climate change risks changes to agricultural land grades and food security. Due to the County’s industrial legacy, there are areas of contaminated land which may have chemical contaminants or other physical problems and remediation or containment of contamination is required prior to development.
- 4.1.7 The County contains important geological sites, with 9 RIG sites, 17 potential RIG sites and 19 SSSI’s have geological interest.

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)	Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected	Without LDP2
<i>WG and Council commitment to 30 x 30 global biodiversity target to inform decision making</i>	County-wide	Future development would have to comply with Future Wales, PPW and relevant legislation relating to biodiversity, statutory protected sites, soils, climate change and GI. Without an up to date statutory local development plan, the most up to date national planning policy in respect of GI, climate change and biodiversity net gain, guided by a strategic GIA wouldn’t inform the local policy framework to guide the location of development. New developments may occur in an uncoordinated and unplanned manner, with pressure for greenfield releases. The location of developments will not be informed by a county
<i>Statutorily designated sites to be protected from damage in-line with national policy and relevant legislation</i>	County wide and cross county boarder designations	
<i>Deliver net biodiversity enhancement as part of new development</i>	County wide	
<i>Avoid wherever possible development that would</i>		

<sup>53</sup> [Tree Cover in Wales’ Towns and Cities \(full report\) \(naturalresources.wales\)](https://naturalresources.wales/)

<sup>54</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2806/Swansea-Central-Area---Regenerating-Our-City-for-Wellbeing-and-Wildlife/pdf/kaSwansea\\_Central\\_Area\\_-\\_Regenerating\\_Our\\_City\\_for\\_Wellbeing\\_and\\_Wildlife.pdf?m=1630579261377](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2806/Swansea-Central-Area---Regenerating-Our-City-for-Wellbeing-and-Wildlife/pdf/kaSwansea_Central_Area_-_Regenerating_Our_City_for_Wellbeing_and_Wildlife.pdf?m=1630579261377)

<sup>55</sup> [Climate Change and Nature Strategy 2022-2030 - Swansea](#)

<i>adversely affect non-statutory designated sites</i>		wide GIA, nor consider the cumulative impacts of developments.
<i>Facilitate the restoration and creation of habitat and GI in urban and peri-urban areas, to increase equality of access to good quality semi-natural green and blue spaces and the associated well-being benefits</i>	Countywide	The Council's adopted SPG, including for example those relating to Biodiversity and Trees, require an up to date local policy framework to be in place in order to have material weight for decision making. Designated sites, protected habitats and species will be safeguarded through legislation. WG policy and legislation, for example PPW, Future Wales, and S6 Duty will still apply as would the LNRAP. However, measures to reach the LNRAP target of 30% of Swansea protected and effectively managed for nature by 2030 would be more effectively facilitated via an up-to-date local planning framework. PPW and Future Wales biodiversity enhancement policies and seeking the control of INNS would still apply, but in the absence of an up to date local planning framework and SPG measures to secure biodiversity enhancement and nature recovery as part of development will not be as effective.
<i>Help minimise loss and increase connectivity in key wildlife corridors and networks throughout Swansea to reduce the effects of habitat fragmentation resulting from urban growth and historic land use impacts.</i>	County wide	
<i>Support the reduction of the spread of Invasive Non Native Species</i>	County wide	
<i>Give considerable weight to protecting Grades 1-3a agricultural land from development, which is mainly located within the Gower AONB</i>	Areas of agricultural land within the County, graded 1-3a	Lack of an up-to-date LDP spatial strategy may lead to uncoordinated piecemeal development and the loss of wildlife corridors and networks. The ecosystem resilience map and GI Assessment will inform the LDP spatial strategy in order to ensure ecosystem resilience is embedded in LDP2 policies. NRW's South Wales Area Statement highlights LDPs as a key opportunity to enhance biodiversity.
<i>Encourage reuse of brownfield land, where it is suitable for development, and follow the search sequence for new development land set out in national planning policy.</i>	Brownfield (previously developed land) within the County	Each development proposal that could impact on a European site would require a separate Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA), which would need to look at all potentially affected European sites and cumulative impacts. This would significantly delay the planning application process and could lead to inconsistent assessments without fully considering potential culminative effects. There wouldn't be locally specific local planning policy to positively manage non-statutory sites. Without LDP2, the GIA and associated targets will have little material weight. The LDP spatial strategy and policies will not have been informed by the GIA.

		PPW encourages use of brownfield land over greenfield. The LDP provides a mechanism to assess sites and the impacts of developing sites in a wider context, ensuring wider placemaking considerations.
<i>Help meet Council target to double GI in Swansea Central Area to 26% by 2030 and tree canopy to 20-25% by 2044.</i>	Defined central Swansea Area	Without LDP2 and associated evidence, the development of local GI policy will not be informed by objectives within the Swansea Central Area GIA and the county wide GIA. LDP2 will provide a comprehensive framework to assess decisions to help facilitate the meeting of targets.
<i>Afford protection to ancient woodland from development that would result in loss/deterioration, and support an increase in canopy cover throughout the County.</i>	Designated areas of ancient woodlands throughout the County, new woodland planting throughout the County	Without LDP2 and associated SPG evidence such as the GIA, there will be less of a coordinated and comprehensive approach to woodland protection and the increase in canopy cover throughout the County. The Council's adopted Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerow SPG requires an up to date local policy framework to be in place in order to have material weight for decision making.
<i>Facilitate sustainable use of marine natural resources, particularly within the Marine Protected Area's</i>	Coastal and offshore areas of the county, influenced by the land use planning system. Marine Protected Areas (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar, SSSIs identified within the Marine Protected Area Network Management Framework for Wales.	PPW seeks to ensure that land use planning approaches in coastal areas are environmentally and economically sustainable, socially equitable and recognise the threat posed by the climate emergency. Development plans must align with the Welsh National Marine Plan. Without LDP2 there will be no local decision-making framework to assess developments which may impact upon marine natural resources, individually and cumulatively. A statutory land use planning framework can provide material weight to documents such as the Seascape Assessment and Shoreline Management Plan. The Placemaking Guidance for the Gower AONB SPG, together with associated background evidence documents, require an up to date local policy framework in order to have material weight.
<i>Protect coastline from inappropriate development and consider the consequential impacts of climate change on the</i>	The County's coastal areas	

<i>coastline and coastal environments.</i>		
<i>Protect peat soil resources.</i>	Areas of peat soil within the County	The Council's 'Climate Change and Nature Strategy 2022-2030' specifically requires: ' <i>LDP policy to be reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon</i> '.
<i>Support improvement of the quality of Swansea's air and water (sea and fresh water) resources.</i>	County wide and particularly within areas identified as requiring improvement.	Development will usually have some impact on air quality (positive or negative) and 2021 showed no exceedences of NO2, PM10, PM2.5, SO2 or O3 in the County. Development, cumulatively or individually, which may have a negative impact upon the air quality within the County's AQMA either directly or indirectly, may not be controlled. Without LDP2 development has to comply with relevant legislation, however LDP2 can promote a development strategy that seeks to reduce the need to travel and maximise walking and cycling to minimise air pollution, help coordinate development and take account of cumulative impacts of development. Surface and ground waters can be directly and indirectly impacted by development.

**General comment:**

The baseline scenario is likely to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives. Short term detrimental impacts can range from initial site clearance impacting on soils and flora and fauna, air (such as dust) and noise pollution from development. This is also true of brownfield sites which may be ecologically rich. Without a spatial strategy, uncoordinated developments, may not be in the most connected and sustainable places which promote the objective of reducing the need to travel, and once built, may result indirectly increasing traffic volumes etc in the medium and long term through areas such as the AQMA. Medium term targets (such as 30 by 30) may be difficult to meet if development is not coordinated. Potential long term ecological and health and wellbeing benefits will be realised if increased GI is embedded into the landscape, however long term maintenance is necessary, however without a coordinated approach to facilitate improvements in strategic ecological connectivity across the County then long term benefits are unlikely to be as effective as that underpinned by a GI focussed spatial strategy. Without the LDP and coordinated development there may be both short and medium pressure on greenfield sites, leading to uncoordinated developments which may cumulatively impact on nature networks and GI pathways/linkages in the long term. Implementation of SUDs should have immediate benefit in terms of surface water run off, leading to long term improvements in surface water drainage and condition of surface and groundwaters.

## 4.2 POPULATION (INCLUDING HOUSING AND EDUCATION) Summary and update since April 2024

### **Population and Equalities**

- 4.2.1 The Office For National Statistics (ONS) population mid-year estimate (2023) for the County is 246,700<sup>56</sup> people, an increase of 4,700 (1.9%) from the 2022 mid-year estimate. Population increase is due to both internal (UK based migration) and international migration, partly offset by more deaths than births, with large increases in migration since 2021<sup>57</sup>. The County has an ageing population, with the majority of estimated growth between 2013 and 2023 in the older cohorts (especially aged 70 and over). Residents aged 65+ now make up over 20% of the County's population. Between 2013 and 2023, the total working age (16-64) population in Swansea has increased (by 2,600 or 1.7%), but this is lower than the estimated increase in the number of people aged 65 and over (+4,800 or 10.6%). There is a reduction in population in the 0-5 age group, reflecting lower conception rates, live birth rates and fertility rates in Swansea compared to Wales as a whole. Over 22% of the County's population are disabled (2021 Census), which is higher than Wales and the UK average.
- 4.2.2 Just over 41% of the County's population is married or in a registered civil partnership (2021 Census) and in common with many urban areas and university cities, Swansea has a higher proportion of single adults (39.9%) (never married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership) than equivalent Welsh average (37.2%). Just over 40% of Swansea's population identified as Christian (2021 Census) with the number of people affiliated with another religion increasing between 2011 and 2021; the largest being Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu respectively. The number of people stating they had no religion increased significantly between the 2011 and 2021 Census (+39%). The County has a higher proportion of people in non-white ethnic groups (8.6%) than the Wales average and the largest group is 'Bangladeshi' (around 2,900 people or 1.2%, Census 2021). The school Census (2023), suggest that the number and proportion of children from non-White ethnic groups has increased over the past five years.
- 4.2.3 For the first time the 2021 Census asked a question relating to gender identity and 0.4% of the County's population age 16 and over said the gender they identified with is not the same as that registered at birth. Similarly, questions on sexual orientation was included for the first time and 3.4% of the County's residents aged 16 or over identify as LGBTQ+ compared to 2.7% in Wales.

### **Housing and households**

- 4.2.4 There are 105,000 households in Swansea (7.8% of total Welsh households of 1,347,100 million) (Census 2021), approx. 4,700 less than the official mid-year 2020 household estimates, but a 1.5% increase on the 2011 Census figure of 103,500. The LDP has seven defined Strategic Housing Policy Zones (SHPZs), based on groups of wards with similar

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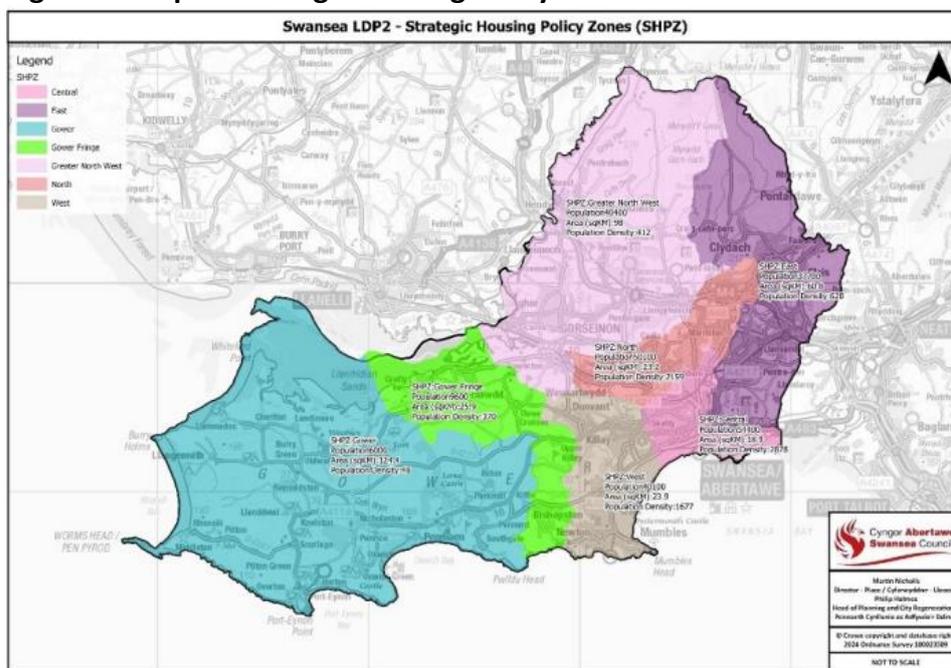
<sup>56</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea\\_Population\\_2023\\_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea_Population_2023_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843)

<sup>57</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2023/pdf/1eRecent\\_Population\\_Change\\_in\\_Swansea\\_to\\_2023.pdf?m=1722261786867](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2023/pdf/1eRecent_Population_Change_in_Swansea_to_2023.pdf?m=1722261786867)

housing market characteristics (Housing Market Areas (HMA's)). The SHPZ boundaries have been amended where necessary to changes in ward boundaries (Figure 5).

4.2.5 The Central HMA accommodated the most households, with around 24,500, whereas Gower accommodated barely a tenth as many (c.2,600). The average household in Swansea contained around 2.22 residents, and this is reasonably consistent across the County. Data from the 2021 Census shows that some 23% of residents live within the Central HMA, with a further 21% living within the North HMA. No other HMA accommodates more than 20% of the authority's residents, although the Greater North West and the West both accommodate 17% and the East accommodates 16%. Gower and Gower Fringe are considerably less populated than the other areas, each accommodating only 3-4% of the total population.

**Figure 5: Map of Strategic Housing Policy Zones**



### Tenure

4.2.6 The Gower HMA can be seen to have the largest proportion of households that own all, or a share, of their home (87.3%). The older age demographics in the HMA is anticipated to be a contributing factor to this high percentage. The Central HMA has the lowest rate of homeownership, at 42.4%, potentially a result of a high student population within the HMA and the relatively young population. Conversely, the Central HMA has the largest proportion of households privately renting their home (32.1%) presumably at least partially linked to students seeking privately rented accommodation whilst they are at university or when graduating, if they stay in the city. The East HMA had the next most households privately renting, at 17.5%, but this is notably far less than the Central HMA to further emphasise the size of the market in the latter area. The HMAs with the fewest privately renting households are Gower Fringe (9.0%) and Gower (9.4%), which also have the fewest household in the social rented sector (6.7% and 3.3% respectively). The North HMA has the proportionately largest social rented sector (27.9%).

4.2.7 Some 20,050 households were reportedly living in the social rented sector throughout Swansea as of the 2021 Census. Demand for social housing remains high and there is insufficient supply to fulfil the needs of all households on the waiting list. The number of properties available for social rent is significantly lower than in 1981 due to the Right to Buy Policy. This was suspended by the Council in December 2014 and since then there has been a gradual increase in the amount of social housing available to rent, with some 13,766 Council properties in March 2024, compared to 13,530 in March 2020. The Council, in conjunction with Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners have targets to develop 5,000 units of new affordable housing in Swansea over a 10-year period (1,000 to be delivered by the Council through direct building programme, 4,000 to be delivered by Housing Associations).

4.2.8 Average private rents are increasing faster than incomes, resulting in private sector rents becoming affordable for those on welfare benefits or with low incomes. The LHMA 2023 data suggests that the highest rents are in the Gower and Gower Fringe HMA's, in line with these areas high house prices.

#### HMOs

4.2.9 There are estimated some 2,000 HMOs in Swansea, not all of them licensed. The Council maintains a Public Register of HMOs<sup>58</sup>, detailing the location of each licensed property. The LDP AMR monitors the proportion of HMOs within the HMO Management Area, as a proportion of the residential properties. Overall, within the HMO Management Area, HMOs were identified as comprising 24.1% of all residential properties, which is just under the 25% threshold identified in the monitoring indicator.

#### Sales Prices

4.2.10 Recent figures<sup>59</sup> (seasonally adjusted) for May 2024 report an average house sale price in Swansea of £202,116, (compared to £202,940 in November 2022). This is 6.4% below the Wales average and 29.1% below the UK figure but only very slightly below the previous highest prices seen in 2022. There are significant variations in average house price within the County and there is sometimes a time lag in the availability of data at the local level. When aggregating house price to Strategic Housing Policy Zones (SHPZs), all the SHPZ showed an increase in the house prices paid between 2020-21, with the greatest increases in Gower (+£69,373) and Gower Fringe (+£37,810). Three SHPZs showed an increase above 10% in 2020- against the base date of the LDP (2010) with Gower increasing by 22%, Gower Fringe by 17% and North by 15%. The rest of the Zones increased between 2% and 9%.

4.2.11 Longer term trends show the average price paid increased between 2012 and 2022, with the most sizeable proportionate increase being in the Gower Fringe which experienced a 67% rise in prices. The average price paid for properties within the North Housing Market Area (HMA<sup>60</sup>) also markedly increased by 65%. The smallest proportionate increase in the average price paid was in the Central HMA, which experienced a 36% increase.

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<sup>58</sup> [www.swansea.gov.uk/hmoregister](http://www.swansea.gov.uk/hmoregister)

<sup>59</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15958/Table-13-House-prices/doc/4hTable\\_13.docx?m=1722953374347](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15958/Table-13-House-prices/doc/4hTable_13.docx?m=1722953374347)

<sup>60</sup> Housing Market Areas reflect the seven Strategy Housing Policy Zones within LDP2

4.2.12 Gower has consistently had the highest average prices over the last ten years. The average price remained broadly stable at around £350,000 between 2012 and 2016, after which there was some volatility in house prices before they settled at around £450,000 in 2022. The lowest average, and consistently so, was in the North HMA. The Central, East and Greater North West HMAs had average prices that were lower than those of Swansea as a whole throughout the decade, whereas the opposite was true for Gower Fringe and the West

#### Links with Neighbouring Local Authorities

4.2.13 In the year prior to the 2021 Census, some 68% of all individuals moving from an address in the County moved to another address within the County (i.e. stayed within the County). Some 7% of moves into Swansea were from Neath Port Talbot and 5% from Carmarthenshire. The movement of labour commuting in and out of Swansea, highlighted section 3C, reinforces the importance of inter-relationships in the operation of the housing market with the local authorities east and west of the County.

#### Housing Need

4.2.14 The draft Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) 2023 estimates there is an overall additional net affordable housing need of 5,355 affordable homes over the 15 year plan period. The majority of the need (82%) is for social rent with the remaining need (18%) for intermediate housing. There is a significant need for single bedroom homes.

4.2.15 The majority (53%) of people living alone in market housing in the County occupy houses with at least three bedrooms and only 13% have a house with a single bedroom. Houses with four people had mainly three or more bedrooms, and 63% of houses containing at least five people had four or more bedrooms (2021 Census). If existing occupancy trends persist, the LHMA estimates that some 57% of people accessing market housing could need at least three bedrooms, 32% need two bedrooms and 10% one bedroom.

4.2.16 The Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2022<sup>61</sup> finds that the need for accommodation requirements for Gypsy/Traveller people (as identified in the GTAA) will be met through the provision of additional pitches on sites that have relevant planning consents and/or appropriate lawful use for such development. There is no unmet need for pitches requiring additional land to be allocated. The existing lawful Travelling Showpeople site at Gorseinon has capacity to accommodate any additional pitches needed. The GTAA also considers there is a lack of transit provision across the Region and wider in Wales, which is an issue for future SDPs to address.

4.2.17 There has been a rise in homeless in the County and the number of households seeking temporary accommodation. Increases in the cost of living, unaffordability of the private rented sector, increasing number of children aged 16 and 17 homeless, and the increase in ex-offenders being released with no fixed abode have had a major impact on homelessness in the last 2 years. Over the last 4 years Swansea has experienced a year-on-year increase in the number of presentations, peaking at just under 4,500 in 2023/24. This is approximately a 50% rise compared to 5 years ago.

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<sup>61</sup> [Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment](#)

## Housing Delivery

4.2.18 Housing delivery is monitored in the LDP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)<sup>62</sup>. House building rates were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and other factors<sup>63</sup>, with 384 new dwellings completed in 2023-2024, compared to 363 in 2022-23, 374 in 2021-2022, 446 in 2020-21 and 397 in 2019-20. The majority of build has been in the Greater North West (GNW) Housing Zone (190) followed by the North (96) and West Housing Zones (59) (Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024). Some 243 affordable homes were built in 2023/24, resulting in a total of 1,366 units constructed in the County since 2017/18. The majority of these have been social rented tenure (AMR 5).

4.2.19 The residential housing 'landbank' comprises extant planning consents for large sites (of 10 units or more) which have not been fully built out. At the time of writing, there are 1,234 homes that have not yet been built on sites that have started construction and a further 4,286 units have planning consent on large sites that have not yet started construction. The majority of these sites are in the North and GNW Housing Zones. In addition, 53 units had a resolution to grant planning permission subject to a Section 106 Agreement being signed by the applicant. After factoring potential delays and/or developers not delivering sites, the total landbank is considered to be **4,947 dwellings** (Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024).

## Long Term Empty Properties

4.2.20 Short term empty properties are an important element of the housing market and there will always be residential properties becoming empty and then returning to use whilst being sold. However, properties that are empty for long periods (more than 6 months) are less likely to be transactional empty homes and are often not available to meet housing need. There were 2,052 long-term empty private sector properties in Swansea as of 2023-24 compared to 2,700 in 2019 (Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024).

## Windfall sites

4.2.21 Just under 2,000 new dwellings have been built on windfall sites (i.e. non allocated) sites between 2011/12 and 2023/24 (just under 40% of total new dwellings on sites of 10+ dwellings during this period). Since 2019 some 324 new dwellings were built on small (less than 10 dwellings) windfall sites. The 2024 Analysis of Housing Supply estimates some 1,430 windfall homes will be delivered on sites of 10 or more dwellings and some 675 on small sites during LDP2.

## Estimated Housing Delivery in LDP2

4.2.22 The Economic and Housing Growth Assessment 2024 presents a range of potential homes and employment growth to be provided over the lifetime of LDP2, based on demographic and economic forecasts. Each scenario predicts lower housing growth than that required in the current LDP. The Council's Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024, estimates that the LDP will deliver **9,510** new dwellings over the plan period, equating to **634 dwellings per year**. Inclusion of a 20% flexibility allowance increases the figure to 11,412 dwellings.

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<sup>62</sup> [Planning delivery and monitoring - Swansea](#)

<sup>63</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13468/Swansea-LDP-Review-Report-July-2023/pdf/ghSwansea\\_LDP\\_Review\\_Report\\_July\\_2023.pdf?m=1689954720687](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13468/Swansea-LDP-Review-Report-July-2023/pdf/ghSwansea_LDP_Review_Report_July_2023.pdf?m=1689954720687)

## Education

4.2.23 Pupil numbers are predicted to fall within the County following falling birthrates. The majority of pupils attend English medium schools, followed by Welsh medium, faith schools and special needs schools. The Council has a vision to increase the number of pupils attending Welsh medium schools to between 23% and 27% of year 1 pupils by 2032, compared to 15.4% in 2019/2020<sup>64</sup>. The Council, within the Sustainable communities for Learning Report to Cabinet, 2024<sup>65</sup>, identified deficiencies in Welsh-medium provision in:

- a. Gorseinon/Penllergaer
- b. Sketty/Dunvant/Killay
- c. Townhill/Mayhill/Waun Wen/Plasmarl
- d. St Thomas/Port Tennant.

4.2.24 The existing LDP includes plans for four new school builds on strategic sites in Garden Village, Penllergaer, Cefngyfelach and Pontarddulais. The number of school aged children resident in wards varies considerably with Killay South, Killay North (since May 2022 both form part of new Dunvant and Killay ward,) Mawr, Mayals and Pennard having the fewest number of school aged residents. Penderry, Llansmlet, Morryston, Cockett and Townhill have the most school aged children.

### Higher Education

4.2.25 The County has two sixth form colleges which offer post-16 education and is home to 2 Universities. The total number (both full and part time) of students attending the two universities in 2020/21 was 28,985. According to the 2021 Census the County was home to approx. 22,678 students aged 16 or above (17,954 aged 18+). Over half the students aged 18 and over lived in the Central HMA.

### Population Qualification and Skill Levels

4.2.26 The 2021 Census showed that over 100,000 residents in Swansea (51%) had qualifications at **Level 3 or above** (two or more A Levels or equivalents and above), whilst 32.8% of usual residents in Swansea aged 16 years and over (64,800 people) had **Level 4** or above qualifications (for example, Higher National Certificate, Higher National Diploma, Bachelor's degree and post-graduate qualifications); slightly higher than Wales (31.5%) and below England & Wales (33.8%). This figure has increased by around 13,800 (+27%) in Swansea since 2011, broadly in line with national trends. The proportions with a highest level of qualification at **Level 1 or 2** has fallen since 2011. However, the number with **Apprenticeships** as their highest qualification has increased by around 3,000 or 36%. Almost one in five people aged 16 and over (18.9% or 37,300) reported having **no qualifications**, again between Wales (19.9%) and England & Wales averages (18.2%). However, this figure has fallen by around 10,000 (21%) in Swansea since the 2011 Census.

4.2.27 Statistics on the highest qualification held by people of working age are also available from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which suggests that Swansea has a higher proportion of working age residents with qualifications to Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) level 3 and above than the Wales and UK average (data for year period ending December 2023).

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<sup>64</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

<sup>65</sup> [Agenda for Cabinet on Thursday, 15 February 2024, 10.00 am - Swansea](#)

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

<b>Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)</b>	<b>Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected</b>	<b>Without LDP2</b>
<i>Identify the latest and most accurate data on demographic projections and changes in population (e.g. falling birth rates, drop in population aged 0-5 and 15-29 years, and ageing population) and future economic forecasts, which along with other relevant evidence will inform the number of people, homes and jobs to be planned for in LDP2.</i>	Regional and countywide	Without LDP2 it will be difficult to ensure the housing needs of the County's population with regard to housing types and locations of need, as evidenced within the LHMA, More Homes Programme and latest population forecasts will be met. This will impact on equalities and health and wellbeing issues, e.g. the ageing population of the County may have different housing needs and placemaking considerations. Uncoordinated housing development may put pressure on education and healthcare services with developments unable to deliver Placemaking objectives, e.g., not being serviced by adequate community facilities, employment, retail and commercial provision. An integrated Housing and Employment strategy will ensure growth is sustainable. le ensuring housing and employment is broadly aligned will ensure employment and housing needs are met without need for unsustainable out commuting.
<i>Respond to the housing need across the County identified through an updated Local Housing Market Assessment.</i>		
<i>Help meet the Council target for the delivery of 5,000 affordable homes between 2021-2031, including 1,000 new Council homes as part of the More Homes Programme.</i>		
<i>Identify and monitor HMO concentrations and produce appropriate policy framework</i>	In areas of the County identified as having high concentrations of HMO.	The HMO concentration areas are defined within LDP policy. A time expired LDP and underlying evidence does not allow the updating of local planning policy to address current issues regarding HMO's.
<i>Review the latest published Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need figures against supply and produce appropriate policy framework</i>	County wide	A time expired LDP will not allow for the updating of the local planning policy context to ensure it addresses the latest evidenced need.

<p><i>Collate and review evidence on any issues caused by Holiday accommodation/second homes/short term lets and produce appropriate policy framework</i></p>		<p>The number of residential dwellings being used as short term holiday lets rather than permanent residential dwellings has increased significantly since the adoption of the LDP and wider socio-economic impacts will remain unaddressed without an updated appropriate local policy framework that addresses current issues.</p>
<p><b>General comment:</b>  The baseline scenario is likely to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives. Without a planning framework to set targets for new housing, taking into account growth forecasts and demographic changes, the ability of the planning system to meet the long term needs of the County’s population may not be met and may exacerbate the number of people commuting into the county for work from neighbouring authorities. Not enough supply of older peoples or affordable housing will not meet the current demand for housing and lead to a deteriorating long term situation with less people being able to access their housing needs. Without strategic decisions being made with regard to education provision there may be short term pressure on schools, increasing need to transport pupils with resultant pressure on highway networks and financial resources and inability to meet children’s need’s. Access to housing and employment are fundamental to help people’s health and wellbeing and without addressing the issues, long term trends in social exclusion and inequality, health and wellbeing will continue.</p>		

**4.3 ECONOMY (Summary and Update Since April 2024)**

4.3.1 The ‘Swansea Bay and Llanelli’ National Growth Area (NGA), is identified within Future Wales as the regional focus for strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure and overall the main area for growth and investment in the region. The Swansea Bay City Deal seeks to encourage up to £1.3 billion in investment and create over 9,000 jobs in the Swansea Bay City Region. The South West Wales Energy Strategy 2022 estimates it will result in an additional 16,000 net jobs with an associated increase in GVA of nearly £1.6 billion to 2035. The Council’s Swansea City Centre Repurposing Strategy<sup>66</sup> is a high-level city wide-masterplan and strategy promoting sustainable regeneration of the city centre and focuses on potential interventions addressing buildings, public realm and policy. The County has strong economic relationships with neighbouring local authorities, with one third of the people working in the County commuting into the County for work, most significantly from Neath Port Talbot and Carmarthenshire. This commuting pattern influences the housing market, and also has links to air quality, climate change and infrastructure topics.

4.3.2 Swansea serves as a regional service centre, with higher proportions (than Wales and UK) of people employed in occupations associated with the service sector, including professional, caring/leisure/other services, and sales/customer service occupations. It also has a proportionately large share of jobs in the public administration, health, education, financial

<sup>66</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2914/Swansea-city-centre-repurposing-strategy/pdf/kkSwansea\\_city\\_centre\\_repurposing\\_strategy.pdf?m=1688132457707](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2914/Swansea-city-centre-repurposing-strategy/pdf/kkSwansea_city_centre_repurposing_strategy.pdf?m=1688132457707)

services and retail sectors. Of the 110,000 people in employment within Swansea (2022), an estimated 89.1% (98,000) are employed in the service sectors and of those 29.5% (32,400) working within the public sector. The County also has a rural workforce and population and between 2011 2017 the number of farm businesses in the County increased, particularly specialist poultry and 'other' farm types. However there is a lack of recent data for more recent comparisons.

- 4.3.3 The visitor economy remains a key component of the County's economy with some 4.7 million visitors to Swansea Bay in 2023, an economic impact of £609million and supporting some 5,470 jobs<sup>67</sup>. A need has been identified for at least 3 new hotels within the City Centre, Copperworks and SA1 areas of the City by 2026 to provide 285-355 additional rooms<sup>68</sup>. There has been a significant increase in the number of dwellings being used as short term holiday lets particularly since the Covid-19 pandemic. Hotspots for dwellings being used as short term lets and second homes are Gower, Mumbles and the Marina as evidenced by data. Coincidentally, West Swansea and Gower have the highest prices in the County, seen the biggest house price increases over recent years and have a lack of affordable housing. The cumulative landscape impact, particularly within the Gower Outstanding National Landscape, of increasing numbers of purpose built short term let holiday accommodation units must be considered.
- 4.3.4 Some 23.7% of the County's population was economically inactive in March 2024, a 17.7% (5,600 people) increase since March 2023. 76.3% of people are economically active people (slightly higher than Wales (76.2%) and the UK (78.5%)) but this is 4% less than in March 2023. The unemployment figure was also lower in March 2024 than March 2023 but remains slightly higher than Wales average but slightly lower than the UK average. The highest level of unemployment is experienced in Swansea East and West Senedd Cymru constituencies. The wards of Townhill, Castle, Penderry and Landore having unemployment claimant count figures significantly above the Swansea average, whilst Mayals has the lowest rate. It is noticeable that Townhill, Penderry and Castle all contain Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) classed as amongst the most deprived in Wales.
- 4.3.5 Annual earnings data shows that the Swansea median full-time figure (2023) of £32,734 is very close to the Wales average, although both figures are below the UK average (in Swansea by 6.4%). Over the last year, average annual full-time earnings in Swansea rose by 7.3%, slightly above equivalent Wales and UK increases.
- 4.3.6 The County's estimated GVA in 2022 was approximately £5,800 million, £23,929 per head (3.5% increase above the previous year), higher than Wales per head (£23,804) but lower than the UK figure (£32,996). In 2021, total Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) for the Swansea local authority and 'ILT3'<sup>69</sup> area stood at £4,227million. Its GDHI per head

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<sup>67</sup> [Tourism research and statistics - Swansea](#)

<sup>68</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/16508/Swansea-Hotel-Demand-Study---Executive-Summary/pdf/d3Swansea\\_Hotel\\_Study\\_2023\\_-\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf?m=1710329174573](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/16508/Swansea-Hotel-Demand-Study---Executive-Summary/pdf/d3Swansea_Hotel_Study_2023_-_Executive_Summary.pdf?m=1710329174573)

<sup>69</sup> The International Territorial Levels (ITL) classification provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the UK. The City & County of Swansea on its own constitutes one of the eight ITL3 areas within the 'West Wales & Valleys' ITL2 area. The UK-based ITL replaces the former EU 'NUTS' system, but with no initial changes to areas.

figure was £17,772; which is 1.5% below the Wales average and 18.0% below the UK level. Over the longer-term (2016-2021), Swansea’s growth of 20.8% is above that of Wales (+16.1%) and the UK (+12.6%)<sup>70</sup>.

4.3.7 The LDP2 Economic and Housing Growth Assessment Report, 2024 sets out a range of demographic and jobs led growth scenarios that have been assessed to inform chosen levels of growth in the Preferred Strategy ranging from 7875 new jobs to 10238 new jobs between 2023 and 2038. The range of growth options generate a potential range of requirements for additional employment land of between 11-25ha within LDP2 in order to accommodate the new jobs dependant on the growth level pursued. Employment growth is anticipated to be strongest in in finance, business and professional services, information and communications. Above average growth is expected in accommodation and food service and public sector, reflecting historic trends. Manufacturing is anticipated to contract whilst distribution (essentially retail and wholesale) is expected to show modest growth. Overall, the forecasts suggest a sustained movement towards a service-oriented economy, with some potential for growth in higher-value business services, as well as in the public sector.

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

<b>Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)</b>	<b>Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected</b>	<b>Without LDP2</b>
<i>Help maximise socio-economic benefits and potential of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area and the City Deal.</i>	Regional and countywide	Future Wales sets out the National Growth Area, but requires local vision for each city and/or town supported by a spatial framework that guides growth and regeneration. Without LDP2, this will not be delivered.
<i>Facilitate the regeneration of Swansea Central Area in collaboration with development partners, focussing on key sites for delivery</i>	Swansea Central Area, Countywide district and local centres and wider benefits throughout the County	Future leisure and retail developments will have to comply with Future Wales Town Centre’s first approach and adopt sequential tests, however there would be a lack of local strategy and coordination without LDP2. Developments would not be informed by an up to date evidence base in relation to town, district and local centres.
<i>Understand retail trends and impacts being experienced by retail centres in the County and facilitate regeneration projects and other measures to support their future vitality and viability.</i>		
<i>Swansea has a relatively high share of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in</i>	Regional, countywide	The LDP will not be informed by up to date employment land study or

<sup>70</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-January-2024/pdf/75Swansea\\_Economic\\_Profile\\_January\\_2024.pdf?m=1707124546403](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-January-2024/pdf/75Swansea_Economic_Profile_January_2024.pdf?m=1707124546403)

<p><i>Wales. Support economic growth and employment opportunities, and measures to tackle deprivation and inequality of access to employment, education and training.</i></p>	<p>and locally focused.</p>	<p>associated regional and local regeneration strategies. Supporting evidence for LDP2 Preferred Strategy provides justification for the need of some 25.2ha of additional employment land in order to accommodate the estimated employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Ensure an adequate supply of fit for purpose and attractive commercial and industrial sites and premises across to Swansea to encourage business to invest and provide opportunities to grow the business base through quality new employment opportunities. There will be a need to understand the need and demand for commercial land (B uses), including the latest evidence and trends that have a bearing on the requirement for land for such uses e.g. rise of home working</i></p>		<p>A coordinated spatial plan will help facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, providing a framework for energy generation, storage and supply infrastructure</p>
<p><i>High proportion of residents work within the service and public sectors. Support growth of the identified priority employment sectors</i></p>		
<p><i>Interrelationship between quality of the natural environment (particularly landscape and beaches) and the attraction to visitors.</i></p>	<p>countywide</p>	<p>The interrelationship between the visitor economy and natural beauty of the County must be considered via spatial land use planning, which can consider cumulative impacts and wider issues associated with the visitor economy, including if there is any impact on the housing market. The latest tourism strategies will inform LDP2.</p>
<p><i>Importance of walking, cycling and other activities as part of the visitor economy and interrelationship with active travel routes, health and wellbeing and GI.</i></p>		
<p><i>Collate and review evidence on any issues caused by Holiday accommodation e.g. in Gower AONB. Collate and review evidence on use of properties as short term lets (e.g. Airbnb) adding to pressures on long term rental market and lack of availability of properties for local residents</i></p>		
<p><b>General Comment:</b>  Without LDP2 there is potential for the baseline scenario to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives, though Future Wales and strategic policies such as the NGA and the City Deal will influence regional and local development opportunities. Potential short term impact of developments on biodiversity with long term benefits if effective mitigation is incorporated. Potential impacts in respect of the permanent sterilisation of soil resources if new development is on greenfield sites. Medium and long term increase in number</p>		

of jobs in the County, increasing prosperity and socio economic benefits. Depending on the type of industries attracted, there may be potential to support the long term transition to a low carbon economy

#### 4.4 HUMAN HEALTH (INCLUDES AIR) Summary and Update since April 2024

- 4.4.1 Health is a principle element embedded within the Well-being of Future Generations Act which places an emphasis on taking a holistic, long term and collaborative approach to achieving well-being through placemaking and improved health is one of the objectives of Future Wales. NRW's South West Wales Area Statement has a specific theme focused on 'reducing health inequalities'. The Council signed the Dublin Declaration of Age Friendly Cities and Communities<sup>71</sup> in 2014 which includes a pledge to *'develop safe and inclusive public spaces, housing of the highest quality, communities for all ages, available & affordable public transport, etc'*.
- 4.4.2 The County falls within the Swansea Bay University Health Board area and their Population Health Strategy for Swansea Bay<sup>71</sup> contains policy objectives which seek to reduce inequalities, including creating healthy sustainable places and communities. A stated aim is to *'create healthy and sustainable communities through placemaking'*. The County contains 4 hospitals and the existing LDP contains specific policies in relation to Morriston and Cefn Coed hospital sites. There are 5 Health Clusters within the County, each with a range of GP surgeries, dentists, optometrists, community pharmacists, and care homes. The Health Boards Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2021 Report<sup>72</sup> concludes sufficient capacity within existing pharmacies to meet forecasted increase in population set out within the existing LDP. Continual and on-going dialogue with the Health Board is necessary in order to inform LDP2.
- 4.4.3 Some 47% of the County's population reported in the 2021 Census that they were in 'very good health' and 30.9% in 'good health', higher than the Welsh average. However, the number and proportion reporting bad or very **bad health**, at 17,500 or 7.3%, is higher than both Wales (6.9%) and England & Wales (5.2%). The proportion of **disabled people** (defined under the Equality Act) was 22.4% (53,500) higher than both Wales (21.6%) and England & Wales (17.5%)<sup>73</sup>.
- 4.4.4 The National Centre for Population Health and Wellbeing Research<sup>74</sup> explored changes in health and wellbeing in primary age children from Wales from 2014 – 2022 using data from annual HAPPEN-Wales surveys<sup>75</sup> (surveys of 600 primary school age children). The research showed a significant decline in various aspects of childhood health and wellbeing over this time, including a decline in physical health, unhealthy dietary habits, increase in loneliness

<sup>71</sup> <https://sbuhb.nhs.wales/about-us/key-documents-folder/board-papers/board-papers-march-2023/32-appendix-1-population-health-strategypdf/#:~:text=The%20Strategy%20will%20set%20out,causes'%20of%20ill%2Dhealth.>

<sup>72</sup> <https://sbuhb.nhs.wales/files/pna-documents/sbuhb-pna-final-0-3-pdf/>

<sup>73</sup> [2021 Census: population characteristics - Swansea](https://popdatasci.swan.ac.uk/centres-of-excellence/ncphwr-2/)

<sup>74</sup> <https://popdatasci.swan.ac.uk/centres-of-excellence/ncphwr-2/>

<sup>75</sup> <https://happen-wales.co.uk/>

and a rise in mental health issues. Educational attainment needs to be considered in the context of health and wellbeing which is integral to planning.

- 4.4.5 The Swansea Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022, states that crime and safety is a significant key topic within social well-being. Over the 12 months to June 2021 there were a total of 18,240 recorded crimes in Swansea, an overall decrease of 1,101 (-5.7%) on the previous 12 months. The biggest increases (over +10%) occurred in the categories of possession of drugs and public order offences.
- 4.4.6 The County contains several designated Quiet Areas<sup>76</sup> – tranquil places within urban areas which are deemed to be valued by the local community.
- 4.4.7 The County has one designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), declared in 2001 and reviewed in 2010, due to exceedances of nitrogen dioxide annual mean air quality standard. All sections of the AQMA are now compliant. The 2023 Air Quality Progress Report (2023)<sup>77</sup> concluded that there were no exceedances of air quality standards within the county. NRW identifies Castle, Townhill, Landore, Penderry and Morriston as areas with the highest demand for greenspace interventions to reduce air pollution<sup>78</sup>.
- 4.4.8 The Gower AONB is a designated International Dark Sky Community. Since 2019 sky quality within the AONB has been monitored with results consistently showing locations further west from Swansea having the best readings. Readings along the south coast– from Bracelet Bay westward – are showing declining quality. One of the causes of poor light quality is poor lighting design around developments and light spill from new developments. The Placemaking Guidance for the Gower AONB specifically seeks to address the issue and encourage developers to reduce light spill and light pollution.
- 4.4.9 There is an extensive legacy of underground workings and surface spoil heaps in parts of Swansea due to the area’s long history of mining and quarrying and there is a defined slip area at Graig Trewyddfa, near Morriston

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)	Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected	Without LDP2
<i>Promote a Placemaking approach that enables new developments to be sustainably located with access to a range of services</i>	Countywide	Health is a principle element embedded within the Well-being of Future Generations Act. This places an emphasis on taking a holistic, long term and collaborative approach to achieving well-being through placemaking with

<sup>76</sup> [Environmental Noise Action Plans and Quiet Areas - Swansea](#)

<sup>77</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15782/Progress-report-2023/pdf/foSwansea\\_Council\\_2023\\_APR\\_v3.0.pdf?m=1705915908787](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15782/Progress-report-2023/pdf/foSwansea_Council_2023_APR_v3.0.pdf?m=1705915908787)

<sup>78</sup> [Welsh Information for Nature-based Solutions \(WINS\)](#)

<i>by active travel, reducing the need to travel by the private car, and encouraging sustainable neighbourhoods.</i>		<p>improved health being one of the objectives of Future Wales. Development will have to comply with relevant legislation regarding air quality, soundscapes, noise and light pollution, even without LDP2.</p> <p>Without a statutory up to date development plan most recent evidence and assessments cannot be integrated into development plan policies and strategies. LDP2 will be developed in consultation with the Health Board and other statutory bodies to ensure health and wellbeing is wholly integrated throughout and addresses issues at a local level, such as dementia friendly cities.</p> <p>Adopted SPGs relating to Placemaking will have reduced weight under a time expired development plan.</p>
<i>Integrate health and wellbeing throughout relevant policies</i>		
<i>The County has an ageing population, so this needs to be considered as part of future policy and strategy development.</i>		
<i>Consult with Health Board and Public Health Wales throughout LDP2 preparation</i>		
<i>Protect and enhance community facilities of value, to aid socio-community wellbeing.</i>		
<i>Increase awareness of soundscape and tranquillity for health and wellbeing.</i>	Countywide, including specific city centre and Gower National Landscape	<p>Development will have to comply with relevant legislation regarding air quality, soundscapes, noise and light pollution, even without LDP2. However, evidence, new TANs and policies will not be integrated into a new statutory development plan at the local level.</p> <p>There will no ability to have local Placemaking and Design principles and policies to directly focus on soundscapes and the impact of light pollution on tranquillity and health and wellbeing.</p>
<i>Help reduce light pollution, for the benefit of dark skies, tranquillity, ecology and health and wellbeing, particularly within the Gower AONB, particularly regarding light spill from new development</i>		
<i>Increase GI interventions to aid air pollution mitigation; ensure new developments do not significantly degrade air quality and minimise new sensitive receptors being introduced unmitigated into areas of existing poor air quality</i>		<p>Development will have to comply with relevant legislation regarding air quality, even without LDP2. Development within the County's AQMA is controlled. However, development must be considered in relation to impact on air quality. However, LDP2 can help coordinate development, promote a sustainable growth strategy which reduces reliance on the private car and encourages a modal shift and take account of cumulative impacts of development.</p> <p>Development will have to comply with relevant legislation regarding water quality</p>
<i>Help minimise the emissions of air pollutants and the number of people who are receptors.</i>	Countywide and AQMA	

		even without LDP2. Surface and ground waters can be directly and indirectly impacted by development and local policies ensure potential impacts are considered on specific and wider areas, as well as cumulative impacts.
<i>Understand any areas of land instability when considering future use of areas</i>	Specific areas of land instability	LDP shows areas as a constraint
<i>Help target resources to address deficiencies in greenspace.</i>		Without LDP2, links to future GI assessment and evidence base would have less weight and cumulative and collaborative impacts of policies and developments may not be taken into account.
<p><b>General Commentary:</b></p> <p>Although development will have to comply with statutory legislation even without LDP2, without LDP2 there is potential for the baseline scenario to be a worsening one over the long term when considered against ISA objectives. However, air quality is likely to continue to improve due to the shift to electric vehicles and other transport modes and the decarbonisation of the energy and housing sectors. Health is a principle element embedded within the Well-being of Future Generations Act which places an emphasis on taking a holistic, long term and collaborative approach to achieving well-being through placemaking and improved health is one of the objectives of Future Wales.</p> <p>The lack of a statutory local development plan may lead to uncoordinated developments, which do not consider wider health and wellbeing implications or the cumulative impacts of development. Health and well-being will be an overarching consideration that will have an overriding influence throughout LDP2. The interrelationship of health and wellbeing with the provision of GI, accessible greenspaces, play areas, connection with nature, active travel routes and so on which will have immediate benefits for residents as well as long term health and wellbeing benefits.</p>		

## 4.5 WATER (Summary and updates since April 2024)

- 4.5.1 The County falls within the Western Wales River Basin and the Swansea Bay Opportunity Catchment' (OpC) area. River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) seek environmental, health and well-being benefits for waterbodies and deliver WG's Natural Resources Policy (NRP) priorities. NRW's South West Area Statement also places emphasis on the importance of integrated catchment management to deliver multiple benefits for people and the natural environment and highlights the importance of riparian zones. Vegetation along river banks filter pollutants, helps reduce erosion and provides shade contributing to lower water temperatures. Nature in urban streams and rivers helps improve water quality and increases biodiversity. The current LDP contains reference to riparian corridors and this needs to be replicated within LDP2.

- 4.5.2 Comparisons from 2015 and 2021 classification of the status of surface and ground water bodies (Water framework Directive) shows deterioration in one body – ‘river Llan headwaters to tidal limits’ whose status had deteriorated from good to moderate. Other water bodies remained the same<sup>79</sup>.
- 4.5.3 Based on growth set out within current LDPs in the region, Dŵr Cymru predicts a surplus of water between 2020 and 2050 for the south west Wales water resources zone. The zone is resilient to climate change with no loss of output expected to 2050, due to resource available in Llyn Brianne and during extreme drought events (1 in 200 year drought event) Dŵr Cymru would not need to implement extreme supply side measures<sup>80</sup>. Dŵr Cymru do not identify issues or the County and aims to use nature to reduce flood risk and pollution in the County <sup>81</sup>.
- 4.5.4 The majority of the sewer pipes in the County (and Wales) are ‘combined sewers’, usually combining wastewater from homes and businesses (toilets, sinks, showers, baths etc.) and clean rainwater from roads, hardstanding areas and roofs. During heavy rainfall the capacity of pipes can be exceeded, resulting in possible flooding of sewage works, homes, businesses, roads and open spaces, unless it is allowed to spill elsewhere. Storm overflows (often referred to as Combined Sewer Overflows) act as overflow valves to reduce the risk of sewage backing up during heavy rainfall. An increasing number of overflows from combined sewers is potentially impacting water quality, but six defined bathing waters were classed as ‘excellent’ in 2023, 2022 and 2021 (Bracelet, Caswell, Langland, Oxwich, Port Eynon and Rhossili); Limeslade Bay was classed as good in 2023 and 2022 from excellent in 2021; and Swansea Bay was classified as good in 2023, 2022 and 2021.
- 4.5.5 A Source Protection Zone (SPZ) is located on the Gower peninsula. SPZs are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites and provide additional protection to safeguard drinking water quality through constraining the proximity of an activity that may impact upon a drinking water abstraction.

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)	Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected	Without LDP2
<i>Water supply exceeds demand, so no anticipated issues relating to increased population and demand for water from industry.</i>	Countywide	This is unlikely to change due to the influence of LDP2 as sufficient water supply exists.
<i>Help ensure new development is serviced by existing water supply</i>		Regulations relating to water and sewerage infrastructure, water quality, flood risk and

<sup>79</sup> [Water Framework Directive \(WFD\) Regulations Cycle 3 Classification | DataMapWales](#)

<sup>80</sup> Dŵr Cymru Welsh Waters Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019 (2019)

<sup>81</sup> ‘Welsh Water 2050: Review and Update’,

<i>and sewerage network or can be connected to network.</i>		SUDS must be adhered to. However, the development plan can provide a coordinated approach with water companies to ensure that infrastructure for new developments can be factored in their forward plans and help prevent discharge into freshwater and marine environments, including bathing waters.
<i>Help reduce and where possible eliminate environmental pollution into freshwater and marine environs (as influenced by the land use planning system).</i>		
<i>Help ensure water infrastructure and supply is resilient to climate change; and help improve bathing water quality, the quality of groundwater and surface water bodies, and river quality</i>		Without LDP2 there may be a lack of strategic co-ordination between developers and utility providers. This may result in delays in bringing developments forward and potential impacts on water quality.
<b>General Comment:</b> Potential for the baseline scenario, particularly with regard to infrastructure, to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives.		

#### 4.6 CLIMATIC FACTORS (Summary and updates since April 2024)

- 4.6.1 PPW supports the role of the planning system in making development resilient to climate change, decarbonising society and developing a circular economy for the benefit of both the built and natural environments and to contribute to the well-being goals. Swansea Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and the Council is committed to become a Net Zero organisation by 2030<sup>82</sup> and a net zero County by 2050<sup>8384</sup>. The Council is pursuing a £1.7bn energy hub and tidal lagoon in Swansea Bay (the Blue Eden Project) and the WGs National Marine Plan, 2019<sup>85</sup>, recognises Swansea Port and Docks, alongside other Welsh ports, as having a competitive advantage in exploiting opportunities arising from low carbon and renewable energy generation.
- 4.6.2 Both total and per capita greenhouse gas emissions in the County have been decreasing over recent years (2,214.2 total and 9.6tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2015 to 1,179.9 total and 5.0tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021). The transport sector remains the main area of greenhouse gas emissions in the County, closely followed by the domestic sector. The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) assesses the energy performance of dwellings. WGs national wellbeing indicator NI33: assesses the percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance (i.e. % of dwellings with SAP 65 or higher). The average SAP rating for Swansea Council dwellings was 69 (band C) and 100% of properties have reached this level.

<sup>82</sup> [Swansea Council Charter on Climate Change - Swansea](#)

<sup>83</sup> [Climate change and nature recovery - Swansea](#)

<sup>84</sup> [Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024](#)

<sup>85</sup> [gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-11/welsh-national-marine-plan-document\\_0.pdf](http://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-11/welsh-national-marine-plan-document_0.pdf)

- 4.6.3 The South West Wales Energy Strategy, 2022<sup>86</sup>, overall objective is a net zero regional energy system by 2050 and that by 2035 the region will generate the equivalent of 147% of its own electricity consumption from renewables. The Swansea Local Area Action Plan 2024<sup>87</sup> identifies changes required to the local energy system and built environment to achieve a net zero energy system by 2050. Low carbon energy and heat generation in the County increased between 2012 and 2020, with electricity generation increasing from 14,733MWh in 2012 to 140,827MWh in 2020. The County contains part of a pre-assessed Area for Wind Energy, as defined in Future Wales. The LDP was informed by a Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (2018) which evaluated the potential energy capacity of renewable and low carbon technologies in the County. Eleven Local Search Areas (LSAs) for solar are defined on the LDP Proposals Map<sup>88</sup> and the LDP aims to deliver up to 21.8MW of energy within the solar LSAs and up to 40.6MW in the Wind SSA up to 2025. A Stage 1 Renewable Energy Assessment (REA)<sup>89</sup> which estimates the scale of available resource within the County and provides context for setting local policy and targets. It will also provide direction to the authority on how it can play its part in meeting the National and UK renewable energy targets. This area wide renewable energy assessment has been undertaken in support of the Preferred Strategy. The remainder of the REA will be produced to inform the Deposit LDP2.
- 4.6.4 Climate projections indicate an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, including storm events in the Summer and prolonged wet periods during the Winter. Due to the County's topography, both the River Tawe and River Loughor rise quickly during storm events and both rivers are affected by Tidal interactions.
- 4.6.5 NRW published the latest draft Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) for Wales in 2023<sup>90</sup>. NRW identify communities at greatest risk from flooding on their Communities at Risk Register (CaRR)<sup>91</sup> with Blackpill and Swansea centre identified as at risk from flooding from rivers or the sea. Penclawdd and Crofty have Community Flood Plans. The Council's FRMP (2015)<sup>92</sup> estimated 879 people, 262 residential properties, 96 non-residential properties, 1km of Primary Trunk road, 1km of main railway line, 7ha of parks/gardens and 3 listed buildings are at high risk of flooding. The 2022 Stage 1 Strategic Flood Risk Consequence Assessment (FCA) for South West Wales identifies Swansea city centre, areas around Pontarddulais, Gorseinon, Gowerton and Loughor are at risk from flooding (located within flood zone 3) and that the city centre and the lower reaches of the River Loughor and Afan Lliw are at risk from tidal flooding. Currently coastal defence works are being undertaken in Mumbles<sup>93</sup> in order protect property from future tidal flooding events due to increased tidal levels and increased storm events as a result of climate change. Seventy-nine properties at currently at more than one in 10 chance of tidal flooding will be protected.

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<sup>86</sup> [South West Wales Energy Strategy](#)

<sup>87</sup> [Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024](#)

<sup>88</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2010-2025 \(LDP\) - Swansea](#)

<sup>89</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#)

<sup>90</sup> No longer available on NRW website

<sup>91</sup> [Communities at Risk Register \(CaRR\) | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

<sup>92</sup> [Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 - Swansea](#)

<sup>93</sup> [Mumbles coastal protection project - Swansea](#)

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)	Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected	Without LDP2
<i>Built environment and infrastructure must be resilient and adaptable to the current and future effects of climate change, with particular relevance to sea and river flooding</i>	Countywide, national and potentially global?	Without LDP2 development would still have to comply with the requirements of national planning policy and Future Wales with regard to the location of development in relation to flood risk, shoreline management and renewable/low carbon energy proposals. However, it is possible that development could be uncoordinated and lack a wider placemaking approach, including GI, climatic change adaptations and mitigation proposals.
<i>The land use spatial strategy and location of new development must take a precautionary approach with regard to flood risk in line with WG policy</i>		
<i>Protect coastline from inappropriate development and consider the consequential impacts of climate change on the coastline and coastal environments</i>	countywide	Associated documents such as the Shoreline Management Plan and adopted SPG's may have less weight if not referenced within an extant development plan.
<i>Facilitate the aim that ecosystems and the natural environment are resilient and able to adapt to climate change.</i>		An integrated Housing and Employment strategy will ensure growth is sustainable. I.e ensuring housing and employment is broadly aligned will ensure employment and housing needs are met without need for unsustainable out commuting.
<i>Facilitate the development of appropriate renewable and or low carbon energy schemes in the County, informed by an up to date Renewable Energy Assessment</i>		Proposals for renewable/low carbon energy would not be informed by an up to date Renewable Energy Assessment. An up to date assessment identifying potential areas of opportunity will facilitate a potential increase in delivery of RE schemes by providing guidance to the industry on areas in Swansea that may be potentially acceptable for further consideration and assessment. The links between energy generation and supply infrastructure, such as grid capacity or battery storage may not be considered at the outset of proposals in a strategic manner.

**General comment:**

Swansea aims to be net zero as a Council by 2030 and the County by 2050. Potential for the baseline scenario, particularly with regard to climate change, net zero targets, flooding and low carbon generation to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives if no strategic plan in place.

**4.7 MATERIAL ASSETS (Summary and updates since April 2024)**

- 4.7.1 PPW supports the role of the planning system in making development resilient to climate change, decarbonising society and developing a circular economy for the benefit of both the built and natural environments and to contribute to the well-being goals. A circular economy is one which aims to keep materials, products and components in use for as long as possible. NRW<sup>94</sup> seeks sustainable patterns of production and consumption to achieve a Regenerative Economy which would regenerate ecosystems and replenish natural resources, ensuring Wales only uses its fair share of global resources.
- 4.7.2 The WG's waste strategy 'Towards Zero Waste' (TZW)<sup>95</sup> requires a 1.5% reduction (from 2006-7 baseline) each year across all waste sectors. The amount of waste collected and disposed of by the Council (Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)) is decreasing, with 104,939 tonnes collected 2023/24, compared to 106,858 tonnes in 2022/23<sup>96</sup>. This is reflected in decreasing amounts of residual (black bag) waste from each dwelling from 317kg in 2022/23 to 305kg in 2023/24, below the Welsh average of 360kg per dwelling in 2023/24<sup>97</sup>. The Council also has 5 household waste recycling centres (HWRCs).
- 4.7.3 The WG strategy 'Beyond Recycling', 2021<sup>98</sup> is a ten year strategy to move towards a circular economy and towards the 2050 net zero waste and net zero carbon targets. A circular economy is one which aims to keep materials, products and components in use for as long as possible. The Council met the strategy's statutory target of recycling a minimum of 70% of waste by 2024-25 (70.4% of waste reused/recycled/composted 2023/24)<sup>99</sup>. A consequence of the increased LACW recycling and composting of waste is the reduction in the amount of waste being landfilled and WG has a target of zero waste by 2025<sup>100</sup>. However, there will be a need for at least a small landfill capacity in respect of residual waste and in order to ensure sufficient landfill capacity remains in the region until other residual treatment methods are developed, the WG<sup>101</sup> set out 7 and 5 year landfill void triggers, in order to enable the market to come forward with a solution to the lack of landfill capacity. The Mid & SW Wales region has some 5.5 years landfill capacity remaining, thus just above the trigger (Mid and South West Wales Waste Planning Monitoring Report 2022/2023). Tir John landfill site closed in 2021 and remains operational until 2024 in order to import soil and waste to restore the site.

<sup>94</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / State of Natural Resources Report \(SoNaRR\) for Wales 2020](#)

<sup>95</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/towards-zero-waste-our-waste-strategy.pdf>

<sup>96</sup> [Annual management of waste by management method \(tonnes\)](#)

<sup>97</sup> [Annual residual household waste produced per dwelling \(kilograms\) by local authority](#)

<sup>98</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/beyond-recycling-strategy-document.pdf>

<sup>99</sup> [Annual reuse/recycling/composting rates by local authority](#)

<sup>100</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/beyond-recycling-strategy-document.pdf>

<sup>101</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan21-waste.pdf>

- 4.7.4 There is a moratorium on large scale (10MW or greater) energy from waste developments in Wales and small scale plants(<10MW) will only be allowable if the need for such a facility for the non-recyclable wastes produced in the region can be demonstrated. Any new small scale facilities must also supply heat, and where feasible, be carbon capture and storage enabled or ready<sup>102</sup>.
- 4.7.5 Swansea has significant mineral resources but the County relies upon quarries in neighbouring authorities, as well as marine-dredged sand, to provide for its aggregate needs. The County's carboniferous limestone resources lie almost entirely within the Gower AONB and therefore cannot be worked but are safeguarded for future use within the LDP. Sandstone and land based sand and gravel resources are also safeguarded (in accordance with the British Geological Survey's safeguarding maps). PPW contains a presumption against coalmining and the WG will not authorise new Coal Authority mining operation licences or variations to existing licences<sup>103</sup>.
- 4.7.6 Secondary aggregate is imported (by road) from the Port Talbot steelworks (this will be kept under review whilst the Steel Works are restructuring), whilst recycled aggregates from construction, demolition and excavation wastes are likely to be in plentiful supply within the urban areas of Swansea itself. Locally-derived recycled aggregates are important in order to offset the transportation of both primary and secondary aggregates from other sources.
- 4.7.7 The Regional Technical Planning Statement for the North Wales and South Wales Regional Aggregate Working Parties, 2<sup>nd</sup> Review (2020) (RTS2)<sup>104</sup> requires the Council to make future provision for Carboniferous HSA Sandstone of 0.305 million tonnes per year until the end of the Plan period and for 10 years thereafter (a total of 7.636 million tonnes). Swansea has no landbank of permitted reserves and no operational sites. In order to comply with RTS2, the Council entered into a Statement of Sub Regional Cooperation (SSRC)<sup>105</sup> with Councils in the sub-region (Neath Port Talbot (NPT) County Borough Council and part of Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC)) in 2021. The SSRC confirms that each Council accept their individual apportionments and that the sub regional requirements will be met and NPT agree to meet Swansea's apportionment until the production of LDP2. Any future allocations should be identified as Specific Sites. If there are no sites, Preferred Areas broad Areas of Search should be identified within LDP2 or the SSRC is continued.
- 4.7.8 Potential major proposed infrastructure projects such as the Floating Offshore Wind (FLOW) proposals in the Celtic Sea and LDP Strategic Development Allocations will have significant aggregate demand. National policy states<sup>106</sup> that all disused or unused rail sidings and railways should be safeguarding within the LDP to enable them to be brought back into use in the future and existing transport infrastructure protected from encroachment from other types of development. The loss of minerals infrastructure should be avoided in order to ensure long term requirements are considered. The National Marine Plan, 2019, seeks to

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<sup>102</sup> [Written Statement: Taking action to make the circular economy a reality \(24 March 2021\) | GOV.WALES](#)

<sup>103</sup> [Coal policy statement \[HTML\] | GOV.WALES](#)

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/regionaltechnicalstatement>

<sup>105</sup> <https://democracy.swansea.gov.uk/documents/s71203/07%20of%20of%20of%20Aggregates%20report.pdf?LLL=0>

<sup>106</sup> Paras 5.3.8, 5.4.18, 5.3.23 and 5.3.16 of PPW ed 12

support the sustainable development of port, harbour and marina infrastructure and safeguard the Ports and Shipping Sector. The Port of Swansea is owned by Associated British Ports (ABP) and covers some 521 acres. Together with the ABP's Port Talbot, the port contributes £670 million to the economy and supports nearly 10,000 jobs and offers significant future potential to facilitate emerging transformative regeneration schemes in this area. In 2023 the UK Government designated the Celtic Freeport at Port Talbot. ABP expect this to result in increased activity at the Port of Swansea.

- 4.7.9 The vulnerability of infrastructural assets to climate change is noted within the Climate Adaptation Strategy for Wales (2024)<sup>107</sup>. Many services and their underlying infrastructure rely on digital connectivity to operate effectively including water, electricity and gas infrastructure.
- 4.7.10 Llwybr Newydd – the Wales Transport Strategy [\(2021\)](#)<sup>108</sup> sets out 3 headline priorities over the next 5 years, which are also overarching key priorities in the emerging Regional Transport Plan:
- Bring services to people in order to reduce the need to travel;
  - Allow people and goods to move easily from door to door by accessible, and sustainable and efficient transport services and infrastructure
  - Encourage people to make the change to more sustainable transport
- 4.7.11 The Transport Hierarchy for Planning [\(PPW\)](#) supports the aims of enhancing sustainable travel options and decreasing dependency on car travel by bringing services to people to reduce the need to travel. The Council's Active Travel Network Map (ATNM)<sup>109</sup> 2022 shows the routes to be delivered up to 2033. In addition, there are 650km (around 400 miles) of public rights of way within the County, of which nearly 515km is public footpath and around 136km is public bridleways. The developing Swansea Bay and West Wales Metro aims to provide a series of regional integrated transport systems across Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea. The LDP2 must be aware of the ANTM prioritising<sup>110</sup> and progression of the Metro, particularly during the formation of the strategy and selection of development sites.
- 4.7.12 The Council is responsible for significant social infrastructure, including 17 libraries, 6 leisure centres (4 with swimming pools), 97 playgrounds, 37 parks, a Country Park, fitness trails orienteering markers, public toilets, Public Rights of Way, benches, bins, 16 allotments, seven and a crematorium.
- 4.7.13 The Council's Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024, prioritises the use of suitable and sustainable previously developed land, and/or underutilised sites, for future housing development over the LDP2 period. This ensures efficient use of land by maximising the use

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<sup>107</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-10/climate-adaptation-strategy-for-wales-2024.pdf>

<sup>108</sup> [Llwybr Newydd – the Wales Transport Strategy](#)

<sup>109</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/activetravelact>

<sup>110</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/11567/Active-Travel-Network-Map-ATNM-development-report-2023/pdf/Active\\_Travel\\_Network\\_Map\\_ATNM\\_development\\_report\\_2023.pdf?m=167698842763](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/11567/Active-Travel-Network-Map-ATNM-development-report-2023/pdf/Active_Travel_Network_Map_ATNM_development_report_2023.pdf?m=167698842763)

of previously developed land, and ensuring development is located close to existing infrastructure and services where capacity exists.

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

<b>Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)</b>	<b>Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected</b>	<b>Without LDP2</b>
<i>Maximise the efficient use of land, following the search sequence for new sites outlined in national policy, informed by a land use capacity study.</i>	countywide	Development would have to comply with national policy, but there wouldn't be a coordinated strategic plan for future development which maximises opportunities for re use of previously developed land and the prioritisation of sustainable locations for future growth informed by local evidence.
<i>Regard must be had to the capacity of landfill sites in the region</i>	Countywide and regional	Future development will have to comply with relevant legislation and Future Wales policies relating to waste developments, highways infrastructure, rail, utilities infrastructure and active travel. Without LDP2 there would be no local policy informed by latest regional evidence for mineral resources and infrastructure and waste infrastructure to meet future demands and serve future developments. Active travel routes are a component of Placemaking and GI and a strategic approach to facilitate connections and improvements to routes or contribute to delivery of new routes may not be possible without an up to date development plan. Potential of SWW Metro, Free Port and future development of Swansea Port and Docks may not be considered strategically without an up to date LDP and associated growth and spatial strategy and policies. The strategic consideration of emerging transport and growth options is crucial for delivering effective Placemaking and sustainable communities. An integrated Housing and Employment strategy will ensure growth is sustainable.
<i>Ensure sufficient mineral resources are available to facilitate key infrastructure projects.</i>		
<i>The potential need for new electricity infrastructure in order to improve network capacity and connections (many cross cutting issues such as implications for landscape and public amenity)</i>		
<i>Active travel network priority routes are taken into account in the development of LDP2</i>		
<i>The land use spatial strategy to have appropriate regard to the emerging South Wales Metro proposals</i>		
<i>Consider potential implications of the Free Port development at Port Talbot in relation to Swansea Docks and Port.</i>		

		le ensuring housing and employment is broadly aligned will ensure employment and housing needs are met without need for unsustainable out commuting.
<i>Consider ecological footprint and climate change impacts of a development by considering the entire life cycle of a development, particularly with regard to materials.</i>	Countywide, regional, national and global	No local policy framework to encourage circular and regenerative economies.
<b>General Comments:</b> Potential for the baseline scenario to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives., particularly in respect of coordinated infrastructure development and mineral and waste supply and management.		

#### 4.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE (Summary and updates since April 2024)

4.8.1 There are 500+ listed buildings within the boundaries of the City and County of Swansea<sup>111</sup>. Approx 2% are Grade I listed, 4% are Grade II\* and 94% are Grade II. The County also contains buildings that do not meet the national threshold for designation as Listed Buildings, but are locally significant historic buildings. The Council intends to establish an inclusive process for the identification of places, structures and buildings of special local interest and this will inform LDP2. There are 31 conservation areas in the County, 120 Ancient Monuments, 5 Archaeological Sensitive Areas and 2 canals.

#### **Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)	Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected	Without LDP2
<i>Contribute to the objective to preserve, protect and enhance cultural assets and their settings.</i>	Countywide and specific defined areas such as conservation areas.	Many heritage assets are protected via legislation other than the land use planning system. However, by including policies relating to built-heritage, archaeology and landscape means that wider considerations relating to Placemaking and regeneration can be considered
<i>Understand the buildings and other assets considered to be of special Local Importance and the mechanisms available through the LDP2 to safeguarding these</i>		
<i>Have regard to the Historic Environment (Wales) 2023 Act throughout the LDP2 process</i>		

<sup>111</sup> [Listed buildings - Swansea](#)

<i>Facilitate the beneficial reuse of underused historic buildings</i>		Local Interest are given weight by inclusion within LDP2.
<b>General Comments:</b> Potential for the baseline scenario to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives.		

#### 4.9 LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPES (Summary and updates since April 2024)

- 4.9.1 The County has significant areas of statutory and non statutory protected landscapes. The **Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Landscape** (previously known as Gower AONB and rebranded in 2024) is a nationally designated landscape, whose distinctive character and natural beauty is so precious that it is to be protected in the national interest. National landscapes are protected and enhanced for nature, people, business and culture. The Gower AONB covers an area of 188km<sup>2</sup> (73 m<sup>2</sup>) and much of the coastline (33miles) is designated **Heritage Coast**, from Caswell Bay to the Salthouse Point in Crofty. The designation seeks to protect coastlines from insensitive developments. There is no defined inland boundary. The Gower AONB Management Plan includes the Heritage Coast within its scope.
- 4.9.2 Some 41 discrete Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) have been identified within the Gower AONB<sup>112</sup> and the area of Swansea contiguous with the AONB to the north of the boundary, based on LANDMAP. The Gower Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Caravan and Camp Sites<sup>113</sup> identifies which areas of the AONB are at landscape capacity, in terms of caravan and camping sites, and which areas might have potential for planned expansion of facilities, whilst taking account of the capacity and suitability of the area to accommodate such expansion. The documents provide baseline evidence and underpin some LDP policies.
- 4.9.3 The Carmarthen Bay, Gower and Swansea Bay Local Seascape Character Assessment, 2017<sup>114</sup>, identifies 8 (SCA 2 – 9) (Seascape Character Areas (SCA's)) which abut the County's coastline and a number of other offshore SCA's around the County.
- 4.9.4 The County contain 13 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and 2 Historic Landscapes (both within the AONB) and a Country Park which covers some 700 acres. Furthermore there are 11 designated Village Greens covering some 9.3ha and 49 registered areas of Common Land which cover some 7,116ha, the majority of which are located in Gower and Mawr.
- 4.9.5 The LDP designated 4 non-statutory Special Landscape Areas outside of the National Landscape, which are considered to be of high landscape value and 9 green wedges to prevent settlement coalescence in areas under pressure for development. SLA and green wedge boundaries must be reviewed as part of the preparation of LDP2. The County contains 97 playgrounds owned and maintained by the Council and 37 parks.

<sup>112</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3663/Gower-Landscape-Character-Assessment-2013/pdf/smGower\\_Landscape\\_Character\\_Assessment\\_2013.pdf?m=1632999476570](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3663/Gower-Landscape-Character-Assessment-2013/pdf/smGower_Landscape_Character_Assessment_2013.pdf?m=1632999476570)

<sup>113</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/gowerlandscapecapacitystudy>

<sup>114</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/sca>

**Key Issues, commentary, characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected and likely future without LDP2**

Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)	Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected	Without LDP2
<i>Contribute to the objective to conserve and enhance protected landscapes, particularly Gower AONB and its setting</i>	Gower AONB and its setting	The Gower National Landscape – AONB would continue to be protected via statutory legislation. However there would be no up to date local planning framework to designate the SLA and Green Wedges and therefore affected areas of land would not benefit from local planning policy to protect special character or measures to manage coalescence between settlements.
<i>Review the SLA boundaries, the Green Wedge and settlement boundaries.</i>	SLAs and green wedges	
<i>Balance pressure and need for development against the need to protect the integrity of protected landscapes</i>	Countywide	There would be no local policies requiring consideration of cumulative impacts. Existing baseline documents and SPGs would have reduced weight in decision making.
<i>Provide sufficient safe and appropriate formal and informal areas for children and young people to play</i>		No up to date planning framework and S106 strategy for developers in relation to the need to provide play space, or secure improvements to existing, in new developments
<i>Use GI Assessment and Strategy to inform LDP2, when available</i>		The multi-functional benefits of the wider green infrastructure and its connectivity would not necessarily be recognised or safeguarded without LDP2. This could have significant consequences through jeopardising the effective management of the impacts of climate change and result in habitat fragmentation.
<i>Sensitivity of seascape and undeveloped coast to developments, onshore and offshore be considered within LDP2</i>		The consideration of developments influence on seascape, plus the cumulative impacts of developments, may not be considered without the LDP2 and local policies.
<i>Climate change influences on landscape, seascape and coastline be considered in LDP2.</i>	Coastline and onshore areas of influence	
<p><b>General Comments:</b>            Potential for the baseline scenario to be a worsening one when considered against ISA objectives, particularly without local landscape designations and placemaking policies to ensure the location and design of new development is sensitive to landscape character.</p>		

#### 4.10 WELSH LANGUAGE (Summary and updates since April 2024)

- 4.10.1 The following information and statistics relating to Welsh language skills within the County are contained within the Councils published Welsh Language Profile, 2024<sup>115</sup>. The number of people able to speak Welsh in Wales continues to decline, with the 2021 Census showing 538,296 usual residents aged 3 or over (17.8%) able to speak Welsh (ONS Dec 2022) compared to 562,000 or 19% in 2011. However, there has been less of a decline in the County between 2011 and 2021 than Wales as a whole (-0.2% compared to -1.2%). In 2021 25,986 people in Swansea aged 3 or over were able to speak Welsh (11.2%) compared to 11.4% in 2011 (approx 350 fewer Welsh language speakers (over the age of 3) in Swansea in 2021, and an increase of 1,100 people who do not speak Welsh).
- 4.10.2 The latest Annual Population Survey (APS) results for Swansea, for the year ending December 2023 suggest that 47,100 people (19.6% of people aged 3 and over) can speak Welsh. This remains lower than the Wales average of 29.2%. The figures are significantly above the 2021 Census figures, as has been the case for earlier Censuses and APS data.
- 4.10.3 The largest percentages of Welsh speakers in Swansea live in the wards of Pontarddulais (25.9%), Clydach (20.1%) and Pontlliw & Tircoed (19.4%) (Census 2021). Townhill (5.6%), Cwmbwrla (6.6%), and Castle (6.8%) wards have the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers. In order to aid comparison of changes between Census dates and to reflect the 2022 ward boundary changes, wards are grouped to reflect previous ward boundaries. 10 of the 24 grouped ward areas showed an increase in the number of Welsh speakers, with 14 areas showing decreases. The largest increases between Censuses in the number of Welsh speakers (170-180 approx.) were recorded in the wards of Mumbles and Sketty. The largest increase in percentage terms was in Landore ward (+35%), although this was lower in absolute terms (+130 approx.). Elsewhere, larger percentage increases were mostly recorded in wards to the south and west of central Swansea. Four areas showed decreases of over 10% between Censuses, the largest being Penclawdd ward (-20% or 100 people approx.). Other notable decreases in the number of Welsh speakers were mainly in the more rural north areas of the county, including areas historically (and still) with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers
- 4.10.4 The 2021 Census estimates that 25.8% of children aged 5-15 in Swansea and 17.7% of those aged 16-19 are able to speak Welsh, above the overall average of 11.2%. These figures will reflect the influence of the education system on Welsh language skills and its usage among school-age children. At ages 16-19 there has been an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between Censuses of 240 or 12.8%. By contrast, this figure fell across Wales by 11.1%. A similar percentage increase was recorded for the 20-44 age group in Swansea, at +12.8% (Wales +2.0%). Some 15.4% of pupils in the County attended Welsh medium schools in 2019/2020 and the Council has set a Vision for the next ten years within the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan<sup>116</sup> which includes increasing the number of pupils attending Welsh medium schools to between 23% and 27% of year 1 pupils by 2032. Part of the Vision is to *'ensure that all learners have access to Welsh-medium education within a*

<sup>115</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/welshlanguagestatistics>

<sup>116</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

*reasonable distance of their homes'* and Welsh medium provision is identified as being deficient in:

- a. Gorseinon/Penllergaer
- b. Sketty/Dunvant/Killay
- c. Townhill/Mayhill/Waun Wen/Plasmarl
- d. St Thomas/Port Tennant<sup>117</sup>

4.10.5 The current LDP defines a Welsh Language Sensitive Area, the boundary of which will be reviewed as part of the preparation of LDP2.

<b>Key issue (identified within ISA Scoping Report)</b>	<b>Characteristics of area likely to be significantly affected</b>	<b>Without LDP2</b>
<i>Help safeguard and support growth in the use of the Welsh language as an integral part of social and community life.</i>	Countywide	The importance of the Welsh Language is highlighted by the WG's target of one million Welsh speakers by the year 2050 and Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language is one of the seven well-being goals identified in the WBFGA and embedded in PPW. The impacts of the land use planning system on the Welsh language are not direct, but can be a means to facilitate and encourage growth and ensure the Welsh language is integrated into the social and cultural fabric of a community, via for example new Welsh medium education facilities, and having policies to mitigate the impact of new development on Welsh speaking communities. Without an up to date LDP there would be no policies in place to ensure new developments mitigate impacts on the Welsh language, and promote measures to contribute to enhancement of its use, particularly where the Welsh language is an important part of the social fabric. LDP2 will have to ensure Welsh Medium education needs are being met, with regard to the location of schools.

<sup>117</sup> [Agenda for Cabinet on Thursday, 15 February 2024, 10.00 am - Swansea](#)

## 5.0 LDP2 VISION AND OBJECTIVES MAY 2024

### DRAFT VISION

5.1 The role of the Vision sets out the overarching aim of LDP2, how the area is envisaged to develop, change and be enhanced, and to provide a framework for developing policies and measure the extent to which implementation of the Plan is successful. A draft Vision for LDP2 was presented for public and stakeholder consultation within the document ‘Swansea LDP2 Starting the Conversation on Vision, Objectives and Options for Growth’<sup>118</sup> paper in May 2024. The draft vision was:

“Swansea will be thriving as a coastal **city of innovation** at the heart of the South West Wales Region, where **placemaking and well-being** are the foundation principles for development. Residents and visitors will enjoy a **high quality of life** and access to **outstanding natural and built environments** across Swansea’s **urban, rural, beach and waterfront areas**. **Neighbourhoods of distinct character** will offer a range and choice of **quality homes**, well connected to day to day services and facilities, to enable community life to flourish and contribute towards **good health outcomes**. The **natural environment** will be significantly enhanced, which alongside **sustainable levels of economic and commercial activity**, will contribute to Swansea moving towards a just transition to **net zero by 2050**.”

5.2 A Background Paper on the key issues, vision and objectives<sup>119</sup> provides more analysis of the key issues and draft vision and objectives. The Vision drew from strategic planning priorities identified in national Policy and locally prepared strategies as well as the identified Key Issues for the County. At this non-statutory stage, the draft Vision was not assessed against the ISA scoring matrices in Table 5, but a simpler sustainability appraisal assessment (Table 7). Suggested amendments including incorporating references to culture and heritage (which would encompass the Welsh language), climate change and ecosystem resilience. The draft Vision was amended during the production of the Preferred Strategy and is presented in Chapter 6.

**Table 7: ISA scoring of May 2024 draft Vision**

	ISA Objectives														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Draft Vision May 2024</b>															

Scoring:

	Positive alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective		No direct link between alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective
	? Unknown alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective		Potential conflict between LDP2 objective and ISA objective

<sup>118</sup> <https://swansea.oc2.uk/document/10>

<sup>119</sup> [https://swansea.oc2.uk/docfiles/11/KiVO\\_SwanseaLDP2\\_May2024\\_f.pdf](https://swansea.oc2.uk/docfiles/11/KiVO_SwanseaLDP2_May2024_f.pdf)

**DRAFT OBJECTIVES**

5.3 Eighteen draft LDP2 objectives were also presented for non-statutory consultation, within the Key Vision and Objectives document, between April and June 2024. The draft LDP2 objectives focus on how the Vision will be delivered; set out the overarching guiding principles for LDP2; set the context for the development of the Strategic Growth and Spatial Options and provide a framework to guide the formulation of Strategic and Detailed Policies. Eighteen draft objectives were developed at this stage, having regard to Key Issues which the LDP must address, which in turn were identified as a result of evidence emerging from the ISA Scoping Report. The draft LDP objectives are presented in full in Appendix F and a summary of the assessment findings is presented in Table 8. Following the consideration of the draft LDP Vision, at this non statutory stage the draft LDP2 objectives were not assessed against the ISA scoring matrices in Table 5, but a simpler sustainability appraisal assessment.

**Table 8: Summary of assessment of May 2024 draft LDP2 objectives and ISA objectives**

LDP 2 Objectives	ISA objectives														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Green	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
2	Blue	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Blue	Green	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue
3	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Blue	Yellow	Green	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Yellow
4	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Red
5	Green	Green	Green	Blue	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
6	Green	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
7	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green							
9	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow						
10	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
11	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
12	Blue	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green							
13	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
14	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green
15	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green						
16	Yellow	Green	Green	Blue	Yellow	Green	Yellow								
17	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow								
18	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow

Green	Positive alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective	Yellow	No direct link between alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective
Blue	Unknown alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective	Red	Potential conflict between LDP2 objective and ISA objective

## 6.0 LDP2 ALTERNATIVE GROWTH SCENARIOS AND SPATIAL APPROACHES

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Regulation 12(2)(b) and Schedule 2(8) relate to the assessment to consider ‘reasonable’ alternatives (Sections 6.1-6.9), the need to outline the reasons for selecting them, a description of how the assessment was undertaken and noting any difficulties encountered. Alternative Growth Scenarios and Spatial Options were presented for public and stakeholder consultation 18<sup>th</sup> April to 14<sup>th</sup> June 2024 in the Swansea LDP2 ‘Starting the Conversation on Vision, Objectives and Options for Growth’<sup>120</sup> paper. Background information explaining the alternatives is contained within the Growth Scenarios and Spatial Approaches for Growth Background Paper<sup>121</sup>.

### 6.2 ALTERNATIVE GROWTH SCENARIOS

6.2.1 Future Wales’s provides a context for the scale of housing need in the South West region, estimating some 25,600 additional homes are required until 2039. This estimate provides part of the evidence to inform the setting of growth levels in respective development plans in the region. The Council’s *Economic and Housing Growth Assessment July 2023*<sup>122</sup> set out an assessment of demographic and jobs led growth scenarios and shows a range of potential homes and employment growth scenarios for LDP2 which were subject to public consultation as part of the ‘Starting the Conversation on Vision, Objectives and Options for Growth’ between April to June 2024. Each scenario has lower proposed housing and employment growth figures than within the adopted LDP. Two of the scenarios (2 and 3) are based on demographic (population) forecasts and the other two (1 and 4) on economic (jobs led) forecasts. Additional scenarios were included for comparison: ‘Average housing delivery (2010-23) (was titled ‘recent housing delivery’); ‘Adopted LDP requirement’; a scenario based on the WG Low variant demographic projections; and a scenario based on the WG High variant demographic projections. All eight alternative growth scenarios are presented within Table 9.

**Table 9: Alternative Growth Scenarios**

Scenario based on...	Homes per year	Homes 2023-38	Employment 2023-38
1. Baseline economic forecast	514	7,710	7,875
2. Long-term population growth trend	562	8,430	8,085
3. WG principal population projection	634	9,510	8,415
4. Higher economic growth	634	9,510	10,238
<i>Comparisons...</i>			
<i>Average housing delivery (2010-23)</i>	485	7,275	6,480
<i>WG Low variant demographic projection</i>	416	6,240	6,480
<i>WG High variant demographic projection</i>	801	12,015	10,350
<i>Adopted LDP requirement</i>	1,040	15,600	13,600

<sup>120</sup> <https://swansea.oc2.uk/document/10>

<sup>121</sup> <https://swansea.oc2.uk/document/12>

<sup>122</sup> [Preferred strategy - Swansea](#)

- 6.2.2 The figures in the 'change in jobs' column in Table 9 differ from that presented within previous consultation documents due to further analysis by Turley (*Options for Growth and Spatial Strategies, December 2024* refers). The modelling recognises that a small proportion of people will have more than one job and the influence of the age of the County's residents, population growth and level of jobs that can be supported. This varies between the demographic and employment-led projections thereby explaining why similar levels of population growth can be estimated to support differing levels of jobs growth.
- 6.2.3 The need to increase levels of affordable housing in the County is a key issue highlighted in the ISA Scoping Report an **affordable housing led scenario** was considered (*Economic and Housing Growth Assessment July 2023* refers), but not modelled due to the complex interrelationship between the overall need for housing and the need for affordable housing specifically which can already be based on the demographic scenarios. However, Growth Scenarios 1-4 incorporate modelling of a 'membership rate sensitivity' which allows for the potential impact of improved household formation in younger age groups which has been applied to recognise and account for the potential consequences of worsening housing affordability on these age groups over the last 15 years.

#### Demographic scenarios

- 6.2.4 When assessing future growth for the County, WG guidance requires LDP2 to use the 2018-based WG principal and variant population projections as a starting point, which suggest a range of higher and lower growth depending on the assumptions used. The WG projections were published in 2020 and based on demographic trends that were then believed to be occurring over the preceding five years (2013-18), providing an indication of how the population of Swansea could change if these trends were to continue. However, subsequent revisions made to the inter-census mid-year estimates of population estimate suggesting that the population in mid-2022 was at least 3% below that envisaged by any of the three WG projections and so ONS mid-year estimates informed a more up to date position than the WG principal projection and two scenarios are proposed:
- The principal WG projection (scenario 3): suggests growth of 9,510 dwellings over the Plan period and would support an increase of 8,415 jobs
  - A longer-term growth trend (scenario 2): suggests growth of 8,430 dwellings over the Plan period which would support the growth of 8,085 jobs.

#### Economic scenarios

- 6.2.5 The economy drives change due to an increase in population resulting from expected job growth. Baseline econometric forecasts from 2022 and 2023, were analysed, together with a jobs led scenario (higher economic growth scenario) which includes positive adjustments based on local knowledge of the latest economic impact forecasts. The forecasts suggest slower employment growth over the long term than the 20-year historic trajectory implies, comparable to neighbouring local authorities and unsurprising given the UK's strong performance in job creation in the 2000s and 2010s.
- 6.2.6 Demographic modelling was used to understand how this level of employment growth could impact on the changing size of the population, integrating reasonable labour-force behaviour assumptions. Two economic driven scenarios were developed based on the economic forecasts. These are:

- Baseline economic forecast (scenario 1): suggests growth of 7,710 dwellings over the Plan period to support employment growth of 7,875 jobs
- higher economic growth forecast (scenario 4): suggests growth of 9,510 dwellings over the Plan period to support employment growth of 10,238 jobs

- 6.2.7 While the overall population would grow by similar amounts under the principal 2018-based projection (scenario 3) and in the employment-led growth scenarios, working age residents aged 16 to 64 would account for over half (52%) of all growth in the scenario 4, compared to only 31% in Scenario 3. Consequently, Scenario 4 predicts greater economic growth than Scenario 3 and reduces the need to provide additional homes to accommodate extra workers, so providing the same number of dwellings as Scenario 3.
- 6.2.8 The four alternative growth Scenarios (1-4) result in a requirement of between 11 and 25.2 hectares of additional B class land in order to accommodate future job growth. Provision towards the upper end would support the employment led growth scenario (4) and replace lost stock, allow for market choice and flexibility (explained further within the Economic and Housing Growth Assessment 2023 paper).
- 6.2.9 Each of the scenarios therefore predict lower housing growth than that required in the current LDP (15,600) and employment growth forecast (13,600 jobs and 19ha of B class employment land) due to the considerably different economic and demographic context at this time.

#### Comparison Scenarios

- 6.2.10 Four further alternative scenarios were considered: **Adopted LDP Rates; Average Housing Delivery, WG Low Variant Demographic Projection; and WG High Variant Demographic Projection** and each are shown in Table 9.
- 6.2.11 Taking forward the **adopted LDP rates** (15,600 new homes) and employment growth forecast (13,600 jobs) would continue the 'business as usual' approach. However, the LDP is required to use the WG Growth Projections as a starting point which, for both housing and employment growth, are lower than the current LDP adopted rates. This scenario was therefore discounted as a realistic alternative and not considered further as part of the ISA.
- 6.2.12 The **Average Housing Delivery** scenario shows the actual rate of housing delivery of 485 homes per annum between 2010 and 2023 and the likely impact on population growth and levels of employment if these rates were sustained. Growth scenarios 1-4 would deliver growth exceeding this historic delivery level and this Scenario would lead to a lower level of population growth and reduced levels of employment. Continuing the historic level of housing delivery would not support a sufficient demographically generated labour force needed to support even the baseline level of economic growth and could as a result have implications for increasing levels of in-commuting and would not support LDP2's vision and objectives nor the aspirations of Future Wales' National Growth Area. Similarly, the **WG Low variant demographic projection** scenario predicts an even lower level of housing growth. Both scenarios are therefore discounted as a feasible, realistic alternative options and are not considered further via the ISA.

6.2.13 Conversely, the **WG high variant demographic projection** would deliver higher economic growth but would require a level of housing growth significantly in excess of past delivery trends which is not considered realistic due to identified constraints. The scenario provides a similar number of new jobs as the higher economic growth scenario (4) but requires more dwellings due to the differences in age profiles of the population so is not considered an integrated and sustainable employment/housing growth strategy. The scenario was also discounted as a feasible, realistic alternative option and was not considered further via the ISA.

6.2.14 Consequently all four of the above scenarios were discounted as not feasible or realistic and not considered further via the ISA. Alternatively, scenarios 1-4 are considered realistic and reasonable, based on economic and demographic scenarios and were subject to ISA as outlined below. Table 10 shows the outcome of the appraisal of Scenarios 1-4 against the ISA objectives and Table 11 discusses the scenarios against each of the ISA objectives.

**Table 10: Appraisal of Alternative Growth Scenarios against ISA Objectives.**

Alternative Growth Scenarios (2023-2038)	ISA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Baseline economic forecast (7,710 homes and 7,875 jobs)	++	--	--	--	+/-	-	?	?	-		+	?	?	?	+	
2 Long-term population growth trend (8,430 homes and 8,085 jobs)	+	-	-	-	+/-	-	?	?	-		+	?	?	?	+	
<b>BASELINE</b> 3 WG principal population projection (9,510 homes and 8,115 jobs)	-	++	+	+	+/-	-	?	?	-		-	?	?	?	-	
4 Higher economic growth (9,510 homes and 10,238 jobs)	--	++	++	++	+	--	?	?	+		-	?	?	?	--	

**TABLE 11: COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE GROWTH SCENARIOS 1-4 AGAINST ISA OBJECTIVES**

ISA Objective TOPIC	LDP2 ISA OBJECTIVE	COMMENTARY ON GROWTH SCENARIOS 1-4
<p><b>1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p>	<p><i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision, habitat connectivity and ecosystem resilience.</i></p>	<p>All scenarios will likely result in a loss of some greenfield sites, and thus individual sites and cumulative development would negatively impact on this objective. Many brownfield sites could also be ecologically rich. The extent of the impact is likely to increase with higher population and employment growth levels, depending on sites chosen. Both Scenarios 1 and 2 are likely to have less impacts than Scenario 3 due to the lower growth levels. However, if not enough land is allocated within LDP2 (Scenarios 1 and 2) it may lead to pressure for windfall sites. Scenario 4 would have the same impact in relation to housing, but may also require additional land for employment purposes compared to Scenario 3. The exact location of growth is unknown at this stage, but mitigation at the development stage is essential, as is ensuring biodiversity net gain and careful integration of GI in order to mitigate the initial short term negative impacts of development over the long term.</p>
<p><b>2. Housing and Placemaking</b></p>	<p><i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i></p>	<p>Growth scenarios 1 and 2 would provide less housing than the WG baseline population projections predict (scenario 3), making it less likely that the County’s population will be able to meet their housing need. Scenario 4 provides the same level of housing as the baseline scenario 3, but is based on a different demographic scenario, with working age residents aged 16 to 64 accounting for over half (52%) of all growth in scenario 4, compared to only 31% in scenario 3. Therefore the new housing in scenario 4 would be for a majority of working age population and offers greater capacity to support higher levels of employment growth. Scenario 3 would have a greater proportion of non-working age people residing in the new houses and therefore additional homes are required in order to accommodate extra workers predicted in the employment growth figures and also may result in an increase in commuting from neighbouring authorities. The lack of quantum of housing may increase house prices in the long term, having a negative impact on affordability, whilst greater levels of housing would meet the County’s need for affordable housing. It may also be more difficult to meet Future Wales’s estimate of 25,600 additional homes in the South West region until 2039 under Scenarios 1 and 2. Housing growth may stimulate the economy in the medium and long term due to an increase in resident population, as well as short-term employment opportunities associated with construction. The location of growth is unknown at this stage.</p>

<b>3. Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<p>All scenarios predict housing and employment growth. However the levels in scenarios 1 and 2 fall below those of the WG baseline scenario, thereby not delivering sufficient housing to meet need thus negatively impacting on social exclusion and socio-economic disadvantage. Growth scenario 4 provides the highest level of employment over the plan period and provides for the same level of housing as the WG baseline scenario, but predicts some 51% of people will be within the 16-65 year age group, thus much of the new housing would be for working age population, enabling additional employment, more balanced and cohesive sustainable resilient communities. Growth scenario 3 predicts some 31% of the population is of working age, thus putting pressure on social infrastructure associated with an ageing population. Higher levels of housing mean more opportunities to meet the County's need for affordable housing. This would have significant positive effects on social exclusion and help those who are socio-economic disadvantaged as access to employment and housing would increase in the short term (with developments occurring in the first 5 years of the Plan) and over the long term to meet future generations needs. The location of housing and employment growth is unknown at this stage.</p>
<b>4. Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<p>All four scenarios would provide economic growth and jobs line with the National Growth Area. Scenario 1 suggests that fewer homes would be needed to support the baseline jobs growth rate compared to the WG principal population projection. It would therefore represent a departure from the WG projections and may not sufficiently reflect Swansea's role at the heart of the National Growth Area (NGA). Could lead to more development in neighbouring Council areas further away from the commercial heart of the region and unsustainable commuting patterns. Scenario 4: 'economic led' predicts the highest employment growth levels over the plan period, meeting the WG Higher Demographic Projection. Housing growth would stimulate the economy in the long term due to increase in the population, as well as providing short-term employment opportunities associated with construction. It would therefore meet the aspirations of growth set out in national policy.</p>

<b>5. Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<p>All scenarios predict housing and employment growth, which will contribute positively to health and wellbeing. However the levels in scenarios 1 and 2 fall below those of the WG baseline scenario, thereby not delivering sufficient housing to meet housing need. Growth scenario 4 provides the highest level of employment over the plan period and provides for the same level of housing as the WG baseline scenario, but predicts some 51% of people will be within the 16-65 year age group, thus much of the new housing would be for working age population, enabling additional employment, more balanced and cohesive sustainable resilient communities. Scenario 3 predicts an older population thus putting pressure on social infrastructure associated with an ageing population. Scenario 4 would have positive long term effects on social exclusion and help those who are socio-economic disadvantaged as access to employment and housing would increase. However, greater levels of housing and employment potentially leads to increase in traffic levels and energy use with negative impacts air quality and climate change. Scenario 3 is likely to lead to greater numbers of people commuting into the area as the housing growth does not provide sufficient to meet the employment growth predictions. This is also true of scenario 2 which allows for fewer new homes but a similar level of jobs. The location of housing and employment growth is unknown at this stage and therefore any potential detrimental impacts on health wellbeing, community safety are difficult to predict, but scenarios 3 and 4 are likely to result in greater loss of greenfield land than scenarios 1 and 2, potentially reducing access to green spaces. Any potential negative impacts could be mitigated by ensuring GI and Placemaking principles are embedded in new developments. National planning guidance and relevant legislation also have to be taken into account in respect of health, pollution, placemaking and design principles.</p>
<b>6. Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by avoiding development on BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<p>It is likely that all scenarios will result in some greenfield development and thus loss of soil resources. Both Scenarios 1 and 2 are likely to have less impacts than Scenario 3 due to the lower growth levels. However, if not enough land is allocated within LDP2 (Scenarios 1 and 2) it may lead to pressure for windfall sites. Scenario 4 would have the same impact in relation to housing, but may also require additional land for employment purposes compared to Scenario 3. Avoiding (rather than mitigation) such sites would be the preferred solution, but all scenarios will result in the long term loss of greenfield sites, thus having long term negative effects in relation to this topic. However, whether BMV or carbon rich depends on location of development. The location of housing and employment growth is unknown at this stage.</p>

<b>7. Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	Unknown impacts of growth scenarios at this stage, but likely to be minor due to national planning guidance and relevant legislation have to be taken into account in respect of water quality, drainage and provision of water utility services and infrastructure. Background evidence confirms sufficient level of water resources to serve highest levels of growth predicted (Scenario 4).
<b>8. and 9 Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	Uncertain effects of growth scenarios at this stage, but increased population highly likely to result in more people commuting/travelling and increased transport and economic activity with the potential to impact negatively on the County's air quality due to increased transport and economic activity. This will be highly dependent upon the location of growth and types of economic premises which are unknown at this stage. Scenarios 1 and 2, by predicting less growth, are likely to have less of a negative effect than scenarios 3 and 4, however conversely, if not enough land is allocated within LDP2 (Scenarios 1 and 2) it may lead to unsustainable commuting patterns in/out of the County and pressure for windfall sites. Scenario 4, by predicts a greater number of jobs than Scenario 3, but the same level of housing, but due to the modelling behind the scenario may result in less commuting into the County than 3 due to the retention of a working age population within the county and therefore has more positive effects than scenario 3. Negative impacts can be mitigated via sustainable site locations with sufficient access to public transport and active travel opportunities and GI enhancement. Development will also have to comply with relevant air quality legislation.
	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	
<b>10. Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	Greater levels of housing and employment potentially leads to increase in traffic levels and energy use with negative impacts on climate change. However, the short and long term effects of growth scenarios at this stage are uncertain as the location of sites is unknown, but the effects are likely to be minor due to national planning guidance and relevant legislation which have to be taken into account in respect of the location of development in flood risk areas and the design of climate resilient buildings.

<b>11. Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<p>Increase in population and economic activity is likely to increase energy consumption in the County. This could be served by ensuring new development incorporates low carbon and/or renewable energy technologies. National policy prohibits (apart from exceptions) the siting of new solar farms on BMV land. At this stage the location of renewable/low carbon energy generation and storage facilities are unknown, but could have negative short, medium and long term effects on landscape. Community energy generation may help reduce energy costs for communities, thus reducing bills and energy poverty and having long term positive effects on peoples economy.</p>
<b>12. Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<p>Increase in population and economic activity is likely to increase consumption and waste, with scenarios 3 and 4 predicting short and long term negative effects compared to 1 and 2. Scenario 4 is likely to have the greatest negative effect due to increased economic activity (and thus waste generation). However, mitigation via new development using sustainable design, sustainable waste management and the principles of the circular economy embedded in development will reduce waste arising and hence negative impacts in the long term.</p>
<b>13. Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<p>All growth scenarios will require inputs of mineral resources in building construction, roads, infrastructure etc, but scenarios 3 and 4 will require greater inputs and thus greater long term negative effects on the number of natural resources utilised. At present the County imports aggregates so impacts of quarrying are not experienced within the County. National planning policy requires the safeguarding of mineral resources within the LDP which will provide medium term positive effects (the lifespan of the LDP). Increased use of secondary aggregates and alternative construction materials may help reduce the demand for some construction minerals with positive long term effects on natural resources.</p>
<b>14. Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<p>Relevant legislation conserves designated buildings and areas. The effects of the growth scenarios on the historic, cultural environment and assets at this stage are uncertain as the precise location of development is unknown. Any potential negative effects could be mitigated by ensuring that design of new developments is sympathetic to local character and distinctiveness, and that the cultural and historic assets are protected.</p>

<p><b>15. Landscape</b></p>	<p><i>Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i></p>	<p>National policies will protect designated landscapes, however increase levels of housing may also result in negative wider landscape effects, likely to be greater with Scenarios 3 and 4 which will have significant long term negative effects when compared to the lower growth scenarios of 1 and 2. However, if not enough land is allocated within LDP2 (Scenarios 1 and 2) it may lead to pressure for windfall sites. As the location of growth is not yet known, so the impact of the scenarios on the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape is uncertain at this stage. Any potential negative impacts could be mitigated by ensuring that development respects local landscape and townscape character and considers the impact across the wider landscape and seascape.</p>
<p><b>16. Welsh language</b></p>	<p><i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i></p>	<p>All scenarios predict housing and employment growth. TAN 20 states that the development of AH can help a local population stay in their community, thus maintain and enhancing the Welsh language. Scenarios 3 and 4 provide the greatest levels of housing growth which may enable new education facilities (aligning with the Council strategy of providing new Welsh medium primary schools in certain localities) which may result in medium and long term positive effects on the Welsh language. Similarly, the 2021 Census noted that there was a 12.8% increase in the number of Welsh speakers in the County since the 2011 Census in the 16-19 age group and a similar increase for the 20-44 age group. Scenario 4, by seeking to retain working age residents (16 – 64) may have positive impacts on the Welsh language as those with the highest levels of usage will stay in the County. Conversely, increase levels of housing may also result in the dilution of the Welsh language within a community if people move into the community who are not Welsh speakers, thus resulting in long term significant negative effects. As the location of growth is unknown at this stage, the impact of the scenarios on the Welsh language is considered uncertain, but mitigation will be required via Deposit LDP2 policies and development proposals.</p>

### **ISA of Growth Scenarios 1-4 – Summary**

6.2.15 The LDP is required to use the WG Growth Projections as a starting point and as such 'Growth Scenario 3 WG Population Projection' is the baseline against which the other scenarios are compared. Each scenario would deliver a level of housing and economic growth over the plan period. In summary, the four Growth Scenarios present the following issues and opportunities:

- Growth Scenarios 1 and 2 have potentially the most positive effect on the County's biodiversity and landscape and has potentially the best potential to support renewable and low carbon energy generation (compared to option 3). However neither Scenario provides sufficient housing to meet identified needs, including affordable housing and therefore are likely to exacerbate existing socio-economic and equality issues within the County, such as the retention of young people and access to housing. Potentially this would result in a rise in commuting in order to access employment. Both Scenarios provide for lower employment growth than Scenario 3 but provide sufficient employment opportunities reflecting the ambitions of the NGA. The level of growth under Options 3 and 4 are more likely to deliver these social and economic benefits.
- Scenario 3: has potential negative effects on biodiversity, landscape and soils. It may also potentially lead to the most need to travel, due to insufficient housing constructed to align with jobs growth, with resultant potential negative impacts on air quality which can be mitigated by sustainable site location and access to public transport and active travel routes and increased GI provision. However, it does provide a sufficient level of housing and a level of economic growth.
- Scenario 4 delivers the same level of housing growth as Scenario 3, plus a greater level of employment growth so has potentially positive effects on housing, economy, and equality and social inclusion and meets objectives of the NGA. Conversely, if there is greater number of jobs created than housing provision, there may be a rise in commuting due to the level of housing not generating a sufficient labour force to meet needs. However it has potentially the most negative effects on biodiversity and landscape compared to other Scenarios. These could be avoided or mitigated by sustainable site selection with consideration of ecological and landscape impacts. The Scenario will potentially result in greatest soil loss (greenfield land), due to growth levels, which may be partly mitigated by maximising use of previously developed land.

6.2.16 The impacts of the Scenarios on water supply and quality, waste, the historic environment, natural resources are unknown at this stage, but their potential effects could be mitigated by careful site selection and design and construction techniques that seek to minimise consumption. The potential effects on the Welsh language will depend somewhat on the location and levels of growth as will the potential effects against the ISA climate change objective.

6.2.17 The growth scenarios are considered without knowledge of spatial location of growth and it was difficult to subject the growth scenarios to a robust ISA assessment due to the level of assumption involved. For example the impact of the scenarios on many of the ISA objectives, such as on water, air quality or landscape.

### 6.3 ALTERNATIVE SPATIAL APPROACHES

- 6.3.1 The spatial approaches consider how the identified need for housing and employment land (between 7,710 and 9,510 new homes and between 11 ha and 25ha of employment land) could be spatially accommodated across Swansea. The housing provision will not all be on new site allocations as there are existing commitments with planning permission that have not yet started construction and future unknown ‘windfall’ sites, that can contribute to the delivery of new homes and employment development.
- 6.3.2 Five reasonable and realistic alternative spatial approaches to provide future growth were considered and subject to public consultation between April- June 2024. Each approach refers to the SHPZ’s discussed in 4.2.4 above. They have been assessed again as part of this ISA report in order to ensure consistency and aid comparison. Spatial Approach 3 ‘Strategic Placemaking’ is considered to represent the current spatial approach, and is therefore considered the baseline (or ‘business as usual’), with the remaining four approaches scored against it, considering potential impacts compared to the current situation. The five approaches are presented in Chapter 6 of the Preferred Strategy and summarised below. They are assessed at a very broad level as seen in tables 12-16.
- 6.3.3 **Approach 1. Urban Brownfield** focus development solely on Urban Centres and Brownfield land along with any existing greenfield commitments. Potential Growth Opportunities are identified on viable deliverable brownfield sites within the main urban centres and settlements within existing urban and village boundaries. Opportunities likely to exist within Strategic Housing Policy Zones - Central, East, North, West, Greater North West, but limited opportunities in Gower Fringe and Gower.

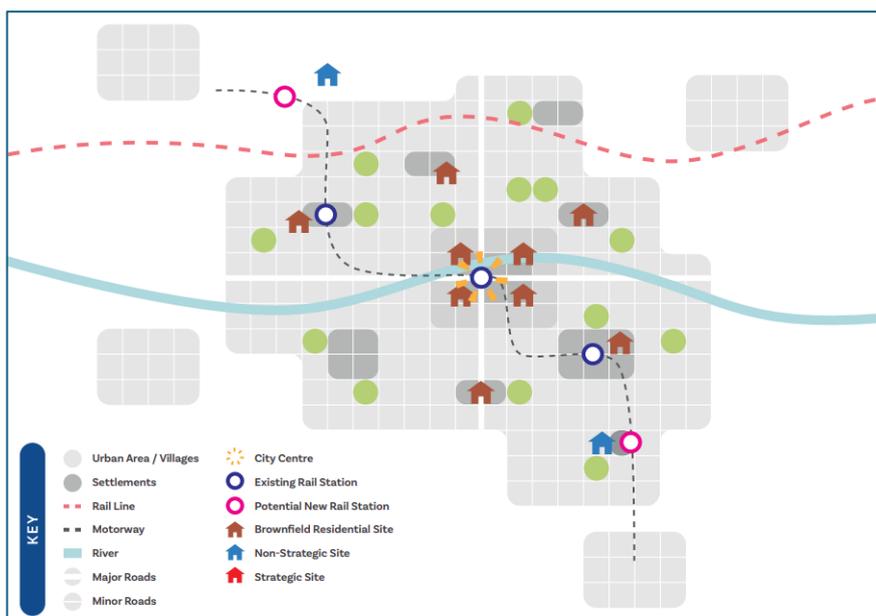


Table 12: Spatial Approach 1: Urban Brownfield	
ISA Objective	score
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	+
Most positive likely effect on biodiversity compared to the other approaches as maximises development within urban areas and on existing green field commitments and not release further greenfield sites. Acknowledged that some brownfield sites area ecologically rich with potential negative effect upon these. Increasing urban densities may put development pressure on existing green/open spaces and GI provision thus resulting in <i>long term negative effects</i> . Would require adequate mitigation and ensure the strategic steer of the provided by the GIA is followed. <i>Short term immediate negative effects</i> would occur alongside site clearance and construction, but there are opportunities for <i>long term positive effects</i> due to biodiversity enhancement and the embedding of GI into development.	
Housing and Placemaking	--
Focusing on urban land conforms with the NGA, but unlikely to deliver housing to meet identified need across the County, particularly Gower and Gower Fringe as outside the NGA. Increased costs associated with developing brownfield land may impact site viability and hinder the ability to provide sufficient affordable housing and community infrastructure associated with developments with <i>negative impacts in the short and long term</i> .	
Equality and Social Exclusion	--
Potentially not deliver housing to meet identified need across the County, resulting in <i>long term negative effects</i> on the ability of residents to access affordable housing in those area. May put pressure on existing communities and social infrastructure within those communities, which without additional infrastructure, may worsen <i>over the long term</i> , conversely development within existing urban areas can lead to regeneration and ease of access to facilities, helping reduce socio-economic disadvantage and exclusion, <i>with medium and long term positive effects</i> .	
Economic Growth	-
May not deliver sufficient employment land to meet needs as concentration in existing urban areas sites limited number of sites available/suitable, thus reducing the number of jobs created, with <i>long term negative effects</i> on the economy and population.	
Health and Wellbeing	-
Concentration of economic growth in existing urban areas result in bad neighbour /nuisance/amenity issues with <i>short and long term negative effects</i> on health and wellbeing. Increasing the density of urban living may increase development pressure on existing green/open spaces and GI provision thus resulting in <i>long term negative effects</i> , without adequate mitigation and not reflecting the strategic steer of the provided by the GIA.	
Protecting Soil Resources	+
The loss of greenfield sites will result in <i>permanent negative effects</i> on soil, however compared to the other Approaches the focus on brownfield sites and those with permission is positive and minimises negative effects.	
Water	?
Air	+/-
Focusing on existing urban areas does enable utilisation of existing transport infrastructure, and potentially reduces commuting with resultant <i>positive medium and long term effects</i> on air quality and climate. Conversely, increasing densities may have <i>medium and long term negative effects</i> on air quality if active travel and public transport are not used.	
Air	++
Potentially minimise the need to travel due to high density urban locations with facilities.	
Climate Change	?

<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	I
Will depend on development. Approach may allow renewable energy generation developments within countryside locations	
<b>Waste</b>	?
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	+
Compared to other Approaches this is less likely to sterilise resources.	
<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	+/-
Potential incentive to bring heritage assets (such as empty listed buildings) back into use for housing or employment, <i>with long term positive impacts</i> , but need to ensure careful design in order to mitigate any negative effects on buildings and settings. Conversely many of the Archaeological Sensitive Areas are sited within urban areas (particularly the city centre) and there may be detrimental pressure on them which will require mitigation.	
<b>Landscape</b>	+/-
Will reduce urban expansion and greenfield sites compared to Approach 2. However could detrimentally impact on townscape due to need to create high densities	
<b>Welsh Language</b>	-
Potential detrimental impact due to low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain Welsh language.	
<b>OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</b>	
Potential regional implications of cross boundary affects, notably in respect of any existing greenfield commitments in the Greater North West on Carmarthenshire, as well potential misalignment with the role and function of the SHPZs and existing settlements within the County. The overall effects are uncertain at present as the exact location of sites are unknown.	

**6.3.4 Approach 2. Strategic Placemaking:** This is the existing strategy of the LDP with a focus on a significant number of strategic sites at key locations including on the edge of the urban area for both residential and mixed- use development. The scenario is therefore considered to represent ‘*business as usual*’. Potential Growth Opportunities are on viable and deliverable sites at strategic locations with good access to services capable of delivering Placemaking at a strategic scale. Likely opportunities within Strategic Housing Policy Zones - Central, East, North, Greater North West, but fewer opportunities within West, Gower and Gower Fringe.

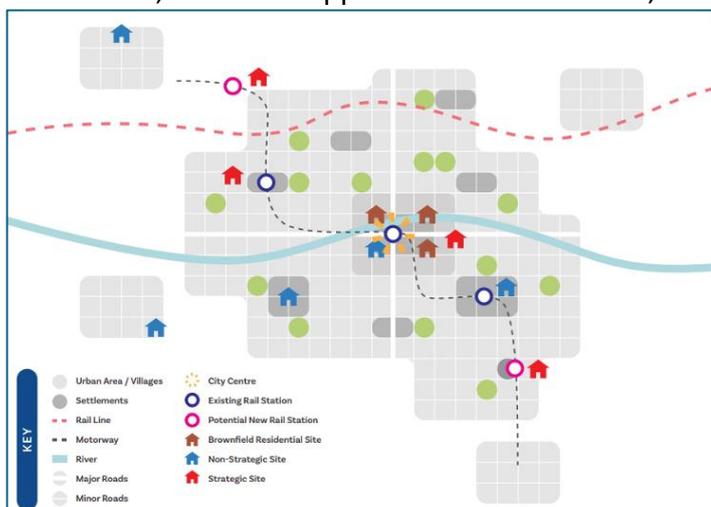


Table 13: Spatial Approach 2: Strategic Placemaking	
ISA Objective	score
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	--
<i>Immediate short term negative effects</i> of developing greenfield sites which will be permanent and long term. However potential to consider placemaking at a strategic scale to reflect the strategic steer provided by the Green Infrastructure Assessment and Ecosystem Resilience Map and embedding GI into a development can aid nature recovery with some <i>long term positive effects if maintained</i> . Mitigation needs to ensure that exiting GI is embedded into developments and maintained in the long term to offset loss.	
<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	+/-
Focus new homes on a small number of large sites with planned neighbourhoods, potential long lead in times for both residential and mixed- use development. It aligns with the NGA but likely to be a limited growth within the Gower Fringe and Gower. The approach will deliver highest amount of affordable housing with <i>short and long term positive impacts</i> on meeting peoples housing needs but may not be throughout the County.	
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	+/--
Potentially not deliver housing to meet identified need across the County, resulting in <i>long term negative effects</i> on the ability of residents to access affordable housing in those area on and reinforcing geographic social disadvantages. Potentially reduce regeneration initiatives etc within urban areas with <i>likely negative effects</i> on urban regeneration and disadvantaged communities. However, the ability to integrate land for employment and deliver social and community infrastructure on the back of the level of housing can have <i>long term positive impacts</i> on an inclusive society and health and wellbeing.	
<b>Economic Growth</b>	+
Provide sufficient quantity and a size of employment land to meets needs, as part of mixed use strategic sites. May limit development of employment sites across the County.	
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	+
Potential to integrate new employment sites, community facilities and infrastructure, including GI networks and corridors, active travel routes, open spaces etc. within the strategic sites will have <i>long term positive effects</i> on an inclusive society and health and wellbeing.	
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	-
<i>Long term permanent negative effects</i> greenfield sites. A need to avoid development on BMV land.	
<b>Water</b>	?
<b>Air</b>	?
<b>Air</b>	+/-
<i>long term positive effects</i> if active travel routes and GI embedded to link with existing urban areas to access existing employment and services. Conversely, may increase travel into the city centre and other established centres in order to access service and employment.	
<b>Climate Change</b>	?
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	I
Depends on location of development and design.	
<b>Waste</b>	?
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	-
<i>Long term permanent negative effects</i> on areas of safeguarded mineral resources. Proposals must be fully justified.	

Historic and Cultural Heritage	?
Landscape	-
New sites on the outskirts of existing settlements may have <i>long term permanent negative landscape effects</i> (care must be taken not to have significant negative effects on the National Landscape) and lead to greater use of private cars and commuting, but these negative effects could be mitigated by careful siting, layout, design and inclusion of GI.	
Welsh Language	+/-
Significant number of houses and an influx of people who do not speak Welsh language may have <i>negative long term effects</i> upon the language, particularly in the north west SHPZ. Conversely, greater amounts of affordable housing, local employment, schools and community facilities may help promote and enhance the language with <i>positive effects in the medium and long term</i> .	
<b>OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</b>	
Potential regional implications of cross boundary affects, notably in respect of any existing greenfield commitments in the Greater North West on Carmarthenshire, as well potential misalignment with the role and function of the SHPZs and existing settlements within the County. The overall effects are uncertain at present as the location of sites is unknown.	

6.3.5 **Approach 3. Dispersal:** Focuses on a higher number of smaller scale sites and a much more dispersed approach to growth across the County.

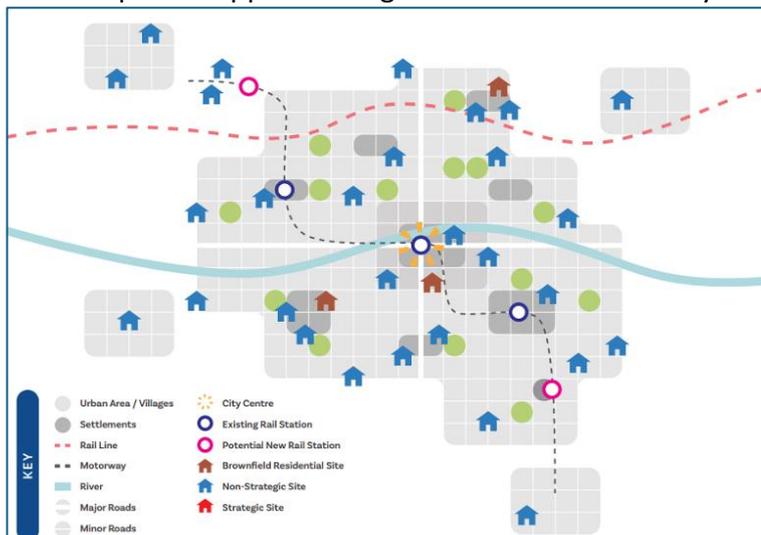


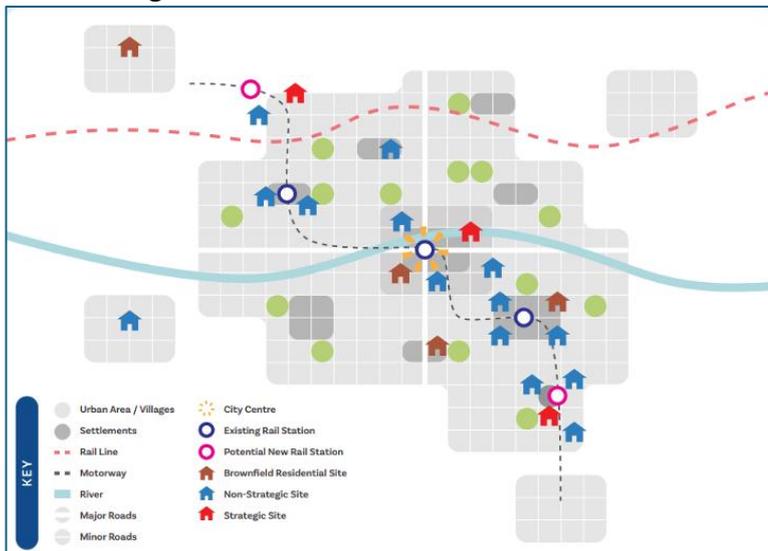
Table 14: Spatial Approach 3: Dispersal	
ISA Objective	score
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	--
Development in all wards thought the County so potential pressure on some existing open spaces and GI infrastructure. A dispersal approach, as opposed to strategic place based approach 2, may not reflect the strategic steer provided by the Green Infrastructure Assessment and Ecosystem Resilience Map, with likely to have long term negative effects on biodiversity. Potential to increase development on greenfield sites over Approach 2, as there will be a large number of sites spread over the County.	
Housing and Placemaking	+
The Approach is more positive than Approach 2 regarding delivering housing across all wards thereby <i>having positive short and long term effects</i> on meeting people's needs, and tackling social exclusion. But by focusing on small sites, some of which may in less viable areas, there may be a negative effect by hindering the viability of the construction of affordable housing and less opportunity for strategic placemaking than Approach 2. A	

dispersed approach to growth across the County has limited alignment with the NGA as the Gower Fringe and Gower both lie outside.	
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	+
The Approach is more positive than Approach 2 regarding delivering housing and employment opportunities across all wards (including rural areas) thereby having positive long term effects on meeting people's needs in the short and long term, and tackling social exclusion, but by focusing on small sites, some of which may in less viable areas, there may be a negative effect by hindering the viability of the construction of affordable housing.	
<b>Economic Growth</b>	+/-
A dispersed approach to economic growth across the County with limited alignment to the NGA. May not deliver sufficient employment land, nor the range of sites necessary, thus reducing the number of jobs created, with <i>long term negative effects</i> on the economy and population. But would have wider distribution of employment opportunities across the County which would be positive. Overall, not as positive as Approach 2.	
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	-
The approach provides less opportunity than Approach 2 to deliver sustainable placemaking, the delivery of social infrastructure and connectivity to public transport and active travel, all of which will have negative long term effects on regeneration and public health and wellbeing. By focusing on wards throughout the County, development pressure may be put on existing open spaces and GI infrastructure to the detriment of health and wellbeing.	
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	-
Pressure on greenfield sites due to limited number of brownfield sites in some wards and need to have widely distribute growth. Some of the sites are likely to be greenfield or BMV (particularly in Gower or Gower Fringe where the greatest amount of BMV is located) resulting in <i>long term negative effects</i> .	
<b>Water</b>	?
<b>Air</b>	?
Focusing on existing urban areas does enable utilisation of existing transport infrastructure, and potentially reduces commuting with resultant <i>positive medium and long term effects</i> on air quality and climate. Conversely, increasing densities may have <i>medium and long term negative effects</i> on air quality if active travel and public transport are not used.	
<b>Air</b>	-
Less opportunity for strategic placemaking than Approach 2 and result in long term negative effects due to an increased need to travel and commute into centres, with less opportunities for strategic active travel infrastructure as a dispersal approach would lead to a lack of linkage between housing and employment growth, and the extent to which such growth can be suitably serviced by sustainable transport and infrastructure may be limited.	
<b>Climate Change</b>	?
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	I
Depends on location of development, type of development and cumulative impacts	
<b>Waste</b>	?
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	-
Potential sterilisation of safeguarded resources by many small sites with <i>long term permanent negative effects</i> .	
<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	?
<b>Landscape</b>	-

Potential impact from individual and cumulative impacts if allocating many small sites throughout the County, on landscape, seascape and townscape with likely long term negative effects on landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape, and careful design and placemaking will be required to ensure smaller settlements, particularly conservation areas, do not have development which result in long term negative effects, as well as consideration of any potential immediate short term and permanent long term negative effects on the National Landscape and its setting.

<b>Welsh Language</b>	<b>+</b>
The dispersal of small sites may allow a reasonable level of growth to support and sustain Welsh language in Welsh speaking communities with positive long term effects.	
<b>OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</b>	
The overall effects are uncertain at present as the exact location of sites are unknown.	

**6.3.6 Approach 4. Highly Connected Communities:** Focus development on highly connected sustainable sites that would promote a reduction in car use. Potential Growth Opportunities on viable and deliverable sites well served by services and transport networks or have the economies of scale to create sustainable 15/20-minute neighbourhoods. There are likely opportunities within all SHPZs apart from Gower Fringe and Gower.



**Table 15: Spatial Approach 4: Highly Connected Communities**

<b>ISA Objective</b>	<b>score</b>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	-
Includes both greenfield and brownfield sites. Focusing on areas within defined range of active travel services/public transport may result in biodiversity loss. A purely accessibility led approach may not fully reflect the strategic steer provided by the Green Infrastructure Assessment and Ecosystem Resilience Map in the same way as a strategic placed based approach would.	
<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	+/-
Seek to deliver housing on a range of sites, but less opportunity in Gower and Gower Fringe and limited alignment with NGA. Likely to be centered along transport routes and city, district and local centres. Smaller scale sites may not deliver significant amount of affordable housing. This would have negative long term effects on issues of social exclusion in areas that are currently disadvantaged and not well connected, reinforcing inequalities and socio-economic disadvantages with regard to access to services.	

Furthermore, smaller scale sites may not be able to deliver significant amount of affordable housing.	
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<b>+/-</b>
Positive in that development will seek to be close proximity to infrastructure and services, thus improving accessibility. However, potential lack of development in existing areas that are already deficient in services and amenities, reinforcing inequality and socio economic disadvantages (such as Gower).	
<b>Economic Growth</b>	<b>+/-</b>
New employment development may be focused on accessible sites, however there are uncertain long term effects on economic growth as the quantum of development, the availability and size of sites within the defined zones may not provide sufficient land to meet the aspirations of the NGA, business needs nor employment needs throughout the County.	
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<b>+/-</b>
Locating new homes and jobs close to existing public transport corridors/active travel routes may reduce reliance on cars and increase active travel and provide long term positive effects. However focusing on areas within defined range of active travel services/public transport and seeking to increase densities may lead to development pressure on existing GI networks and open spaces in urban areas with resultant medium and long term negative impacts on peoples health and wellbeing with increased exposure to transport emissions, poor air quality, and less access to green spaces. . Potential lack of development in existing areas that are already deficient in services and amenities, reinforcing inequality and socio economic disadvantages. Any development must ensure no detriment to AQMA air quality. Careful layout, design and embedding GI throughout sites can mitigate negative impacts and provide long term positive effects overall.	
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<b>-</b>
The need to develop greenfield and potentially BMV adjacent to settlement boundaries would have long term negative effects on soil and potentially food security.	
<b>Water</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>Air</b>	<b>-</b>
Any development must ensure no detriment to AQMA air quality. Increasing density of development within defined area may increase exposure to transport emissions. Must ensure no detriment to AQMA.	
<b>Air</b>	<b>+/-</b>
Developing within and around existing settlements, active travel routes and transport links may reduce peoples need to travel, aiding the move toward net zero, with positive effects short, medium and long term on air quality. The co-location of homes and jobs would reduce out- commuting and promote an active and healthy lifestyle through directing the majority of growth to the most sustainable locations with Active Travel and Public Transport infrastructure. Such an approach offers alignment with Future Wales, and also allows for integration with the emerging regional transport plan/metro. However, there may be a need to reconcile and mediate where the most sustainable locations from a transport and accessibility perspective are subject to environmental and social considerations such as air quality or flood risk.	
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>I</b>
Depends on location of development – if focusing within defined buffer may put pressure to develop in areas of risk or on areas required for habitat adjustment	
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<b>?</b>

<b>Waste</b>	?
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	-
The focus on concentrating development within a defined buffer may sterilise a number of areas of safeguarded mineral resources if located within the buffer.	
<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	+
Positive medium and long term effects on the cultural and historic environment with existing underused or derelict buildings being brought into use, but also pressure for development within archaeological sensitive areas. Adequate controls and mitigation must be considered in relation to historic buildings, conservation areas and archaeological areas.	
<b>Landscape</b>	-
Will reduce urban expansion and greenfield sites compared to Approach 2. However could detrimentally impact on townscape due to need to create high densities	
<b>Welsh Language</b>	I
Depends on site location	
<b>OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</b>	
Specific reference is also made to potential cross-border context in regards regional implications, notably in respect of regional transport alignment. Currently sites are unknown so the majority of effects at this stage are uncertain.	

6.3.7 **Approach 5 Housing Need Clustering:** Development focused in areas to meet greatest identified housing need as defined by the Local Housing Market Assessment.



**Table 16: Spatial Approach 5: Housing Need Clustering**

<b>ISA Objective</b>	<b>score</b>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	--
A negative short and long term effect upon biodiversity as it will result in the loss of both brownfield and greenfield sites throughout the County. May not reflect the strategic steer provided by the Green Infrastructure Assessment and Ecosystem Resilience Map.	
<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	+
Focuses development of high amounts of affordable housing on viable sites in areas the Local Housing Market Assessment shows have greatest housing resulting in <i>significant long term positive effects</i> on peoples welfare, health and wellbeing by helping address an aspect	

of social exclusion (housing need). However, it may not deliver a range of housing sites and not meet the demands of the housing market. Limited alignment with NGA as a purely housing needs led approach would potentially lead to the Gower Fringe and Gower (outside the NGA) becoming a focus for growth.	
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	++
Focuses development of high amounts of affordable housing on viable sites in areas the Local Housing Market Assessment shows have greatest housing resulting in <i>significant long term positive effects</i> on peoples welfare, health and wellbeing by helping address an aspect of social exclusion (housing need).	
<b>Economic Growth</b>	+/-
Employment may be focused on areas where there is most need for affordable housing. However quantum of development and spread of smaller sites may not provide sufficient land to meet business needs or strategic accessible locations having a negative effect on the ability to meet the economic growth envisioned.	
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	+/-
Directing new development to areas of housing need which is positive, but may not be most sustainable locations in terms of active travel or public transport. The focus on increasing affordable housing in specific areas may put pressure on existing open spaces and GI with negative effects on air quality, health and wellbeing, however this can potentially be mitigated by careful layout, design and embedding GI throughout sites, providing long term positive effects overall.	
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	-
Focuses on both sites within settlements and on greenfield sites. Potential loss of BMV agricultural land as the majority of BMV is located within the Gower and Gower Fringe SHPZs where need for affordable housing is high.	
<b>Water</b>	?
<b>Air</b>	-
Increasing density of development within defined area may increase exposure to transport emissions. Must ensure no detriment to AQMA.	
<b>Air</b>	-
Focusing on delivering development in areas of greatest need may not reflect the role and function of settlements and sites may not be most sustainable locations in terms of active travel, public transport or community facilities and infrastructure, resulting in the need to commute to meet daily needs.	
<b>Climate Change</b>	I
Depends on location of development – if focusing within areas of greatest need may put pressure to develop in areas of risk or on areas required for habitat adjustment	
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	?
<b>Waste</b>	?
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	-
Potential sterilisation of safeguarded resources by many small sites.	
<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	+
There may be greater incentive to regenerate older and/or historic buildings within areas of housing need, the impacts of which can be positive with regard to perceptions of community safety.	
<b>Landscape</b>	-

Potential impact from individual and cumulative impacts if allocating many small sites throughout the County, on landscape, seascape and townscape. Must take careful consideration of impact on National Landscape.

Welsh Language

I

Depends on location of sites

**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Difficult to reconcile the singular emphasis on meeting local housing need with the need for regional collaboration and consideration of cross boundary issues, nor reconcile with wider environmental, social and economic issues.

**Summary**

6.3.8 A summary of the ISA assessment is presented in Table 17

**Table 17: Summary of ISA Assessment of Spatial Approaches**

Spatial Approach	ISA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Urban Brownfield	+	--	--	-	-	+	?	+/-	++	?	I	?	+	+/-	+/-	-
Strategic Placemaking (existing LDP strategy)	-	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	?	?	+/-	?	I	?	-	?	-	+/-
Dispersal	--	+	++	+/-	-	-	?	?	-	?	I	?	-	?	-	+
Highly Connected Communities	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	?	-	+/-	I	I	?	-	+	-	I
Housing Need Clustering	-	+	++	+/-	+/-	-	?	-	-	I	?	?	-	+	-	I

6.3.9 Overall, spatial **Approach 2** performs well against the ISA framework, in particular in terms of economic growth and health and wellbeing, compared to the other approaches. There is also some positivity and negativity against biodiversity, equality and social exclusion, the need to travel and Welsh language objectives. Further details are required to ensure that any negative impacts are avoided or mitigated where possible at LDP2 Deposit, site allocation and development stages. **Approach 1** compared poorly when compared to Approach 2 against housing, equality and social exclusion and Welsh language objectives, but performs better with regard to potentially reducing peoples need to travel.

6.3.10 **Approach 2** provides new homes and employment opportunities on a small number of large sites, which will deliver highest amount of affordable housing with *short and long term positive impacts* on meeting peoples housing needs but may not deliver throughout the County. In comparison **Approaches 3 and 4** meet housing and employment needs across the County, helping address social inequalities and providing access to affordable housing, but may not provide sites of sufficient size to deliver significant amount of affordable housing, other community and infrastructure benefits or employment sites of sufficient size and in appropriate locations to meet needs, whilst **Approach 1** focuses on sites within existing urban areas.

6.3.11 **Approach 4** seeks to develop within and around existing settlements, active travel routes and transport links which reduce the need to travel (thus reducing private car use) with some positive effects on air quality and would help promote an active and healthy lifestyle. However, increasing densities may have negative short and medium impacts on air quality depending how quickly modal shift occurs. This is similar to **Approach 2** which may increase travel into the city centre and other established centres in order to access service and employment if they are not delivered on sites. Much would depend on the phasing of development and societal shifts in modes of transport, as well the delivery and maintenance of public transport routes. **Approach 1** performs best with regard to reducing the need to travel as it seeks to develop within existing urban areas.

6.3.12 Four spatial approaches will have a long term negative effect on biodiversity and soil as they will involve the loss of greenfield sites and permanent sterilisation of soil resources due to built development. **Approach 1** is the most positive, with a focus on brownfield sites, but it is likely (but unknown at this stage) that the development of brownfield sites may also have a *short term negative effect* on biodiversity as many brownfield sites are ecologically rich. *Short term negative effects* would occur alongside site clearance and construction, but there are opportunities *for long term positive effects* due to biodiversity enhancement and the embedding of GI into development. Performance against this sustainability objective is largely dependent on site selection and implementation due to the localised nature of these features and so appraisal of impact at this strategic level is difficult. National Planning Guidance requires all development to mitigate against biodiversity loss and result in net gain and the introduction of GI may potentially increase the diversity of habitats and species on a site, *resulting in immediate and long term positive effects*.

6.3.13 Performance against sustainability objectives relating to climate change and renewables is largely dependent on type of development proposed, site selection and implementation and appraisal of these impacts at this stage is difficult.

6.3.14 With regard to the Welsh language, Approach 2 will result in significant number of houses may have *negative long term effects* upon the language, particularly in the north west SHPZ if new residents are not Welsh speakers. Conversely, greater amounts of affordable housing, local employment, schools and community facilities may help promote and enhance the language with *positive effects in the medium and long term*. Compared to Approach 2, Approach 3 allows a reasonable level of growth to support and sustain Welsh language in Welsh speaking communities with positive long term effects, conversely Approach 1 may not achieve sufficient levels of housing, including affordable housing, in areas together with supporting infrastructure to help maintain the Welsh language.

#### **6.4 Cumulative, synergistic and indirect impacts**

6.4.1 These are difficult to assess as much is dependent on the impact of Westminster and WG policies, migration levels into and out of the County, and economic factors as a greater availability of jobs etc may increase population, retain younger age groups and thus over the long term potentially impact on birth rates, education needs and so on. Conversely population loss may occur due to economic decline, most likely in younger age groups and those seeking employment, leading to an older population

and associated impacts on health and social services, and socio-economic disadvantages associated with unemployment if employment levels decrease. The impacts of major job losses at TATA steel in Neath Port Talbot are not yet known but are expected to be wide ranging and impact on a regional scale. Neighbouring authorities land use planning strategies will also have an impact on the County, as will other plans and strategies, for example Swansea Bay Health Board, the regional Metro project, or large offshore energy projects which may impact on the docks and surrounding areas. Societal and behavioural impacts will also influence the outcomes of the LDP, for example the take up of active travel or public transport rather than private cars, the use of EL vehicles, take up of renewables and moves towards net zero.

## 7.0 LDP2 PREFERRED STRATEGY

7.0.1 Following consultation in April to June 2024, the Vision, LDP Objectives, Growth Scenarios and Spatial Strategies were reviewed with the resultant outcome the Preferred Strategy for LDP2.

### 7.1 PREFERRED STRATEGY VISION

7.1.1 The ISA of the previous LDP2 Vision recommended amendments to make direct reference to culture and heritage (which would encompass the Welsh language), climate change and ecosystem resilience. Additional amendments were made to reflect consultation responses, in particular to reference the National Growth Area. A draft of an amended Vision was assessed against the ISA Framework, the revised scoring matrix and is presented in Appendix F. Further amendments were undertaken as a result of the ISA and the Preferred Strategy Vision is:



**'Abertawe 2038'** will be a thriving coastal city of innovation and creativity at the heart of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area, where people can enjoy a high quality of life in outstanding natural and built environments. Placemaking, climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement will be the foundation principles for new development, helping to create places that encourage healthy living and enhance people's well-being. Swansea City Centre and its adjoining waterfront areas will be vibrant, mixed-use destinations offering a unique range of leisure opportunities, commercial services and open spaces alongside high density urban living. These areas will be complemented by a network of neighbourhoods of distinct character across urban and rural locations where communities can thrive, offering a range and choice of high-quality homes in safe environments, well connected to day-to-day services, facilities and employment opportunities. Residents and visitors will have good access to enhanced natural environments, including the area's spectacular coastline and rural hinterlands, and to Swansea's diverse range of cultural and heritage assets. Places will benefit from an abundance of multi-functional green infrastructure and resilient ecosystems at all scales, which alongside sustainable forms of growth and transformative investment will help support Swansea's transition to net zero

7.1.2 A comparison of the ISA outcomes between the consultation version in May 2024 and the above version is presented in Table 18, though as different scoring matrices were used they are not directly comparable. The ISA concludes that the Vision successfully addresses aspects of sustainable development, including positive social, economic and environmental benefits. It should be noted that the Vision for Swansea 2038 is expressed as ‘Abertawe 2038’ to embrace the County’s cultural heritage and be reflective of wider aims to increase the number of Welsh speakers over the Plan period and beyond. Impacts upon soil resources, waste and minerals are unknown at this stage and further details are required detailing location of growth, type of growth and specific policies and site allocations.

**Table 18: ISA Scoring of May 2024 draft Vision and Preferred Strategy Vision**

	ISA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 (New)
<b>Draft Vision May 2024</b>																
<b>PS Vision 2024</b>	++	++	+	+	++	?	+	I	++	++	+	?	?	+	+	+

Scoring for May 2024:

	Positive alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective		No direct link between alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective
?	Unknown alignment between LDP2 objective and ISA objective		Potential conflict between LDP2 objective and ISA objective

## 7.2 LDP2 PREFERRED STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

7.2.1 Following consultation, the 18 LDP2 objectives were revised to take account representations received (see the ‘Compatibility Analysis and Alignment of Key Issues, Objectives and Strategic Policies’ (December 2024) Paper’). The LDP2 objectives are consistent with the Council’s corporate plans and strategies and reflect national policy and legislation and are grouped under the summary headings of the 4 local Well-being Plan objectives:

### **Building Cohesive and Resilient Communities**

*Objective 1: Deliver transformational change through regeneration*

*Objective 2: Prioritise Centre’s First*

*Objective 3: Provide for sustainable economic activity and good quality jobs*

*Objective 4: Enhance the visitor economy*

### **Addressing Climate Change and Delivery Nature Recovery**

*Objective 5: Respond to the Climate Emergency*

*Objective 6: Respond to the Nature Emergency*

*Objective 7: Enhance the use and production of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy*

*Objective 8: Delivery sustainable settlement growth*

*Objective 9: Facilitate transition to a Circular Economy*

*Objective 10: Ensure Sustainable Use of Mineral Resources*

### **Creating Great Places to Live Well at Every Stage of Life**

*Objective 11: Enhance delivery of new homes to meet needs*

*Objective 12: Embed Placemaking*

*Objective 13: Facilitate a modal shift to Active Travel and Sustainable Transport*

*Modes*

*Objective 14: Enhance infrastructural capacity*

*Objective 15: Conserve and enhance the cultural and historic environment*

*Objective 16: Promote and safeguard the Welsh language*

**Enabling access to opportunities from earliest stages of life**

*Objective 17: Promote well-being and equality*

*Objective 18: Ensure good connectivity to local services and community facilities*

7.2.2 The revised LDP2 objectives were assessed via the ISA objectives. A summary of the assessment findings is presented in Table 19 and the full assessment can be seen in Appendix E.

**Table 19: Preferred Strategy LDP2 Objectives against ISA objectives**

LDP 2 Objectives	ISA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1			++	++					+	-	?	?	?	++	++	+/-
2			+/-	++	+	+			++	-	?	?	?	?	?	+/-
3			++	++					+/-				?		?	+
4		+/-	+/-	+					-			x	?	+/-	+/-	+/-
5	++	+	+		+			?		++	++	+	+	?	+	x
6	++	+/-	+		+	+	++	++		+			+/-	+	++	x
7	?		+		x			++		++	++	+		+/-	-	x
8		++	+	++		+			+			x				
9		x	x		x		+	x	x	++	+	++	+	+	?	x
10		+	x	+	x	?		?	?	?	+	++	++	+	-	x
11		++	++	+	++				++	++	+			+/-	?	+/-
12		+	+		++	0		+	+						?	x
13		x	++		+	?	x	++	++	++	x	x		0	?	x
14		++	++	++			++	x	++	+	++	++		0	?	x
15		+/-	+	+		0	?		+/-		+/-	+	0	++	++	++
16	x	+/-	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	++	x	++
17	+	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++		++	+		+	+	++
18	+	++	++	+	++			+	++	?	x	+		++	?	++

7.2.3 The Assessment shows at this stage, many of the outcomes of the LDP2 objectives are unknown and are dependent on other factors such as policies in the Deposit LDP2, site allocations, type of development or location.

- Objectives 1 -4 grouped under 'building cohesive and resilient communities' score positively against economic objectives, as would be expected. However, the fact that the city centre is partly located within a flood risk area is reflected in the scoring, and further details with regard to this potential constraint are required in the later stages of LDP2. Increasing both visitor numbers and residents may increase pressure on the National Landscape with resultant detrimental impacts and care must be taken to ensure the natural landscape capacity and sensitivity of the area is respected.
- Objectives 5 – 10 grouped under 'Addressing Climate Change and Delivering Nature Recovery' score positively against biodiversity, health and wellbeing, climate change and air quality ISA objectives. Potential negative impacts on landscape, seascape and townscape have been recognised as a result of new



	Strong compatibility
	Neutral/no clear link
	Potential incompatibility – consider mitigation (e.g. through policy)

7.2.5 An assessment of the compatibility of the eighteen LDP2 objectives was undertaken at this stage and a summary of the scoring of the objectives set out above is presented in Table 20. Overall the objectives are compatible with each other. There are some inherent potential incompatibility issues, such as growth and development against protection of landscape and biodiversity; or reducing the need to travel and reducing carbon emissions with encouraging and growing the visitor economy (which will encourage travel). However, without further details regarding location and type of growth and mitigation measures the impacts are unknown at present.

### 7.3 THE LDP2 PREFERRED STRATEGY

#### 7.3.1 Growth Scenario

7.3.1.1 As a result of the ISA of the alternative growth scenarios and consideration of other plans and strategies, the Preferred Strategy will follow **Scenario 4: Higher Economic Growth** and will make provision for **11,410** new homes over the plan period to 2038 to provide a range of quality new homes to meet the identified housing requirement for future generations. This incorporates a 20% flexibility allowance over the housing requirement of 9,510 new homes to allow for certain sites not coming forward as anticipated and other unforeseen factors affecting delivery, to ensure the 9,510 is met. Although this figure is in excess of the annual build rate achieved over the current LDP, it is considered to be reflective of the County's strategic location within the NGA and as an economic driver for the Swansea Bay City Region. Similarly this is reflected in the job creation target of **10,238 net jobs** and allocation of 25ha of employment land.

#### 7.3.2 Spatial Approach

7.3.2.1 As a result of the ISA of the alternative spatial approaches, stakeholder engagement and consideration of the spatial strategy of the current LDP, it is recommended that the **'Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2028'** is a hybrid option is considered as the preferred spatial approach for LDP2, mainly consisting of **Approaches 2: Strategic Placemaking and 4: Highly Connected Communities**, together with the strongest elements of the other 3 approaches. Whilst reaching this conclusion, the existing spatial strategy of the current LDP must be considered. It was found sound in terms of its focus on a few large strategic allocations to deliver new home and other facilities, services and other mixed use development, whilst continuation of this approach will provide consistency for developers and certainty for residents of the County looking to purchase property, with a number of the existing commitments, within and on the edge of established settlements; having either commenced development or have planning permission in place. Others are advanced with pre application work, or with live Outline Planning/Reserved Matters planning applications with active discussions with site promoters providing strong confidence that they could be brought forward for development. The approach will also enable the delivery of 25ha of employment land via a range and choice of employment sites at strategic locations across the County to support sustainable economic growth.

7.3.2.2 However, in order to ensure that growth is sustainable throughout the County, not all growth will be on new (or existing) strategic sites. Approaches 2 and 4 area supplemented by elements of Approach 1 urban brownfield, Approach 3: Dispersal and Approach 5: Housing Need in order to ensure that housing and employment needs are met throughout the County and in rural and semi rural areas.

7.3.2.3 The hybrid spatial approach:

- Large strategic residential and mixed-use led development areas supported by development around and within (including on previously developed land) in existing urban neighbourhoods and centres with services, facilities and good public transport and active travel links (approach 2 and 4)
- Prioritising the re-use of previously developed land, including maximising opportunities for redevelopment within defined centres, for example through infill redevelopment opportunities and above shop conversions, but supporting greenfield opportunities where these are necessary to deliver on the strategy;
- Seek to provide a range and mix of site sizes which reflects the settlement strategy and role and function of places, with strategic scale releases as well as sites that can be attractive to SME scale developers,
- Provide small scale development in semi rural and rural areas through providing opportunities at appropriate sites within established well serviced settlements in accordance with the Settlement Strategy that will deliver high proportions of affordable housing and meet the identified need set out in the LHMA, (approach 3)
- Due to viability, ability to maximise affordable housing on SPRA's, whilst delivering affordable housing to semi rural and rural areas to meet demand (approach 5).

**Table 21: Comparison of the Alternative Spatial Approaches including Hybrid Approach**

Spatial Approach	ISA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Urban Brownfield	+	--	--	-	-	+	?	+/-	++	?		?	+	+/-	+/-	-
Strategic Placemaking (existing LDP strategy)	--	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	?	?	+/-	?		?	-	?	-	+/-
Dispersal	--	+	+	+/-	-	-	?	?	-	?		?	-	?	-	+
Highly Connected Communities	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	?	-	+/-			?	-	+	-	
Housing Need Clustering	-	+	++	+/-	+/-	-	?	-	-		?	?	-	+	-	
Hybrid Approach (PS)	+/-	++	++	++	+	-	?		++	?		?	+/-	+	+/-	+/-

Table 22: Spatial Approach: Hybrid - PS	
ISA Objective	score
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	+/-
Will have some immediate negative impacts due to site clearance and during construction of larger sites over a longer period of time. However ability to embed GI within strategic sites and incorporate into wider networks will aid ecosystem resilience in the medium and long term. Must ensure detrimental impacts are avoided/mitigated by careful site selection, and mitigation strategies embedded into developments along with long term management and maintenance.	
<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	++
The chosen level of housing and employment growth will provide a high level of housing to meet needs. Strategic sites offer ability to maximise level of Affordable housing, whilst smaller scale developments offer a range and choice of sites in different areas and small scale developments in semi rural and rural areas will help meet needs in those communities, thereby <i>having positive short and long term effects</i> on meeting people's needs, and tackling social exclusion.	
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	++
The chosen levels of housing and employment growth will help create employment opportunities and provide housing to meet needs, including affordable housing. Providing housing to help combat the housing shortage and provide employment opportunities can help address mental and physical health and wellbeing concerns. Delivering housing and employment opportunities across all wards (including rural areas) will have positive long term effects on meeting people's needs, and will help tackle social exclusion and inequalities. However, it must be noted that accessibility to services, and meeting affordable housing need (notably in rural areas) are potentially problematic in some areas and must be taken into account at site selection stage and Deposit plan policies.	
<b>Economic Growth</b>	++
Provide sufficient quantity and a range of employment land to meets identified need of 25ha, on both mixed use strategic sites and on smaller sites throughout the County. The chosen level of growth can contribute towards the retention of younger age cohorts an will provide the greatest number of jobs with fewer houses, focusing employment on those living within the County.	
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	+
The chosen level of growth will help create employment opportunities and provide housing to meet needs. Providing housing to help combat the housing shortage and provide employment opportunities can help address mental and physical health and wellbeing concerns. Potential to integrate new employment sites, community facilities and infrastructure, including GI networks and corridors, active travel routes, open spaces etc. within the strategic sites will have <i>long term positive effects</i> on an inclusive society and health and wellbeing. As will locating new homes and jobs close to existing public transport corridors/active travel routes which may help reduce reliance on cars and increase active travel. Must ensure that increasing urban densities does not lead to development pressure on existing GI networks and open spaces and add pressures on existing or within areas of deficiency. Careful siting, layout, design and embedding GI throughout sites can mitigate negative impacts and provide long term positive effects overall.	
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	-
Will involve loss of some greenfield sites. Must try and avoid BMV land wherever possible and carbon rich soils.	
<b>Water</b>	?
<b>Air</b>	I
Depends on location of site, type of development and implementation of proposal.	
<b>Air</b>	++

The chosen level of growth will provide the greatest number of jobs, retain a younger demographic and need fewer houses (compared to other growth scenarios), providing employment for those living within the County and reducing the need to commute into the County. The co-location of homes and jobs, developing within and around existing settlements, active travel routes and public transport links may reduce peoples need to travel, aiding the move toward net zero, and promote an active and healthy lifestyles, with positive effects short, medium and long term on air quality and health. Such an approach offers alignment with Future Wales, and also allows for integration with the emerging regional transport plan/metro. However, it must be noted that accessibility to services in rural areas is potentially problematic and must be taken into consideration.

<b>Climate Change</b>	?
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	I

Depends on location of site, type of development and implementation of proposal.

<b>Waste</b>	?
Managing Natural Resources	+/-

Potential permanent sterilisation of safeguarded resources by new greenfield sites, though those that are allocated in the current LDP have been assessed previously. The development of urban brownfield sites will not sterilise resources as they have already been developed.

<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	+
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Incentive to regenerate older and/or historic buildings within areas of housing need, the impacts of which can be positive with regard to perceptions of community safety. The chosen level of growth can contribute towards the retention of younger age cohorts, noting that in the 16-19 age group, the increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between 2011 and 2021 was 12.8% (with a similar increase for the 20-44 age group also).

<b>Landscape</b>	+/-
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Use of brownfield land will help reduce reliance on greenfield sites, but may detrimentally impact on townscape due to need to create high densities. Masterplanning of strategic sites can help site integration into landscape via design, layout and landscaping. Potential impact from individual and cumulative impacts if allocating many small sites throughout the County, on landscape, seascape and townscape. Must take careful consideration of impact on National Landscape

<b>Welsh Language</b>	+/-
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The chosen level of growth can contribute towards the retention of younger age cohorts, noting that in the 16-19 age group, the increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between 2011 and 2021 was 12.8% (with a similar increase for the 20-44 age group also). Also potential to 'attract/appeal' to those that may have moved away e.g. University/early career but are now looking to return to the County – noting the 20/44 age group trend. Significant number of houses and an influx of people who do not speak Welsh language may have *negative long term effects* upon the language, particularly in the north west SHPZ. Conversely, greater amounts of affordable housing, local employment, schools and community facilities, together with a number of smaller sites throughout the County may allow a reasonable level of growth to support and sustain Welsh language in Welsh speaking communities and promote and enhance the language in the wider community, with *positive effects in the medium and long term*.

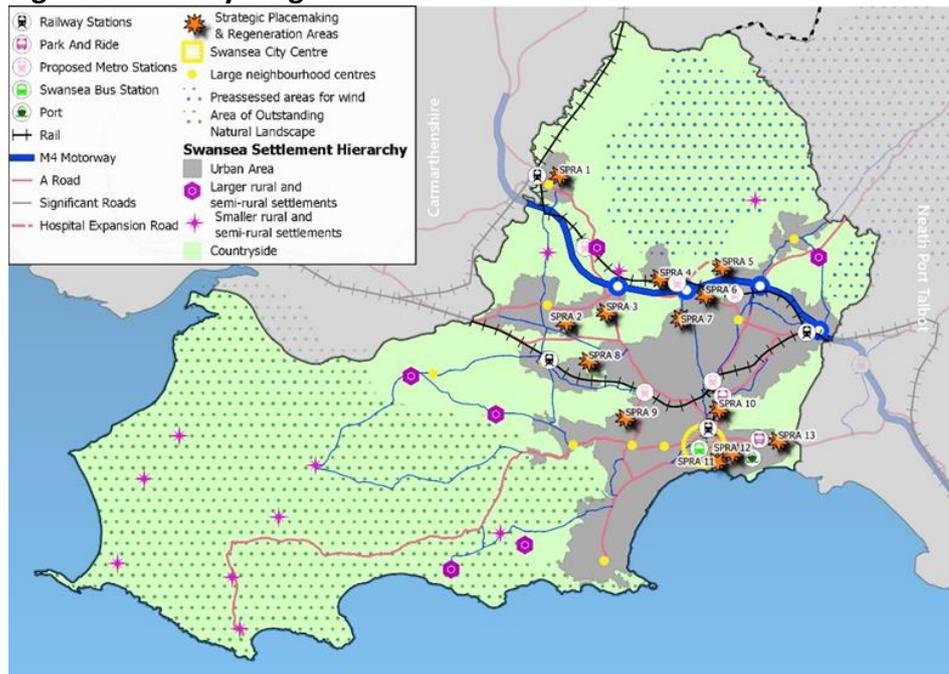
**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Specific reference is made to potential cross-border context in regards regional implications, notably in respect of regional transport alignment and impact of strategic sites and employment areas on neighbouring authorities. Currently sites are unknown so the majority of effects at this stage are uncertain.

## Summary

7.3.2.4 Not one single Scenario or Approach provided the growth and spatial strategy that met the Council's priorities and ambitions, or those of Future Wales. The **'Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2028'** is a hybrid approach of the alternatives, with the Connected Communities and Strategic Placemaking approaches as the primary focus and is considered the most appropriate to deliver on achieving the overarching Vision and Strategic Objectives for the plan. Figure 6: the Key Diagram illustrates the Preferred Strategy.

**Figure 6: The Key Diagram**



7.3.2.5 The chosen growth scenario (4) of Higher Economic growth delivers some 9,510 homes over the plan period and 10,283 jobs. This is the same level of housing growth as Scenario 3, plus a greater level of employment growth so has potentially positive effects on housing, economy, and equality and social inclusion and meets objectives of the NGA and City Deal. However it has potentially the most negative effects on biodiversity and landscape compared to other Scenarios. These could be avoided or mitigated by sustainable site selection with consideration of ecological and landscape impacts. The Scenario will potentially result in greatest soil loss (greenfield land), due to growth levels, which may be partly mitigated by maximising use of previously developed land. The spatial Approach must mitigate against these negative impacts. Scenario 4 has wider socio-economic benefits, for example with regard to the Welsh language, the scenario can contribute towards the retention of younger age cohorts, noting that in the 16-19 age group, the increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between 2011 and 2021 was 12.8% (with a similar increase for the 20-44 age group also). Furthermore, the creation of additional employment opportunities and provision of housing can help address unemployment, and mental and physical health and wellbeing, meeting the Council's Local Wellbeing Plan objectives and the WBFGA.

7.3.2.6 The development of strategic sites with the NGA provides opportunities for careful masterplanning and due to viability, greater potential to include affordable housing and new social and community infrastructure. However, in order to ensure that housing and employment needs throughout the County are met, the Preferred Strategy provides a range and choice of site sizes, located in areas highly connected to service and facilities within the urban area and at edge of settlement locations, to meet local need and deliver a mix of opportunities, reflecting the role and function of settlements. The ISA notes that accessibility to services, and meeting affordable housing need are potentially problematic in rural areas which can impact on residents wellbeing and equality of services which must be considered in the policy framework in the Deposit LDP2.

7.3.2.7 Similarly, the policy framework of the Deposit Plan will need to consider the following aspects so that contribution to those ISA objectives that are not considered to be matters relating directly to growth and spatial distribution at this strategic level and need further information, can be addressed:

- Climate Change
- Renewable Energy;
- Waste and the circular economy;
- Air
- Mineral Resources, and
- Water

7.3.2.8 It is also difficult to determine and predict what effects are attributed to economic, social, and environmental uncertainties, alongside factors such as changes to national level policy at this strategic stage.

7.3.2.9 The Preferred Strategy for LDP2 '**Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2028**' is considered the most appropriate to deliver on achieving the overarching Vision and Strategic Objectives for the plan.

### **7.3.3 KEY SITE ALLOCATIONS**

7.3.3.1 The strategy for the distribution of growth includes existing strategic placemaking commitments within the Greater North West Zone SHPZ, the North SHPZ and the Swansea Central Area, which have not been assessed as part of this ISA as they already have planning consent.

7.3.3.2 No candidate sites have been assessed at this stage. Areas of 'potential strategic development opportunities' (Strategic and Placemaking Regeneration Areas) (areas with no clear boundary) are shown on the key diagram but have not been subject to ISA at this time.

## 8.0 STRATEGIC POLICIES

8.0.1 The Strategic Policies provide the initial policy framework for delivering ‘Abertawe 2038’ (the LDP2 Vision). They emanate from the LDP2 Objectives and will deliver the core components of the Preferred Strategy. Some 19 draft Strategic Policies were initially drafted and appraised against the ISA framework to consider whether they would result in likely significant effects. The policies and appraisal matrices are within Appendix F. The nineteen policies that were initially assessed are:

- SP 1: Growth Strategy
- SP2: sustainable Settlement Strategy
- SP3: Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing
- SP4: Placemaking and Place Management
- SP5: Health and Wellbeing
- SP6: Planning Obligations and Infrastructure
- SP7: Strategic Planning and Regeneration Areas
- SP8: Swansea Central Area
- SP9: Centres First
- SP10: Port of Swansea and Docks Regeneration
- SP11: Tourism and the visitor Economy
- SP12: Climate Change and Decarbonisation
- SP13: Sustainable Transport and Active Travel
- SP14: Facilitating Nature Recovery
- SP15: Green Infrastructure
- SP16: Historic and Cultural Assets
- SP17: Safeguarding the Welsh Language
- SP18: Facilitating a Circular Economy and
- SP19: Sustainable Management of Waste

**Table 23: Draft Strategic Policies Assessed against ISA Objectives**

Strategic Policies	ISA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	--	++	++	+	+	--			++	+	x	x	-	x	-	+/-
2	-	?	?	?	x	-				x	x	x	-	x	?	?
3	-	+	+	+	++	-				x	x	x	-	?	-	++
4	+	++	++		++	x				+	x	x	x	x	+	x
5	+	++	+		++	-	x		++	+	x	x	-	x	+	
6	?	?	+	x	+	x	+	x	?	++	x	x	x	x	x	+
7	--	++	+/-	++	++	--				+	++	x	--	x	-	+/-
8	+	+	+	++	+/-	+	-		++	-	x	x	x			?
9	x	x	+	++		+	-	?	+	-	x	x	x			?
10	+	x	+	++	x	?	?	x	+	+	+	x	?	x	+	x
11	+/-	x	+	++	x	-	x	x	+/-	-	x	x	x	+/-	++	+/-
12	++	+	+	?	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	?	x
13	?	+	+	x	+	x	x	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	?	x
14	++	+	+		++	+	++	+	x	++	x	x	x	+	+	x
15	++	?	+	+	++	+	+	+	x	++	x	x	x	+	++	x
16	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	++	+	x
17	x	x	++	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	++
18	+	x	x	+	++	+	x	x	x	++	x	++	++	x	+	x
19	+	x	x	+	++	+/-	++	++	++	+	x	++	++	++	++	x

8.0.2 The appraisal resulted in amendments to the policies such as minor textual changes to make the policies more understandable. Other amendments were more significant, such as the addition of a further two policies: Safeguarding the County's Landscape (as there was no specific reference to the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Landscape) and Masterplanning and Residential Development. The 21 amended and new Strategic Policies are set out in Appendix E, together with the matrices of their reassessment against the ISA Framework. Table 24 summarises the scores of the policies after re-assessment, where necessary. The 21 strategic policies are listed in Table 25.

**Table 24: Amended Strategic Policies Assessed against ISA Objectives**

Strategic Policy	ISA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	--	++	++	++	+	--			++	+	x	x	-	x	-	+/-
2	-	+	+	+	x	-			+	x	x	x	-	x		+/-
3	-	++	++	+	++	-				x	x	x	-	?	-	++
4	++	++	++		++				+	++	+	++	++	+	++	+
5	++	++	+		++	-	x		++	+	x	x	-	+	+	x
6			+	x	+	x	+	x	?	+	x	x	x	x	x	+
7	x	x	++	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	++	x	++
8	--	++	+/-	++	++	--				+	++	x	--		-	+/-
9	+	++	++	++	+	+	-	+	++	-	x	x	x	+		?
10	x	x	+	++		+	-	?	+	-	x	x	x			?
11	+	x	+	++	x	?	x	+	+	++	++	x	?	x	+	x
12	+/-	x	++	++	+	-	x	x	+/-	-	x	x	x	++	++	+
13	++	+	++	+	++	-	++	++	++	x	x	x	-	x	+	
14	x	+	+/-	x	+	x	x	+	++	+	+	x	x	x	?	x
15	++	+	+	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	?
16	++	+	+		++	+	++	+	x	++	x	x	x	+	+	x
17	++	?	+	+	++	+	+	+	x	++	x	x	x	+	++	x
18	++	x	x	x	+	++	x	x	x	+		x		++	++	x
19	x	+	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	++	+	++
20	+	x	x	+	++	+	x	x	x	++	x	++	++	x	+	x
21	+	x	x	+	++	+/-	++	++	++	+	x	++	++	++	++	x

8.0.3 In implementing LDP2, all policies should be read collectively and no one policy should be considered in isolation. For this reason, due to the 'protective' and prescriptive nature of some policies, they can provide mitigation for potential negative effects in the implementation of other policies.

8.0.4 The amendments improved the sustainability of the policies and Table 25 summarises the main changes to the strategic policies resulting from the ISA process and outlines mitigation measures, where necessary.

**Table 25: Commentary on Strategic Policies, Including Amendments to the Policy as a Result of ISA**

<p><b>SP1 Growth Strategy</b></p>
<p>Policy now includes reference to settlement strategy and hierarchy of centres within employment section, so positive likely effect against employment ISA objective is greater. Minor grammatical changes to policy, but do not impact on outcome of policy so scoring is the same, with positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, health and wellbeing, equality and social exclusion, reducing the need to travel and climate change as it focuses on provision of housing and employment in accessible areas that conform with the settlement strategy. Additional greenfield land development will have negative effects on biodiversity, soil, landscapes and natural resources due to the potential sterilisation of minerals. Job creation and affordable homes will help retain younger age groups - which have experienced a growth in Welsh speakers as well as potentially attracting working age groups back to the County. Provision of affordable housing etc is positive, but consideration will be needed in regard to concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc.</p>
<p>mitigation : SP2-SP8, SP12-14, SP16-18, SP21</p>
<p><b>SP2 Sustainable Settlement Strategy</b></p>
<p>The policy now includes greater clarity re: areas of development by identifying locations and tiers and minor grammatical changes clarify that it relates to all development, so will have positive effect against ISA objective 4. Otherwise, scoring is similar to the previous policy version but greater clarity of strategy results in positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, equality and social exclusion and reducing the need to travel as it focuses on the strategic location of development. Additional greenfield development will have negative effects on biodiversity, soil and natural resources due to the potential sterilisation of minerals. Provision of affordable housing etc is positive, but consideration will be needed in regards to concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc. Impacts on landscape, air and water will depend on how the policy is implemented and such factors as location of development or type of development.</p>
<p>Mitigation: SP1; SP3-SP11; SP13, SP14; SP18; SP21</p>
<p><b>SP3:Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing</b></p>
<p>Amended policy refers to HMOs, More Homes Programme and the LHMA, providing greater clarity and having greater likely positive effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, equality and social exclusion and health and wellbeing. Additional greenfield development will have negative effects on biodiversity, soil and natural resources due to potential sterilisation of minerals. Provision of affordable housing etc is positive, but consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc. Impacts on landscape, air and water will depend on how the policy is implemented and such factors as location of development or type of development.</p>
<p>Mitigation: SP14; SP18; SP19; SP21</p>
<p><b>SP4 Placemaking Principles</b></p>
<p>Policy has been amended to provide greater detail of development requirements. Reference to developments of 100+ homes has been removed. Including reference to the nature emergency, ecosystem resilience, climate change, circular economy, landscape, sense of place, heritage and reduction in need to travel has improved scoring against most of the ISA objectives. Increasing densities in urban areas may put pressure on existing infrastructure and resources and have detrimental impacts on air quality if not accompanied by decrease in air pollution. Similarly, 15-20 min neighbourhoods may increase pressure to develop greenfield land within this 'zone'. Overall it will depend on how the policy is implemented and the ability to ensure appropriate mitigation.</p>
<p>Mitigation: SP5; SP13; SP14; SP17; SP20; SP21</p>

**SP5 Masterplanning Residential Development**

A new policy, not previously assessed. Relates to developments of 50 dwellings or more. Positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing and reducing the need to travel and promoting active travel and public transport. Likely positive effects against the biodiversity ISA objective as seeks biodiversity net benefit and GI enhancement. Potential negative effects against ISA objectives relating to soil and natural resources due to potential development of greenfield sites.

Mitigation: SP4; SP16: SP17; SP20; SP21

**SP6 Planning Obligations for Infrastructure and Other Measures**

The policy is very similar to that previously assessed, but the word 'measures' has been included within the title to clarify that it does not only relate to infrastructure. Measures may include biodiversity enhancement, affordable housing etc, so likely effects against a number of ISA objectives depend on type of development and whether those particular measures are required as part of a S106 rather than conditions for example. Policy seeks to address deficiencies in infrastructure and community facilities, so positive effects against ISA objectives relating to equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing, capacity of infrastructure (water) and the Welsh language. Assessment reflects that the policy now refers to 'resilient' infrastructure, but not climate resilient as previously.

Mitigation: SP3; SP6; Sp13; SP16; SP17

**SP7: Safeguarding and Promoting the Welsh Language**

The policy is the same as that previously assessed. Positive likely effects on the Welsh language, culture and heritage, equalities and social exclusion and health and wellbeing.

Mitigation: SP2; SP3; SP6

**SP8: Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas**

Policy has been amended to include reference to Health-led SPRAs and provides 'locations' of SPRAs, but not specific site areas. The plan discusses 13 SPRAs (some of which already have planning consent) however, these individual sites will continue to be assessed through the iterative ISA process as the plan making process proceeds alongside the ongoing detailed assessment of candidate sites. The potential impacts will be as a result of the development of individual sites, cumulatively within and across SHPZs and, in some cases cross County borders. Mitigation will be required where necessary.

Greater North West SHPZ: Cumulatively, the policy discusses the potential for some 3000 dwellings in this zone (some of which already have planning consent).

North SHPZ: Cumulatively, the policy discusses the potential for some 3000 dwellings in this zone (some of which already have planning consent).

West SHPZ: Potential for some 200 dwellings and an adult mental health unit in this zone.

Central SHPZ: The policy discusses the potential for some 600 dwellings in this SHPZ.

The assessment of the policy against the ISA Objectives identifies that the development of new homes, including affordable homes, new schools, community and health facilities will result in positive likely effects against ISA objectives relating to social equality and inclusion, health and wellbeing, economic growth and meet housing needs, climate change and renewable and low carbon energy. Assessment of effects against cultural heritage ISA objective will depend on the detailed location of a scheme and how it is implemented, as it refers to new cultural benefits for mixed use SPRAs, but doesn't mention protecting and enhancing existing assets. There is similar dependency upon implementation for ISA objectives in relation to water, air and reducing the need to travel and promoting active travel/public transport. The policy does seek to promote active travel and public transport and the scale of sites may enable a reduction in the need to travel, but conversely if facilities, public transport links and employment are not delivered, this may increase the need to travel to employment locations etc. Additional greenfield development will have likely

potential negative effects on biodiversity, soil and landscape. Also there could be potential likely detrimental effects on natural resources due to the potential sterilisation of minerals. Both positive and negative effects are likely on ISA objectives relating to equality and social exclusion and the Welsh language. This is due to the fact that SPRAs are not equally distributed throughout the County and consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc. and also if there is not provision of low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain the Welsh language.

Mitigation: SP3, SP7, SP14 -SP18, SP21

#### **SP9: Swansea Central Area and City Waterfront**

Policy has been amended to include reference to city waterfront and remove reference to specific development types – such as leisure and retail, in order to ensure there is no conflict with national policy and SP10 in terms of ‘centres first’ approach. Positive likely effects against the majority of the ISA Objectives. Reference to both ‘high density’ and a ‘range of density and type’, has been removed for clarity, so now refers to a range of density and type. Improved likely positive effects on health and wellbeing and air quality ISA objectives by the inclusion of reference to ‘healthy cities’ which was not in the previous version. The policy has been amended to include reference to cultural facilities, but doesn’t mention considering impacts on historic assets/environment, townscape or seascape, so mitigation is required via other policies. As the policy now includes the city waterfront there may be detrimental effects on water in relation to surface run off etc into the sea/rivers, as well as the fact that much of the area is located within a designated flood zone, which also has negative effects against the climate change ISA objective.

Mitigation: Policy has been reworded to remove reference to specific types of development which are subject to sequential test and Centres First approach. Must be read in connection with Future Wales, SP2, SP8, SP10, SP12 and SP15.

#### **SP10: Centres First**

Policy amended slightly to clarify terminology and locations and now refers to the city centre retail and leisure core rather than Swansea central area as in SP9. Amendment clarifies retail, leisure and commercial uses must follow Centres First principle. Otherwise, scoring is the same as the draft version. The city centre is partly located within a designated flood zone, which has negative effects against the climate change and water ISA objectives. Clarification on what is meant by leisure would aid scoring against the health and wellbeing objective. No reference to other topics so unable to score against ISA objectives such as biodiversity, housing or renewable energy. Clarification expected in reasoned justification to explain use of ‘Neighbourhoods’ rather than District and Local Centres as in PPW and current LDP and whether there are any differences to aid public understanding.

Mitigation: Future Wales, SP2, SP8, SP9, SP12 and SP15.

#### **SP11: Port of Swansea Docks and Regeneration**

Policy is similar to the draft version, but includes reference to renewable energy generation as well as zero carbon industries, so potential greater beneficial effect against ISA objectives 10 and 11 – climate change and renewable energy. Doesn’t mention historic assets, so potential impact on historic assets, seascape and townscape cannot be assessed.

Mitigation: SP1; SP14; SP18; SP19; SP21

#### **SP12: Tourism and the visitor Economy**

Policy is similar to previous version, but includes reference to investment, recognition that tourism facilities benefit the county’s residents and the addition of culture and Swansea as a destination for leisure and events, not just ‘tourism’. Scoring similar to previous, but positive likely effect on ISA objectives relating to equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing, Welsh language and culture improved due to inclusion of residents and reference to culture.

Mitigation: SP1; SP2; SP4; SP7; SP9; SP10; SP14; SP16; SP17; SP18
<b>SP13: Health and Wellbeing</b>
Policy has been amended to include reference to GI whilst reference to a 'range of housing opportunities' has been omitted, which is reflected in the scoring against the housing ISA objective. Expansion of Murrison Hospital, including a potential new link road, is likely to result in increased employment, but will have a potential negative effect on soils and natural resources. The potential likely effect on the Welsh language will depend on the implementation of the policy, e.g potential provision of community facilities and housing.
Mitigation: SP1; SP2; SP4; SP6; SP7; SP13; SP14; SP18; SP21
<b>SP14: Sustainable Transport and Active Travel</b>
Policy amended to include reference to the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning, parking provision and alternatives to road transport for freight via the protection of port, docks, river and rail. No reference to ecology, the airport, landscape, seascapes or the historic environment. Potential impact on seascapes, so score is uncertain on this point. Measures to reduce/restrict use of private cars, such as reduced car parking provision may have potential negative impacts on social inclusion and equalities for people who cannot use/access alternative transport options and health workers who undertake home visits.
Mitigation: SP4-SP6; SP8; SP13; SP1; SP17
<b>SP15: Climate Change and Decarbonisation</b>
Policy amended with minor text/grammar amendments. Reference to additional decarbonisation burden on the County removed. Includes reference to sequestration and storage of carbon, prioritising re-use, and reference to growing spaces and tree coverage added. Policy has positive likely effects against the majority of ISA objectives, with no likely detrimental effects.
Mitigation: SP1; SP2; SP4; SP5; SP9;-SP11; SP13; SP16; SP17; SP20
<b>SP16: Facilitating Nature Recovery</b>
Policy has been amended with minor text/grammar alternations, but scoring remains the same as previous. However, amended policy deletes the sentence: ' <i>development will not be permitted where it will have a significant adverse effect on the resilience of protected habitats and species; or directly or indirectly on statutory (internationally and nationally) designated sites</i> '. This provided a clear statement and aligned with HRA. Consider reinserting statement. The policy has positive potential likely effects against the majority of the ISA objectives, with no potential negative effects. The impact against the ISA economic objective depends on the implementation and outcome of the policy, as it promotes nature based solutions, which could be positive for the growth of the green economy. The policy references designated sites, which would include the AONB, historic parks and gardens etc.
Mitigation: SP2; SP4 - SP6; SP8; SP13; SP15; SP17; SP18; SP19. Reinsert deleted txt to align with HRA and provide a clear statement to developers re: Habitat Regulations requirements.
<b>SP17: Green Infrastructure</b>
Policy has been amended slightly with inclusion of reference to ecological resilience, protection and enhancement of existing site features, and promotion of health and wellbeing. The scoring is the same as the previous version, with potential likely effects on most ISA objectives and no potential negative effects. Active travel routes are not specifically mentioned, but potential to improve policy if included.
Mitigation: SP2; SP4-SP6; SP13; SP14; SP15; SP16; SP18
<b>SP18: Safeguarding the County's Landscape</b>
A new policy so not previously assessed. Maintenance of landscape and seascape character would maintain and enhance physical environments that support health and wellbeing. Effect against ISA objectives relating to renewable energy and managing natural resources depends on the type of development and location. Some renewable/low carbon developments, although temporary, will

have long term impacts on the landscape (+20 years). Safeguarding mineral resources for future generations has the coincidental impact of protecting the landscape against permanent development during the lifetime of LDP2 and beyond.

Mitigation: SP2; SP3; SP4; SP5; SP8; SP15; SP16; SP19; SP21

**SP19: Historic and Cultural Assets**

Amended policy which now includes specific reference to safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language and placemaking – improving potential likely positive effect against Welsh language and housing and placemaking ISA objectives.

Mitigation: SP2; SP4; SP7; SP15; SP18

**SP20: Facilitating a Circular Economy and Sustainable Waste Management**

Policy has not been amended so the assessment remains the same as previously. The policy has likely positive effects against many ISA objectives, including biodiversity, economic growth, health and wellbeing and soil resources. There are no potential likely negative effects.

Mitigation: SP4; SP13; SP15; SP21

**SP21: Sustainable Provision of Minerals**

Policy amendment has resulted in a slight change of wording to final sentence re: ports and docks plus inclusion of an additional paragraph relating to regional collaboration, but it doesn't change the scoring of the policy which remains same as previous. The policy mentions natural heritage but assessment against ISA biodiversity objective could be improved if biodiversity net gain is specifically referred to. No direct link to economy or housing in policy, but a lack of mineral aggregate provision will impact on house building, other developments and economic development. The promotion of secondary aggregates will have positive likely impacts on the reduction of the need for primary aggregate workings (thus protecting soil resources) but the policy does still allow for mineral working. The regional role of aggregate supply is emphasised, highlighting the cross boundary nature of mineral supply and the fact that the policy will potentially have long term impacts beyond the County.

Mitigation: SP1; SP2; SP4; SP11; SP13; SP15; SP18; SP20

## 9.0 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND MITIGATION

- 9.0.1 The main difficulty encountered at this stage of the ISA process is that there is uncertainty over the exact location of development and the levels of growth in particular areas due to the strategic nature of the Preferred Strategy which does not identify sites. There is also a lack of knowledge regarding the levels of growth sought by neighbouring authorities due to various plan timescales, and the location of site allocations and what cumulative impacts these may have on the County. Therefore many of the predicted impacts are unknown and require further information, dependant on site allocations and detailed policies in the Deposit Plan or even at planning application stage.
- 9.0.2 National planning guidance and relevant legislation would help mitigate certain impacts (such as on protected habitats and species) but embedding mitigation throughout the Deposit Plan will ensure issues, such as biodiversity and habitat loss, Placemaking, traffic and highway infrastructure, health and wellbeing, Green Infrastructure and Active Travel Routes are addressed.
- 9.0.3 All policies will be reviewed as part of the Deposit plan preparation and will be subject to ISA again.

## 10.0 CANDIDATE SITE REGISTER

10.0.1 As outlined above, the preparation of LDP2 involves the consideration and evaluation of a number of ‘reasonable alternatives’, including the identification of development sites. Landowners, developers, and other interested parties were invited to nominate ‘Candidate Sites’ for potential inclusion within LDP2 from August to October 2023. 132 sites were submitted and are included within the Candidate Site Register, Dec 2024<sup>123</sup>.

10.0.2 The Council has completed the Stage 1 candidate site assessment and rejected 18 candidate sites not considered ‘reasonable’ e.g. those below a site size threshold, those with fundamental constraints such as residential sites in C2 flood plain, or if they raise significant deliverability issues (Table 26). No candidate sites have been subject to ISA assessment at this stage.

**Table 26: Candidate Site Stage 1 Fails**

Site ID	Site Name	Proposed Use	Summary of Stage 1 Assessment Outcome
95	Land to the Rear of 51B Bishopston Road, Bishopston, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamental deliverability constraints. Evidence submitted demonstrates suitable means of access cannot be achieved having regard to land ownerships and the existing highway layout.
105	Land off Pwll Du Lane, Bishopston, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamentally, does not meet the minimum required site size threshold for residential sites specified in the Guidance. The proposal is for an individual dwelling. It will be considered as part of the forthcoming settlement boundary review
178	Land at Upper Bank (Part 2), Nantong Way, Landore, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamental constraint with regard to the existence of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the additional site area that differentiates this site from CS177. SSSIs are protected from development by national planning policy
150	Land to the West of Tirmynydd Road, Three Crosses, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamentally the scale of development proposed does not accord with national planning policy regarding the site’s location within the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Landscape. Also insufficient evidence submitted to demonstrate deliverability
208	Cefn Draw Farm, Three Crosses, Swansea	Mixed	Fail. Fundamentally fails to meet national planning policy requirements with regard to development in the countryside. Also insufficient evidence submitted to demonstrate deliverability.
181	Land to the Rear of 24 Cae Mansel Road, Gowerton, Swansea	Mixed	Fail. Residential element fundamentally does not meet the minimum required site size threshold for residential use specified in the Guidance. The

<sup>123</sup> [www.swansea.gov.uk/ldp2candidatesites](http://www.swansea.gov.uk/ldp2candidatesites)

			renewable energy proposal will be considered as part of the RE assessment for the Plan
<b>148</b>	Ffynon Fedw Farm, Felindre, Swansea	Mixed	Fail. Fundamentally fails to meet national planning policy requirements with regard to development in the countryside.
<b>207</b>	Land Adjacent to Sunnyside Bungalow, Heol Las, Birchgrove, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamental conflict with national planning policy with regard to significant constraints that would affect delivery of the site
<b>149</b>	Land Adjacent to Waun Road, Loughor, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamentally fails to meet national planning policy requirements with regard to development in the countryside. Fundamentally fails to meet national planning policy
<b>162</b>	Land Adjacent to Hospital Road, Gorseinon, Swansea	Mixed	Fail. Fundamental conflict with national planning policy with regard to significant constraints that would affect delivery of the site and no evidence submitted to demonstrate mitigation
<b>168</b>	Land South of Swansea Road, Garden Village, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamental conflict with national planning policy with regard to significant constraints that would affect delivery of the site and no evidence submitted to demonstrate mitigation.
<b>103</b>	Land to the South of Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea	Residential	Fail. The proposal is for settlement boundary review. It will be considered as part of the forthcoming settlement boundary review
<b>163</b>	Mynydd Cadle Common, Penlan, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamental conflict with national planning policy with regard to significant constraints that would affect delivery of the site and no evidence submitted to demonstrate mitigation.
<b>165</b>	Land North of A484, Gorseinon, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamental conflict with national planning policy with regard to significant constraints that would affect delivery of the site and no evidence submitted to demonstrate mitigation.
<b>154</b>	Land on the North Side of Pennard Road, Kittle, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamentally fails to meet national planning policy requirements with regard to development in the countryside.
<b>205</b>	The Garden House, Mulberry Hill, Penmaen, Swansea	Residential	Fail. Fundamentally fails to meet national planning policy requirements with regard to development in the countryside
<b>142</b>	Plot D5b, Langdon Road, SA1 Waterfront, Swansea	Residential	Fail. This site is now a commitment. Planning application 2022/1109/RES was approved on 11th July 2024
<b>209</b>	Plots E7 and E8, Land off Langdon Road, SA1 Waterfront, Swansea	Residential	Fail. This site is now a commitment. Planning application 2022/1134/RES was approved on 14th February 2024

## 11.0 OTHER RELEVANT ASSESSMENTS

### 11.1 EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1.1 Integrated impact assessments (IIAs) are a legal requirement within both the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being and Future Generation Act 2015 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure. An IIA screening report has been undertaken using the Council’s IIA template. The Council’s IIA template also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language. The IIA screening report accompanies the Report to Council, but is replicated below.

11.1.2 Table 27 indicates that the Preferred Strategy is considered to have positive impacts on the following people/communities:

- All age groups
- Future generations
- Poverty and social exclusion
- Community cohesion.
- Gypsies and travellers:

**Table 27: Integrated Impact Assessment Table**

The potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)									
	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
			High Impact	Medium Impact	Low Impact	Needs further Investigation	Impact		
Children/young people (0-18)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Older people (50+)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Any other age group	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Future Generations (yet to be born)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Disability	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Race (including refugees)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Asylum seekers	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Gypsies & travellers	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Religion or (non-)belief	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Sex	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Sexual Orientation	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Gender reassignment	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Welsh Language	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Poverty/social exclusion	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Carers (inc. young carers)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Community cohesion	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Marriage & civil partnership	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Pregnancy and maternity	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Human Rights	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→

11.1.3 All people residing and visiting the County will be impacted by the Preferred Strategy’s ‘Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2038’, which sets out the scale of growth for housing and employment that will be delivered over the plan period 2023-2038 to meet identified needs and sets out spatially how this growth will be accommodated reflecting the plan’s settlement hierarchy and their role and function and contains strategic policies which will provide a specific policy framework against which planning applications will be considered (when adopted as LDP2).

11.1.4 The Preferred Strategy seeks to ensure the wider determinants of health and wellbeing are considered and health and wellbeing is embedded throughout the

plan, as is consideration of climate and nature resilience due to climate change. Strategic policies specifically address pollution, flood risk, the enhancement of Green Infrastructure and active lifestyles, including community food growing. Poverty and social exclusion are specifically addressed via the growth option of high employment, additional homes, particularly affordable housing, protection and enhancement of community and social facilities, the regeneration of areas and education facilities.

- 11.1.5 The Preferred Strategy (and subsequent Deposit Plan) has specific policies which address the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, informed by assessments.
- 11.1.6 The timeframe of LDP2 (2023-2038) means that policies contained therein will impact upon future generations, as will the legacy of the Preferred Strategy, for example in terms of provision of housing and employment.
- 11.1.7 The Preferred Strategy is considered to have medium impacts on the Welsh language. The Strategy has been subject to a Welsh Language Impact Assessment as part of the ISA. The Strategy contains a specific Strategic Policy on the Welsh language. The Strategy itself, however cannot have a direct impact on the language and that is why it is considered to have medium impacts, as it facilitates development which may impact on the language (such as Welsh medium education or additional housing in a primarily Welsh speaking community). Similarly the impact on disabilities will be indirect, with Placemaking principles underlying the design and layout of developments to enable legible areas, ease of movement and access.
- 11.1.8 The planning system is compatible with the Human Rights Act 1998. Potential impacts of severe pollution, for example, as a result of development, may be in breach of Articles 8 and 1 of Protocol 1. However, avoidance and mitigation during the planning process would prevent such occurrences so the impact is considered low.

#### **WFG considerations**

- 11.1.9 The Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG) (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. LDP2 must ensure it contributes to achieving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being goals of Wales, as required by the WBFG Act.
- 11.1.10 The Preferred Strategy's Placemaking Strategy for Swansea outlines how LDP2 will ensure that future development across the County is brought forward in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the Placemaking Wales Charter and the duties of the Well-being and Future Generations Act, aligning with the sustainable development requirements defined in national planning policy.
- 11.1.11 The components of the Preferred Strategy have been assessed against the goals of the WBFG Act. Furthermore, the ISA ensures that the goals of the WBFG Act are embedded throughout the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy fully aligns with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

## Cumulative impact

11.1.12 Cumulative impact with other Council plans and strategies will be positive, as the Preferred Strategy and Deposit LDP2 ensures their integration and compatibility with LDP2 being a means to deliver the outcomes of many Council priorities.

11.2.13 The Preferred Strategy is subject to ISA which assesses its cumulative impact with other plans, policies and programmes.

## 11.2 WELSH LANGUAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.2.1 A Welsh language impact assessment (WLIA) was undertaken on the Preferred Strategy and is presented in Appendix D. A summary is provided below.

11.2.2 The LDP2 Vision specifically refers to Abertawe 2038. With respect to consideration of the Welsh language, many of the LDP2 objectives are not directly relevant to the Welsh language and similarly many of the ISA objectives were not directly relevant to the specific LDP2 objective of increasing the number of Welsh speakers within the County. LDP2 has three objective which relate directly to the Welsh language which unsurprisingly result in potential likely positive effects against ISA objectives relating to culture and the Welsh language:

- Objective 15: Conserve and Enhance the Cultural and Historic Environment
- Objective 16: Promote and Safeguard the Welsh language, and
- Objective 17: Promote Well-being and Equality

11.2.3 LDP2 objectives 1, 2, 4 and 11 have both potential positive and negative likely effects on the Welsh language, as development will offer opportunities for affordable housing to enable people to stay within communities, and the provision of new social schools, community facilities and infrastructure. However too much development may result in existing communities being overwhelmed with a potential negative effect on the Welsh language. Policy SP8 and subsequent site allocations will have to be carefully assessed as the plan progresses in this regard.

11.2.4 It is also for this reason that the chosen Preferred Strategy '**Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2038**' will have potential likely positive and negative impacts on the language. Evidence shows there has been a growth in the number of Welsh speakers in the County in the 16-44 age group, between the 2011 and 2021 Census'. The Preferred Strategy, as explained in chapter 7 seeks to retain younger age cohorts by offering increased job opportunities within the County, which would have potentially likely positive effects on the use and role of the Welsh language as part of the social fabric of communities.

11.2.5 LDP2 Strategic Policies include a specific policy in relation to the Welsh language: SP7: Safeguarding and Promoting the Welsh Language. This requires development proposals to safeguard and promote the Welsh language and culture across the County, and not permit development proposals which have a detrimental impact on the vibrancy of Welsh language and culture. Policy SP19: Historic and Cultural Assets includes specific reference to safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language. As outlined above, at this stage, without knowing the location of development sites the effects of the policies on the Welsh language are difficult to predict, with likely both positive and negative impacts. Job creation and affordable homes will help retain

younger age groups which experienced a growth in Welsh speakers. The provision of affordable housing is positive and may well help mitigate negative effects, as explained within TAN20: Planning and the Welsh language, consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc.

11.2.6 The WLIA noted that LDP2 objectives 15, 16 and 17 together with Strategic Policy 7: Safeguarding and Promoting the Welsh language and Strategic Policy SP19: Historic and Cultural Assets will help to support and enhance the Welsh language. It is not anticipated that the Preferred Strategy is likely to have an adverse effect on the language at this stage of Plan development. However, as the Plan progresses and more detailed policies are formed, the impact of planning decisions on certain characteristics will need to be assessed and mitigated against where appropriate. It is possible that reference and awareness to the Welsh language could be strengthened throughout the document, as the Vision refers to Abertawe 2038, but this is not continued through the policies.

11.2.7 Consultation documents on the Preferred Strategy will be available in Welsh.

### **11.3 HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE ISA**

11.3.1 The SEA Regs, Schedule 2, 6(c) requires human health to be considered as part of the assessment of environmental effects. The best known definition of the social model of health is one that was produced by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1948 which stated that:

*'Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'. (WHO, 1948)*

11.3.2 The health component of an SEA can be broadened to include both physical and mental health objectives of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and using the HIA process within an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) and / or as a standalone process is promoted by WG. Human health should therefore be considered in the context of the interrelationship between all SEA factors stated in Schedule 2 and thus, indirect issues that arise from the implementation of policies must also consider environmentally related health issues such as exposure to traffic noise, air pollutants, and water contamination.

11.3.3 HIA is a key tool through which to raise awareness of the effect that traditionally described 'non-health' sectors (such as planning and housing) have on health and well-being and how they can support health improvement, prevention and protection. HIA is defined as (ECHP, 1999<sup>124</sup>):

*'A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of the population, and the distribution of those effects within the population'* (p.4)

11.3.4 HIA is a systematic, objective, flexible and practical way of assessing both the potential positive and negative impacts of a proposal on health and well-being and

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<sup>124</sup> [http://www.healthedpartners.org/ceu/hia/hia01/01\\_02\\_gothenburg\\_paper\\_on\\_hia\\_1999.pdf](http://www.healthedpartners.org/ceu/hia/hia01/01_02_gothenburg_paper_on_hia_1999.pdf)

suggests ways in which opportunities for health gain can be maximized and risks to health minimised. HIA can also provide a way of identifying and addressing the inequalities in health by identifying any groups within the population who may be particularly affected by a policy or plan. For example, the built environment, through access to physical activity/active travel/nature/shops selling healthy foods, could have a protective role in reducing prevalence of long-term conditions in the population and details in relation to the disease burden across the population and future trends (such as diabetes, obesity or dementia).

11.3.5 The Welsh Health Impact Assessment Unit<sup>125</sup> (WHIASU) was established in 2001 and provides advice support, guidance, training and research for health impact assessments across Wales. The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017<sup>126</sup> outlines the circumstances in which a Public Body must carry out a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). The Act defines a HIA as:

*‘an assessment of the likely effect, both in the short term and in the long term, of a proposed action or decision on the physical and mental health of the people of Wales or of some of the people of Wales’.*

11.3.6 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) highlights the role of HIAs in contributing towards development plan making, stating that *‘Evidence on health impacts can help the planning system develop stronger and more coherent approaches towards maximising health and well-being.’* By undertaking a HIA, LDP2 will embed health throughout, resulting in a Health in All Policies (HiAP). HiAP is defined as:

*“An approach to public policies that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts, in order to improve population health and health equity”*

(8th Global Conference on Health Promotion, Helsinki, 2013) (WHO, 2013)<sup>127</sup>

11.3.7 HiAP has been implicitly implemented within the WFG Act by accounting for health, well-being and equity implications as part of its seven Wellbeing Goals. The Welsh Socio-Economic Duty (SED) (Welsh Government, 2021) which aims to deliver better outcomes for those who experience socio-economic disadvantage and must also be taken into account when developing LDPs.

11.3.8 Following the systematic methodology described in the ‘HIA and LDPs: a Toolkit for Practice’ (WHIASU, 2021)<sup>128</sup>, Swansea Bay University Health Board and Public Health Wales were consulted as stakeholders in the previous non statutory consultation undertaken in 2024. Following ongoing consultation with both WHIASU and Swansea Bay Health Board, the Preferred Strategy will be subject to a **‘Rapid Participatory HIA’** of as part of the public and stakeholder consultation, following methodology outlined within the WHIASU 2012 Toolkit. Any comments and recommendations will be considered and incorporated into the Deposit LDP2. A further HIA of the Deposit LDP2 will also be undertaken in order to ensure that health and being is integrated throughout LDP2, embedding the concept of HiAP.

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<sup>125</sup> [HIA\\_Tool\\_Kit\\_V2\\_WEB-1.pdf \(phwwhocc.co.uk\)](#)

<sup>126</sup> [Public Health \(Wales\) Act 2017 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>127</sup> [https://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/8gchp/8gchp\\_helsinki\\_statement.pdf](https://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/8gchp/8gchp_helsinki_statement.pdf)

<sup>128</sup> [HIA-and-LDPs-Toolkit-E-final.pdf \(phwwhocc.co.uk\)](#)

## **11.4 SHADOW HABITAT REGULATIONS SCREENING REPORT**

- 11.4.1 This section outlines a summary of the findings of Shadow Habitat Regulation Assessment (sHRA) Screening Report for the Preferred Strategy. Potential effects on Internationally Designated Sites as a result of the strategy as a whole based on a general understanding of the overall nature and scale of the strategy, policies and proposals were assessed. Potential effects identified include: habitat loss / physical damage, non-physical disturbance, changes to hydrological regime / water levels and quality, air pollution, and recreational disturbance.
- 11.4.2 The sHRA identifies the following international designated sites which the Preferred Strategy could potentially have a likely significant effect (LSE) on: Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Site (comprising the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC, Carmarthen Bay SPA and Burry Inlet SPA and Ramsar); Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC; Carmarthen Bay Dunes SAC; Cernydd Carmel SAC; Bristol Channel Approaches SAC; Crymlyn Bog SAC and Ramsar site; Gower Ash Woods SAC; Gower Commons SAC; Limestone Coast of South West Wales SAC; Pembrokeshire Marine SAC; River Tywi SAC; and River Usk SAC.
- 11.4.3 Chapters 1 to 7 of the Preferred Strategy were considered to have no conceivable effect on any Internationally Designated Sites and thus screened out. Eight strategic policies have been screened in for appropriate assessment, because a LSE cannot be excluded on one or more Internationally Designated Sites alone:
- SP1: Growth Strategy
  - SP2: Sustainable Settlement Strategy
  - SP3: Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing
  - SP8: Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas
  - SP9: Swansea Central Area & City Waterfront
  - SP11: Port of Swansea and Docks Regeneration
  - SP12: Tourism and the Visitor Economy
  - SP13: Health and Wellbeing
- 11.4.4 These policies promote the development of residential and mixed use sites, industry, set targets and strategies for housing levels, and proposed site allocations across the Preferred Strategy area. An appropriate assessment will need to be undertaken on these policies to consider additional detail and any mitigation proposed to determine if any LSE from the policies will undermine the integrity of an Internationally Designated Sites' conservation objectives, and therefore, be subject to the derogations process. Mitigation could include avoidance measures, recommending amendments to policy wording and the need for project level HRA screening and appropriate assessment to ensure no LSE on Internationally Designated sites.
- 11.4.5 The Preferred Strategy makes provision for homes and industry to be delivered in specific areas in accordance with the Swansea Settlement Hierarchy, including in the Hierarchy of Centres, SPRAs and other appropriate locations both within and potentially outside settlement boundaries.
- 11.4.6 The 13 SPRAs discussed under policy SP8 were screened and determined that they all have the potential to have LSE on Internationally Designated Sites conservation

objectives and an appropriate assessment needs to be undertaken to consider additional detail and any mitigation proposed to determine if any assumed LSE will undermine the integrity of an Internationally Designated Site's and therefore, be subject to the derogations process.

- 11.4.7 Cernydd Carmel SAC and Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC have been screened out of any LSE from the Preferred Strategy. Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Site (comprising the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC, Carmarthen Bay SPA and Burry Inlet SPA and Ramsar); Carmarthen Bay Dunes SAC; Bristol Channel Approaches SAC; Crymlyn Bog SAC and Ramsar site; Gower Ash Woods SAC; Gower Commons SAC; Limestone Coast of South West Wales SAC; Pembrokeshire Marine SAC; River Tywi SAC; and the River Usk SAC have been screened in due to one of more potential effects
- 11.4.8 An assessment of in-combination effects was not required at this stage of the sHRA due to the Preferred Strategy being either screened out or screened in due to not being able to exclude a LSE alone.
- 11.4.9 The appropriate assessment will take place during preparation of the Deposit Plan and mitigation (only considered in the appropriate assessment stage) could include avoidance measures, recommending amendments to policy wording and the need for project level HRA screening and appropriate assessment to ensure no LSE on Internationally Designated sites.

## 11.5 NEXT STEPS

### Consultation

- 11.5.1 Public consultation on the LDP2 Preferred Strategy, Candidate Site Register, Habitat Regulations Assessment and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal will occur between February and April 2025. Details can be found here: [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#). Comments are invited on the Preferred Strategy and associated documents, including this ISA Report.

### Deposit Plan ISA Report and Adoption Statement

- 11.5.2 Consultation comments received will be reviewed and considered as part of the iterative plan-making and ISA process and will inform development of the Deposit LDP2 which will include updated Strategic Policies, plus detailed policies and allocated development sites. The LDP2 Deposit Plan will be accompanied by an updated ISA Report which appraises all the policies including their cumulative impacts, suggests mitigation measures, and proposes a framework for monitoring the impacts of the plan. The Deposit LDP2, ISA Report and other documentation (e.g. Habitats Regulations Assessment) will be examined by a Planning Inspector as part of an Examination in Public and the Plan and ISA Report may require further changes post-examination.

### **Adoption and Monitoring**

11.5.3 In order to comply with SEA Regulation 16, once the LDP2 is adopted the Council will publish a 'SEA statement' which explains how the sustainability appraisal influenced the development of the Plan.

11.5.4 The SEA Regulations require local authorities to “*monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action*” (Reg. 17). Monitoring measures will be established within the Deposit LDP2 ISA Report.



# CDLI Abertawe Swansea LDP 2023-2038



## SWANSEA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2038 (LDP2)

### PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN (PREFERRED STRATEGY)

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report  
Appendices

Appendix A: Plan Policy and Programme Review

December 2024

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA, FLORA AND SOIL</b>	<b>International</b>	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), AEWA (1995) Convention on the Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Water birds (The Bonn Convention), UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity, United Nations (2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Convention on Migratory Species 1979 (UNEP), Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Draft)	<p><b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna:</b> These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm.</p> <p><b>Soil &amp; Land:</b> This convention aims to reduce the production and use of persistent organic pollutants.</p>
	<b>European</b>	Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention, EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds), EU Habitats Directive (EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (As amended by 97/62/EC)).	<p><b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna:</b> These documents provide a European framework to protect sites designated at the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm.</p>
	<b>National (UK)</b>	The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework, The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012), The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for GB, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010,	<p><b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna:</b> These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for species and habitats.</p> <p><b>Soil:</b> These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land.</p>

<b>National (Wales)</b>	Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Welsh National Marine Plan 2019; National Resources Policy 2017; National Nature Recovery Action Plan 2020-21; Future Wales: The National Plan 2021; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; LANDMAP; TAN 5 Nature conservation and Planning 2009; TAN 10 Tree Preservation Orders 1997; TAN 12 Design 2016; The Second State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR 2020); Wales Predictive Agricultural Land Map 2 2022; Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities, NRW 2016; Woodlands for Wales The Welsh Governments Strategy for Woodlands and Trees 2018; 2018-19 Soil Policy Evidence Programme 'Assessment of Welsh Soil Issues in Context' (2019, WG and ADAS); Natural Resources Wales- Corporate plan to 2030 - Nature and People Thriving Together.	<b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna:</b> These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species. <b>Soil:</b> These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance and remediation of contaminated land and the creation of a geological profile of Wales.
<b>Regional</b>	South West Wales Area Statement 2017, Marine Area Statement, River Basin Management Plan; The Carmarthen Bay & Estuaries European Marine Site Management Plan	Documents provide baseline environmental evidence and data and set policies and management principles.
<b>Local</b>	LNRAP 2023; Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Action Plan (Section 6 Action Plan) 2023-2025 (2024); Climate Change Charter in 2020; The Swansea Local Well-being Plan 2023-28; Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022; Swansea Ecosystem Resilience Report 2022; Climate and Nature Emergency 2019; Swansea Central Area: Regenerating our City for Wellbeing and Wildlife Green Infrastructure Strategy 2019; Climate Change and Nature Strategy 2022-2030; Swansea Council GI Assessment, Dec 2024 (EDP); Swansea Local Development Plan 2: Pre-Deposit Plan (Preferred Strategy) Shadow Stage 1 Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report, Dec 2024.	<b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna:</b> The LNRAP sets out local priorities (action themes) aligned with the 6 National Recovery Action Plan for Wales. The LNRAP provides important consideration of local data including habitats, species and ecosystem resilience. The S6 Action Plan prioritises key actions the Council can take that best impact positively on nature in Swansea, including the LDP. The GI Assessment provides baseline data to inform the LDP and integrates health, wellbeing, travel, air quality, landscape considerations etc as well as biodiversity, flora and fauna.

**Consideration in the LDP2**

**Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Soil:**

LDP2 must enhance biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems in accordance with the Environment (Wales) Act S6 Duty. The LDP2 will have to conform to national legislation, Future Wales, PPW and TANs in with regard to policies and advice in relation to biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. The County has many statutorily designated ecological sites and national legislation requires they are protected. LDP2 must reflect this requirement, similarly in relation to protected habitats and species and reflect the outcome of the HRA screening. LDP2 will have to set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of detrimental impacts on biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems, including when allocating sites for development. Measures for enhancement and/or mitigation must also be set out. Forthcoming LNRAP and S6 Plans must be considered.

In accordance with national planning policy, LDP2 should set out policies for the protection of BMV agricultural land, remediation of contaminated land and the protection of carbon rich soils. The Council’s Climate Change and Nature Strategy states ‘LDP policy reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon’ as part of the action plan to achieve net zero carbon by an organisation by 2030.

The interrelating issues of climate change and adaptation, biodiversity, ecosystem reliance, GI, health and wellbeing, air quality, soils, food production, tranquillity, leisure and recreation and pressures for development must be considered.

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>POPULATION (INCLUDING HOUSING AND EDUCATION)</b>	<b>International</b>	United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) The Aarhus Convention.	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 to the public.
	<b>European</b>		
	<b>National (UK)</b>	Equality Act 2010	The Act protects from discrimination or unfair treatment on the basis of certain personal characteristics.
	<b>National (Wales)</b>	Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Wellbeing of Future Generations 2015; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; The Housing (Wales) Act 2014; Increasing the Supply of Affordable Homes Through Planning 2019; Living Longer Living Better 2013-2023; Future Wales: The National Plan 2021; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; TAN 2 Planning and Affordable Housing 2006; TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities 2010; TAN 12: Design 2016; TAN 20 Planning and the Welsh Language 2017; Placemaking Wales Charter 2020;	These policies are informed by International, European and UK policies and broadly focus on progressive agendas for increasing economic growth and enhancing social wellbeing in Wales.
	<b>Regional</b>	Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area (NGA) Definition Project' (2023)	

<p><b>Local</b></p>	<p>Swansea Well Being Assessment 2022; Homelessness Strategy 2018-2022; Housing Support Programme Strategy 2022-2026; Swansea Local Housing Strategy 2015-2020; Ageing Well and Strategy for Older People Action Plan 2015-2019; Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2022, Swansea Council; LHMA 2023; Abertawe 2023 Made in Swansea, 2023; <i>Mid-Year Estimates of Population, 2023, July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council;</i> <i>Recent Population change in Swansea, July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council;</i> <i>Equalities Statistics Review Feb 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council;</i> <i>Welsh Language Profile August 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council;</i> Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028; The City and County of Swansea Economic and Housing Growth Assessment Report 2024; Analysis of Housing Supply Background Paper 2024, Swansea Council; Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032, Swansea Council; Sustainable Communities for Learning Report for Cabinet, 2024</p>	<p>Local policies regarding socio-economic issues broadly address the following themes: Improving quality of life for all; Protecting and enhancing the environment; Increasing prosperity; Delivering safer and more inclusive communities; Achieving a healthier County; and, Ensure good quality housing. <b>Housing:</b> The Council’s strategic housing priorities are set out in its Local Housing Strategy, which are: Increasing the supply of good quality affordable homes; Addressing the needs of specific groups. Council housing strategies seek to increase the supply of suitable and affordable accommodation with a target delivery of 5,000 dwellings between 2021 and 2031, 1,000 of which will be new Council homes delivered via the More Homes Programme. The Council’s Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024, estimates that the LDP will need to allocate for 5,050 new dwellings over the plan period, equating to 634 dwellings per year (of which 355 will be affordable housing). <b>Education:</b> Pupil numbers are predicted to fall within the County. The Council has a vision to increase the number of pupils attending Welsh medium schools to between 23% and 27% of year 1 pupils by 2032, compared to 15.4% in 2019/20</p>
<p><b>Consideration in LDP2</b></p>		

LDP2 must conform with Future Wales spatial and land use strategy. The Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area - the focus in the region for strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure and overall the main area for growth and investment in the region. PPW and TANs set out policies and advice ensuring housing needs are met and LDP2 must ensure sufficient land is available to meet the evidenced housing requirements. It must contain policies to encourage the delivery of all types of tenure, including affordable housing and gypsy and travellers sites (if required).

LDP2 must help facilitate the local education strategy 'Abertawe 2023.'

The interrelating issues of housing provision, transport and travel, the need for resources, employment, education, GI, health and wellbeing, air quality, biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, climate change and adaptation, soils, food production, tranquillity, leisure and recreation and pressures for development must be considered.

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>ECONOMY</b>	<b>International</b>		
	<b>EU</b>		
	<b>National (UK)</b>	The Growth Plan 2022	The Plan makes growth the central economic mission of the UK Government.
	<b>National (Wales)</b>	Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Public Health (Wales) Act 2017; Future Wales: The National Plan 2021; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development 2016; TAN 13: Tourism 1997; TAN 23: Economic Development 2014; Welsh Government Smarter Working: a remote working strategy for Wales 2022; Tourism Barometer: Summer Wave 2023, Sept 2023, GSR and Welsh Government.	The legislation, policies and advice notes provide context for local level policies.
	<b>Regional</b>	Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area (NGA) Definition Project' (2023); South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan; Swansea Bay City Deal; Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 – 2030; <a href="#">South West Wales Energy Strategy 2022 (gov.wales)</a>	Provide context for local land use planning policies
	<b>Local</b>	Swansea Well Being Assessment 2022; Swansea PSB Well Being Plan 2023; Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028; Swansea STEAM Report 2019; Visitor Survey 2022; tourism trade survey 2022; City Centre Hotel Demand Study 2022; Back on Track - Swansea's Destination Management Plan 2023-2026, 2024; Swansea City Centre Repurposing Strategy; Beyond Bricks and Mortar; Swansea Central Area Regeneration Framework 2016; The City and County of Swansea Economic and Housing Growth Assessment Report, 2024; Employment Land Review 2024; <i>Swansea Economic Profile July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council; Labour Market Statistics July 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council; 2023 STEAM Executive Summary for Swansea, Swansea Council; MyLighthouse.com</i>	The reports provide baseline data to inform LDP2, including estimated estimates of job creation and the amount of employment land required.
<b>Consideration in LDP2</b>			

Future Wales sets out the spatial land use strategy, including the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area - the focus in the region for strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure and overall the main area for growth and investment in the region. Future Wales provides an indicative outline of the NGA and LDP2 must include policies reflecting the role and purpose of the NGA. Similarly, LDP2 must reflect and help facilitate The City Deal Programme and Projects, and the Swansea city Centre Repurposing Strategy. LDP2 can facilitate new hotel development within the city centre, SA1 and copperworks area.

LDP2 must contain policies to support a sustainable rural economy

The interrelating issues of housing provision, transport and travel, resource need, employment, education, GI, health and wellbeing, equalities, air quality, biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, climate change and adaptation, soils, food production, tranquillity, leisure and recreation and pressures for development must be considered.

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
HUMAN HEALTH (INCLUDING AIR)	International	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; WHO Guidelines for Community Noise 1999, WHO Air Quality Guidelines, United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution.	<b>Human Health:</b> These documents provide an international framework which recognises the importance of the preservation and protection of human health when undertaking development activities. <b>Air:</b> These guidelines provide a scientific assessment of the health impacts of Air Pollution and provides guidelines applicable worldwide for various pollutants.
	European	EU New Air Quality Framework Directive	Sets air quality standards
	National (UK)	The Health and Social Care Act (2012), The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, UK's Air Quality Action Plan 2016, The Environment Act (1995)	<b>Human Health:</b> These documents provide a framework at the UK level to reduce health inequalities and make improvements to public health while promoting active lifestyles. <b>Air:</b> These documents provide a framework at the UK level to implement objectives for the reduction of air pollution.

<p><b>National (Wales)</b></p>	<p>A Healthier Wales 2021; Planning and Enabling Healthy Environments, 2021; Healthy Weight: Health Wales (2019); Johnson, T and Green, L, (2021). Planning and Enabling Healthy Environments. Public Health Wales NHS Trust, Cardiff HAPPEN-Wales annual surveys; Natural Centre for Population and Health and Wellbeing Research; Prosperity for All: A Climate Conscious Wales, 2019; Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Public Health (Wales) Act 2017; Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014; The Environmental Noise (Wales) regulations 2006; Wales Active Travel Strategy 2021; Wales Air Quality Regs 2002; The Clean Air Plan for Wales 2020; The Second State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR 2020); Future Wales: The National Plan 2021; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; TAN 11: Noise 1997 (Update 2015); TAN 12 Design 2016; TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space 2009;</p>	<p><b>Human Health:</b>  These documents provide a framework to improve the physical and mental health of the population, including social care. Documents provide guidance re: embedding health and wellbeing within LDP policies.</p> <p><b>Air:</b>  This document provides a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislative.</p>
<p><b>Regional</b></p>	<p>Population Health Strategy for Swansea Bay, Swansea Bay University Health Board 2023; A Regional Collaboration for Health (ARCH) 2015; West Glamorgan RPB Population Needs Assessment 2022-2027: Swansea Bay Health Board Recovery and Sustainability Plan 2022-2025; Swansea Bay Health Board Clinical Services Plan; Swansea Bay Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2021, Swansea Bay UHB, <a href="https://gov.wales">South West Wales Energy Strategy 2022 (gov.wales)</a></p>	<p>Sets out the Health Boards strategies and priorities. Provides evidence and data at both a health board and county level to inform LDP2.</p>

<p><b>Local</b></p>	<p>Swansea Well Being Assessment 2022; Swansea PSB Well Being Plan, 2023; Equalities Statistics Review 2020; Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028; Einhorn. J, James. M, Kennedy. N, Marchant. E, and Brophy. S. (2024) Changes in self-reported health and wellbeing outcomes in 36,951 primary school children from 2014-2022 in Wales: an analysis using annual survey data. Frontiers in Public Health 14/02/2024; Swansea Central Area Green Infrastructure Strategy – Regeneration Our City for Wellbeing and Wildlife; Swansea GI Assessment Dec 2024, (EDP); Air Quality Action Plan 2004; Updating and Screening Assessment 2015, Swansea Council Air Quality Progress Report 2023.</p>	<p><b>Human Health:</b> The health policies relevant to Swansea address issues encompassing social inclusion, lifestyle and health and social care and relevant baseline data.</p> <p><b>Air:</b> The Air Quality Strategy sets out Swansea’s approach to tackle air quality issues in the area now and in the future. The Progress Report provides annual baseline data re: air quality in the County.</p>
<p><b>Consideration in the LDP2</b></p>		
<p><b>Human Health:</b> LDP2 must conform with Future Wales which sets out the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area - the focus in the region for strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure and overall the main area for growth and investment in the region. LDP2 must accord with the Well being of Future Generations Act and PPW, which seeks to ensure planning decisions support wellbeing. PPW requires that the preparation of LDP’s takes account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability. Consideration should also be given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments. Statutory Regulations address noise issues, as do PPW and TANs. Soundscape must also be addressed. Placemaking ensures health and wellbeing is integrated in all new development. Integrated issues of soundscape and tranquillity, biodiversity, GI, active travel, employment etc will be considered with regard to their impact upon health and wellbeing and equalities.</p> <p><b>Air:</b> In accordance with national legislation, LDP2 will include policies in relation to air quality, to ensure acceptable levels of Air Quality and control the proximity of communities to developments which may cause unacceptable levels of air quality, or new developments which may have a detrimental impact on air quality.</p>		

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>WATER</b>	<b>International</b>	United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea,	The Convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans.
	<b>European</b>	EU Water Framework Directive (2006), Groundwater Directive (1991), The Urban Waste Water Directive (1998), The Drinking Water Directive (2006), The Bathing Waters Directive (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive; EU Nitrates Directive	These documents provide a European framework which seek to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.
	<b>National (UK or England and Wales)</b>	Flood and Water Management Act (2010), Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries, Defra (2009); Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework, Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status, DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan, Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports, Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3), HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010), HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations, HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act, (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement,	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments.

<b>National (Wales)</b>	Environment Wales Act 2016; Water Strategy for Wales 2015; Final Drought Plan 2021 (Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water); Final Water Resources Management Plan, 2019 (Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water); Our Plan PR19 Business Plan 2020-2025 (Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water);	<p>Welsh Government’s long term policy direction for managing Flooding Risk, with the aim of managing water and its associated services in a more sustainable and integrated way</p> <p>Sets out Welsh Government’s and Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water’s long term policy direction and business plan, with the aim of managing water supply and demand.</p> <p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the management of coastal and river areas, marine renewable energies, surface water management and coastal tourism.</p>
<b>Regional</b>	Shoreline Management Plan 2004; Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies; The Carmarthen Bay & Estuaries European Marine Site Management Plan; Marine Area Statement NRW, South West Wales Area Statement NRW.	Policies, plans and strategies related to the marine environment and shoreline of the County which LDP2 must take into account.
<b>Local</b>	LNRAP	
<b>Consideration in LDP2</b>		
<p>LDP2 will have to accord with Future Wales, which forms part of the development plan and sets out the 20-year spatial framework for land use. The Environment (Wales) Act sets out the “sustainable management of natural resources” (SMNR); using natural resources in a way and at a rate that promotes the achievement of the objective to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide. PPW and TANs set out national planning policy and advice to which LDP2 must accord. PPW requires LDP2 to take water-related issues into account from an early stage in the process of identifying land for development and redevelopment. Allied to this, the Council, as a Sustainable Drainage Approval Body (SAB), has statutory responsibility for determining drainage applications in conjunction with new development. The ecological status and quality of bathing and controlled water bodies must be safeguarded.</p>		

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>CLIMATIC FACTORS</b>	<b>International</b>	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord, United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement, Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context 2017 (UNECE), General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020, Glasgow Climate Pact, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992 (UNEP), Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2015, United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2016, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994	These documents provide an international framework which identifies the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action.
	<b>European</b>	EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive, A Resource Efficient Europe, 2001, National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2007, The Integrated Climate and Energy Package, 2012, Energy Efficiency Directive 2014 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy; EU Flood Directive	These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. Primarily, the minimisation of future climate change through mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures are key themes.
	<b>National (UK or England and Wales)</b>	Flood Risk Regulations 2009; Flood and Water Management Act, 2010, UK Ports for the Offshore Wind Industry: Time to Act, DECC (2011); National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure, DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap, DECC (2014) UK National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, The Stern Review: HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment;	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In particular, the Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.

<b>National (Wales)</b>	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy 2020; Draft Flood Risk Management Plan for Wales; NET Zero Wales and All Wales Plan 2021; Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Future Wales: The National Plan 2021; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; Placemaking Charter Wales; Clean Air Plan for Wales 2020; National Flood and Coastal Erosion risk Management Strategy; NRW’s Flood Map for Planning; Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Wales, 2024.	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to respond to the need to mitigation and adapt to climate change. The framework focuses on seeking to decarbonise key economic sectors, encouraging low carbon energy generation and enhancing the reliance of the natural environment.
<b>Regional</b>	Western Wales River Basin Flood Management Plan, NRW 2015; Stage 1 Strategic Flood Risk Consequence Assessment (FCA) for South West Wales, 2022; Draft Flood Risk Management Plan for Wales - South West Wales Section 2023; Shoreline Management Plan 2004; <a href="#">South West Wales Energy Strategy 2022 (gov.wales)</a>	Provides regional context of flood risk. Provides regional context of potential future energy generation, costs associated with infrastructure development, potential jobs and economic benefits.
<b>Local</b>	Preliminary Flood risk Assessment 2011; Preliminary Flood risk Assessment Addendum 2017; Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013; Flood Risk Management Plan 2015; Climate and Nature Emergency Declaration 2019; Swansea Climate Change Charter 2020; Climate change and Nature Strategy 2022-2030; National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2022; The Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024; Stage 1 Renewable Energy Assessment 2024, Swansea Council.	The Flood Risk Management Plan provides an overview of the flood risk in the County, highlighting the areas most at risk from surface water flooding and ordinary watercourses. Climate and Nature Emergencies set net zero and biodiversity net loss targets and the AESI inventory provides baseline data in relation the County’s greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Consideration in LDP2</b>		

	<p>LDP2 must be in accordance with Future Wales which sets out the 20-year spatial framework for land use in Wales, providing a context for the provision of new infrastructure/ growth. Future Wales provides a framework for the land use planning system to mitigate and adapt to the effect of climate change and decarbonisation. PPW and TAN set policies and advice to which LDP2 must accord. The pre-assessed energy for wind within Future Wales must be included within LDP2. LDP2 must take account of TAN 15 and Flood Consequence Assessments. The Council has published Climate change and Nature Strategy, which seeks to make the Swansea (countywide) net zero carbon by 2050.</p>
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SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>International</b>	United Nations (1989) Basel Convention,	The Basel convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the amounts/toxicity of waste generated.
	<b>European</b>	The EU Landfill Directive; the Waste Framework Directive	The waste framework directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. The landfill directive regulates waste management of landfills.
	<b>National (UK)</b>	The National Infrastructure Plan (2011), The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, The Waste Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations amending The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005, The Waste Regulations 2011, Landfill Regulations 2002 (amended 2005), Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended)	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation.

<b>National (Wales)</b>	The environment (Wales) Act 2016; The Waste (Wales) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020; Towards Zero Waste, 2010; Active Travel Guidance 2021; Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy for Wales 2012; Manual for Streets 2 2019; Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004); MTAN 2: Coal (2009); TAN 21: Waste 2014; Collections, Infrastructure and Market Sector Plan, 2012; Beyond Recycling 2021; Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; Llwybr Newydd: The Wales Transport Strategy (2021); Future Wales – The National Plan; Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Wales, 2024.	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.
<b>Regional</b>	South West Wales Area Statement; <b>Minerals and Waste:</b> SWRAWP Annual Report 2022; Mid and South West Wales Waste Planning Monitoring Report 2022/23; Regional Technical Statement for the North and South Wales Regional Aggregate Working Parties (2 <sup>nd</sup> Review) 2020; <b>Infrastructure:</b> Joint Local Transport Plan for South West Wales 2015-2020.	Ensures the land use planning system helps facilitate adequate waste management infrastructure across the region; a sustainable supply of mineral resources to ensure future demand can be met; Development of strategic transport networks
<b>Local</b>		
<b>Consideration in LDP2</b>		
<p>LDP2 must accord with Future Wales, which sets out the 20-year spatial framework for land use, providing a context for the provision of new infrastructure/ growth. The Environment (Wales) Act sets out the “sustainable management of natural resources” (SMNR); using natural resources in a way and at a rate that promotes the achievement of the objective to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide. Policies must promote the circular economy. Reflect moratorium on EfW plants more than 10MW. Consider whether sufficient capacity within alternative residual treatment facilities to cater for the region’s waste post TZW landfill 2025 target.</p> <p>Emerging strategic transport schemes and plans must be taken into account, including the South Wales Metro.</p> <p>The RTS2 for aggregates must be taken into account when developing LDP2 mineral policies.</p>		

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE including WELSH LANGUAGE</b>	<b>International</b>	World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.	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.
	<b>European</b>		
	<b>National (UK)</b>	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	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.
	<b>National (Wales)</b>	Planning (Wales) Act 2015; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023; Future Wales: The National Plan 2021; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; Placemaking Charter Wales; LANDMAP; Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh Speakers, 2017; TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language 2017; TAN 24: The Historic Environment; Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes in Wales;	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh national level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language.
	<b>Regional</b>	Historic Environment Record (GGAT)	The record is the official register of archaeological sites in Southeast Wales and includes information on statutory and non statutory sites and should be used to inform planning and development decisions.

	<b>Local</b>	Landscape Character Assessment of the Gower AONB (2013); Historic Landscape Characterisation Gower (GGAT); GGAT Archaeologically Sensitive Areas in Swansea; Sites of Geological Interest in the Swansea Area 2016; Swansea Canal Network Feasibility Study; Conservation Areas; Schedule Ancient Monuments; Listed Buildings and their settings; Local Listings; Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032, Swansea Council Sustainable Communities for Learning Report for Cabinet, 2024.	The documents provide detail at local scale in relation to the historic environment and assets. Welsh Language: Sets out the Councils Plan and vision with regard to Welsh medium education.
<b>Consideration in LDP2</b>			
LDP2 will set out policies for the protection and sustainable management of cultural heritage assets as required by legislation (The Historic Environment (Wales) Act), Future Wales, PPW and TANs, including buildings of local interest and other local heritage assets as well as statutorily protected assets. LDP2 will seek to safeguard and promote the Welsh language in accordance with national and local policies and strategies.			

SEA Topic		Plan/Policy /Programme	Purpose
<b>LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE</b>	<b>International</b>		
	<b>European</b>	European Landscape Convention: Florence Convention 2000	The Convention addresses the protection of natural and cultural heritage, and regional and spatial planning.
	<b>National (UK)</b>	Hedgerow Regulations 1997, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967, HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006.	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.
	<b>National (Wales)</b>	National: Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Planning Policy Wales ed 12; Placemaking Charter Wales; LANDMAP; Environment (Wales) Act 2016; TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; TAN 7: Outdoor Advertising; TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders; TAN 12: Design;	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest.
	<b>Regional</b>	Carmarthen Bay, Gower and Swansea Bay Local Seascape Character Assessment 2017; South West Wales Area Statement NRW;	The documents provide information to assist in the management of coastal, marine and landscape environments.
	<b>Local</b>	Gower Management Plan 2017; Landscape Character Assessment of the Gower AONB 2013; Caravan and Camping Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for the Gower AONB, 2014; LDP Special Landscape Areas Character Assessment; LDP Green Wedge Assessment; Swansea GI Assessment (EDP and Swansea Council) Dec 2024	Provides local policy, evidence and baseline data to inform LDP2
	<b>Consideration in LDP2</b>		

	<p>LDP2 will have to conform with Future Wales, which sets a spatial framework for land use and PPW and TANs which provide policy and advice in relation to landscape and seascape. The nationally protected landscape of the AONB and its setting must be conserved and enhanced via consideration of the Landscape Character Area Assessment. Placemaking is a key tool in ensuring development integrates and enhances surrounding landscape characteristics. Reviews of the SLA and green wedges will be required. Marine and coastal change will be managed and informed by the Seascape Assessment.</p>
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# CDLI Abertawe Swansea LDP 2023-2038



**SWANSEA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2038 (LDP2)**

**PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN (PREFERRED STRATEGY)**

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report**

**Appendix B: Baseline Data**

**December 2024**



## B1 BIODIVERSITY, SOIL AND GEODIVERSITY

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes: SEA Regs Sch 2(6)(a: biodiversity, d: flora, e: fauna, f: soil; i: climate factors and the interrelationship between the issues.

### INTRODUCTION

B1.1 Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth. It encompasses the rich variation to be found in living organisms; the variety within a species, between species, from one habitat to another and between ecosystems. The sustainable management of natural resources must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems. The WG has expressed its commitment to supporting the 30 x 30 global biodiversity target drawn up ahead of the COP15 summit<sup>1</sup>. The target looks to protect 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas by 2030. The WG has set out a number of recommendations for specific actions to be taken in Wales to achieve the 30 x 30 target.

B1.2 The natural environment of the County is of outstanding quality and beauty. Its diversity of landscapes and habitats, including upland moorlands, coastal cliffs, sandy beaches, woodlands, wetlands, river valleys and estuaries, all combine to make it one of the most attractive and

ecologically rich counties in the UK. The County contains international, national and locally designated sites (Table 1) with approx. 21% of the area of the County (down to low mean water springs) statutorily designated for nature (excluding geological only SSSIs). By including non-statutory Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) sites it rises to approx. 43%. SINC sites are designated for their importance to nature locally, as well as for some particularly special habitats and species, known as Section 7 habitats and species. They contribute to the County's ecological network

**Table 1: Ecologically designated sites in Swansea**

Number	Designated Site
2	Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance
7	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
2	Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
36	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
4	National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
6	Local Nature Reserves(LNRs)
154	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)
43	South and West Wales Wildlife Trust Reserves

### NATIONAL SITE NETWORK AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SITES

B1.3 SACs and SPAs no longer form part of the European Commission's Natura 2000 ecological network (Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/written-statement-biodiversity-deep-dive>

2019). The 2019 Regulations created a national site network on land and sea which includes existing and any new SACs and SPAs. Ramsar sites do not form part of the national site network but remain protected in the same way as SACs or SPAs.

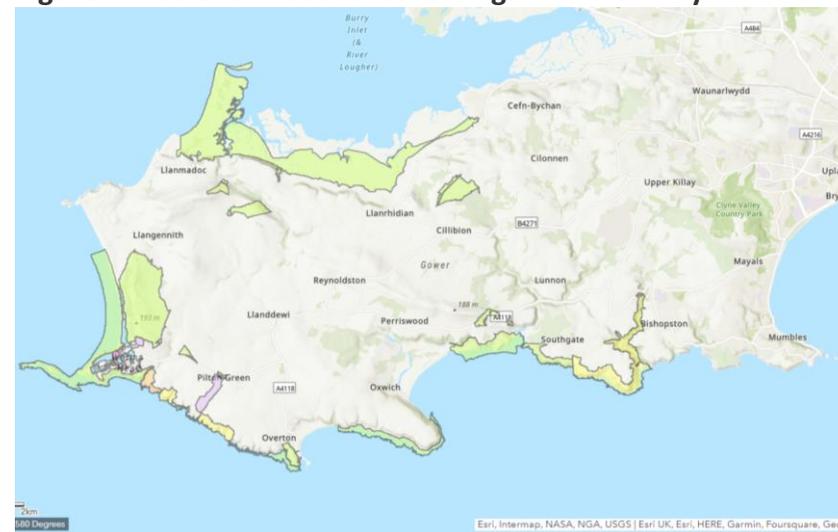
B1.4 Seven national network sites are partly within Swansea's boundaries – Crymlyn Bog SAC, Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC, Carmarthen Bay Dunes SAC, Bristol Channel Approaches SAC, the Limestone Coast of South West Wales SAC, Carmarthen Bay SPA and Burry Inlet SPA. Only two sites are located entirely within the County (Gower Ash Woods SAC and Gower Commons SAC). The LDP also has the potential to impact on sites in the national network sites located outside the County boundary. Other statutorily protected sites include sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National and Local Nature Reserves (NNRs and LNRs). NRW 's 2020 **Baseline Evaluation**<sup>2</sup> project assessed the quality of the protected sites (SACs, SPAs and SSSIs) and concluded that there was insufficient evidence to determine the condition of around half of the features on those sites. The sites are shown in Table 1. The condition of these sites provides some indication as to the health of the broad habitats across the county and region.

B1.5 Annex 1 contains a table showing sites of ecological significance in the County, the number of qualifying features and their indicative condition. Swansea Local Nature

Partnership will be undertaking a baseline audit to assess whether a designated site is in positive/appropriate management. Table 3.1 identifies the number of designated sites that lie within the County (either wholly within its borders or across borders).

B1.7 The National Trust own approximately 70% of the coastline of the Gower AONB as well as areas of common land (Figure 1). Many of these sites are statutorily protected.

**Figure 1: National Trust Land Holdings in the County**



<sup>2</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / Protected sites baseline assessment 2020](#)

## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

B1.9 NRW's South Wales Area Statement highlights LDPs as a key opportunity to enhance biodiversity, not just sites and species with legal protections. Actions include restoring and connecting habitats so that they can function coherently, provide wider social and economic benefits and adapt to Climate Change. This links with 'Reversing the Decline of, and enhancing, Biodiversity', 'Land Management' and 'Climate Change' themes.

B1.10 NRW's Habitat Network Maps<sup>3</sup> form the basis of 'Priority Ecological Networks' (PENs)<sup>4</sup> which are a subset of the 'focal network'. The Maps model habitat networks at three levels:

- core networks (areas within which species that require extensive habitat and disperse poorly are able to move),
- focal networks (areas within which species tolerant of smaller habitat patches and with greater dispersal ability are able to move), and
- local networks (areas within species that can persist within small habitat patches and have very limited dispersal abilities can move).

B1.11 Ecosystem Resilience<sup>5</sup> can be understood through the attributes of: Diversity, Extent, Condition and Connectivity and other emergent Aspects – known as the DECCA

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<sup>3</sup> [https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/geonode:nrw\\_habitat\\_network](https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/geonode:nrw_habitat_network)

<sup>4</sup>

[https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/geonode:nrw\\_priority\\_ecological\\_networks](https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/geonode:nrw_priority_ecological_networks)

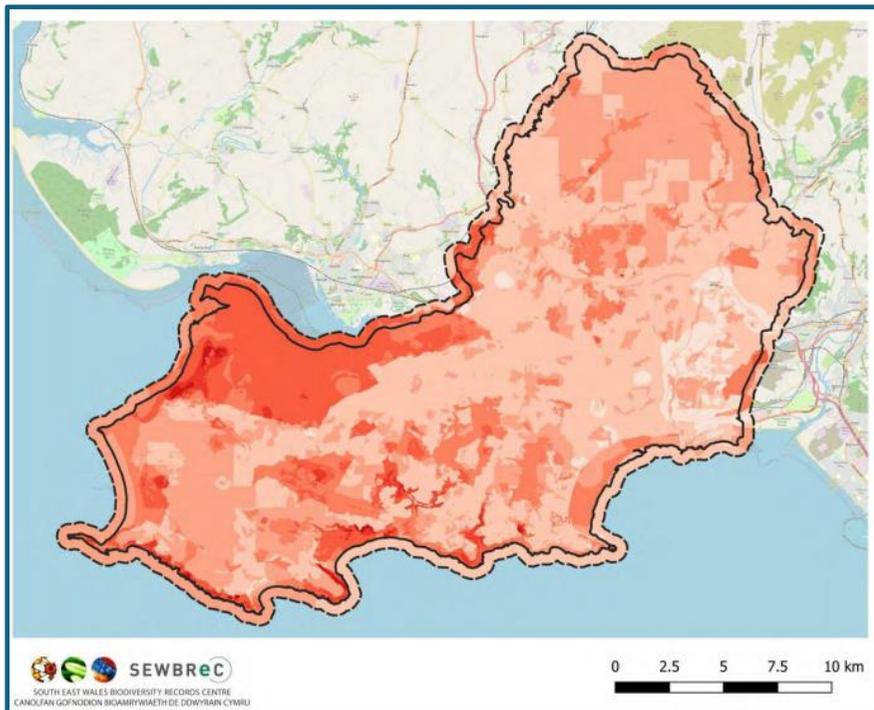
attributes. Habitats are overall reasonably well connected through the area with notable networks of woodland and grassland habitats. However, there are exceptions. Some sites are becoming increasingly fragmented, isolated, and less resilient. Issues relating to a 'biodiversity bottleneck' between Gower and the rest of south Wales, have been identified which could restrict physical and genetic distribution and diversity (Swansea Assessment of Local Well being 2022). There are three isolated sites of heathland habitats, with only one being large enough to have a core network.

B1.12 The 'Mapping A Local Ecosystem Resilience Baseline for Swansea Project Report' (2022)<sup>6</sup> mapped the overall ecosystem resilience map for Swansea (Figure 2) Areas of lower resilience are shown as pale shades and higher resilience are darker shades. Most of Swansea is of lower resilience with the lowest ecosystem resilience around the city centre. The areas of highest ecosystem resilience are where there are existing protected sites. The Map has been used to inform the Countywide GI Assessment. This links with the Area Statements Land Management and Climate Change themes. The Area Statement highlights the local development plan as a key opportunity to enhance biodiversity, not just sites and species with legal protections.

<sup>5</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / Ecosystem resilience field guide Ecosystem Resilience in a Nutshell 1: what is ecosystem resilience? \(cyfoethnaturiol.cymru\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Ecosystem resilience - Swansea](#)

**Figure 2 Overall Ecosystem Resilience Map**



### **LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY ACTION PLAN AND SECTION 6 PLAN**

B1.13 The Council declared a Nature Emergency in 2021 under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and has a statutory duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of its functions. The Swansea Local Nature

<sup>7</sup> [Swansea Local Nature Recovery Action Plan - Swansea](#)

Recovery Action Plan (LNRAP)<sup>7</sup> (2023) contains objectives and actions to increase the resilience of the natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation and to tackle key pressures on species and habitats, including increase connectivity of key wildlife corridors. It identifies the priorities for nature recovery in Swansea in the form of 25 'action themes', aligned with the six objectives of the national biodiversity strategy for Wales (the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP)).

B1.14 Action theme 3.3 seeks to ensure at least 30% of Swansea County is protected and effectively managed for nature by 2030, including marine Currently statutorily protected sites (SSSIs, SCAs, SPAs, Ramsar and LNRs) for nature conservation cover around 21% of the land area of the County

B1.15 The Council has adopted the **Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Action Plan (Section 6 Action Plan) 2023-2025 (2024)**<sup>8</sup>. The Action Plan fulfils the statutory duty to report to the Welsh Government every 3 years outlining actions undertaken to comply with the Statutory Biodiversity Duty set out within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The plan prioritises key actions the Council can take that best impact positively on nature in Swansea. The following LNRAP Actions are set out within the S6 Action Plan and specifically relate to the LDP:

<sup>8</sup>

<https://democracy.swansea.gov.uk/documents/s100526/10%202%20of%203%20S6-action-plan-FINAL.pdf?LLL=0>

- *Planning decisions must maintain and enhance biodiversity by considering all relevant information available which may include species and habitats of principle importance, SINCs, ecosystem resilience, and relevant SPGs.*
- *Continue to embed nature recovery within current and future Corporate Plans, the Wellbeing Plan, and the Replacement Local Development Plan, to ensure that it is considered in decision making and is prioritised at the same level as the Climate Emergency*
- *Work corporately and with stakeholders to continue to implement city centre GI Strategy and prepare and adopt the county wide Green Infrastructure strategies.*

## WOODLAND AND TREES

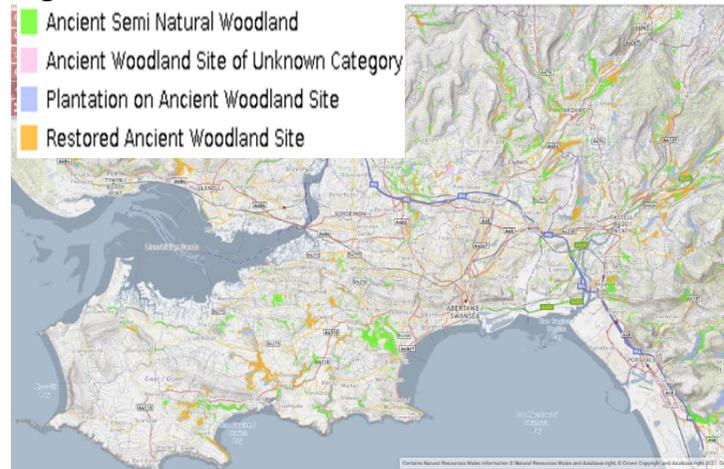
B1.16 The WGs 50 year strategy for woodlands and trees and Wales is set out within its 2018 Woodland Strategy<sup>9</sup>, ‘Woodlands for Wales’, which seeks, amongst other factors, to see an increase in woodland cover, the management of woodland and trees is more closely related to that of other land uses, and urban woodlands and trees deliver a full range of benefits

### Ancient Woodlands

B1.17 County contains some 1721ha of ancient woodland (GI Assessment 2024) and figure 3 shows the extent of the coverage throughout the County<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-06/woodlands-for-wales-strategy\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-06/woodlands-for-wales-strategy_0.pdf)

**Figure 3: Extent of Ancient Woodland Cover in the County**



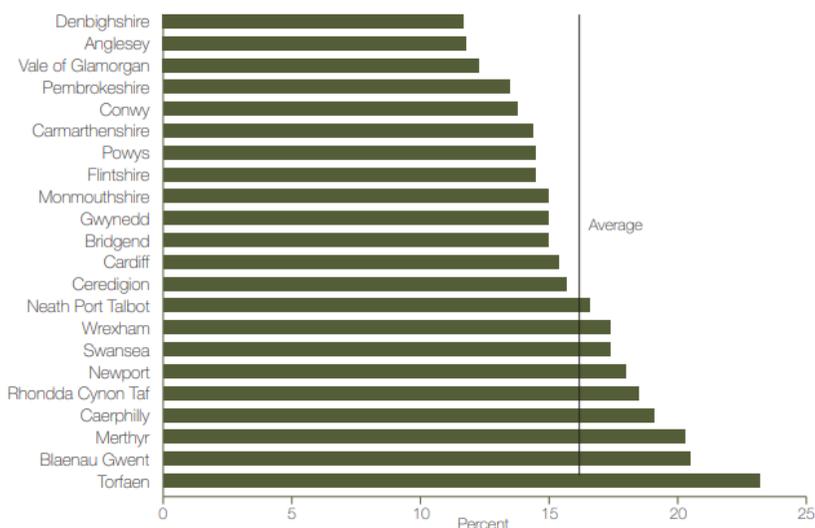
### Tree Canopy Cover

B1.18 Trees are amongst the most versatile natural assets to cost-effectively raise the quality of towns and cities and better provision and management of urban trees will help deliver the Welsh Government's Sustainable Development objectives and well-being goals. NRW's Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities (TCWTC) study, provides baseline information to strategically plan and manage Wales' urban tree resource<sup>11</sup>. Tree canopy cover was mapped through a desk-based analysis of 2006, 2009 and 2013 aerial photographs for 220 urban areas as defined by the ONS' settlement-based approach. Swansea has higher than national average cover at 17.4% (Figure 4).

<sup>10</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / Identifying ancient woodlands](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities \(full report\) \(naturalresources.wales\)](#)

**Figure 4: Area of Canopy Cover in Welsh Local Authorities 2016.**



Source: Tree Cover in Wales' Town and Cities (NRW 2016)

**B1.19** Within the county 4 wards are within the 'Top 20' most canopied urban wards/WIMD Category areas in Wales. All of these are within or on the edge of, the Gower AONB (Killay North, Fairwood, Gower and Mayals).

**Resilience, Key Threats and Opportunities for Woodland in the County**

**Table 2: Resilience, Key threats and Opportunities**

RESILIENCE	KEY THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
<b>WOODLAND</b>		
<p><b>Diversity:</b> Noted for good examples such as Gower Ash Woods SAC</p> <p><b>Extent: Woodlands cover 10.4% of county – below Welsh average.</b></p> <p><b>Condition:</b> In common with rest of Wales, condition assessment often <i>unfavourable</i>.</p> <p><b>Connectivity:</b> Forms important wider woodland network connecting Gower Ash Woods SAC in the west through Coedydd Need a Mellte SAC to the Cardiff Beechwoods SAC in the south east.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development</li> <li>• Habitat loss and fragmentation</li> <li>• Lack of management</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Ash dieback and other diseases</li> <li>• Invasive and Non-Native Species (INNS)</li> <li>• Human disturbance</li> <li>• Pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted expansion to improve connectivity incl. between urban/rural areas</li> <li>• Increased urban tree cover</li> <li>• Improved hedgerows to protect corridors</li> <li>• Coordinated approach to ash dieback</li> <li>• PAWS restoration</li> <li>• Strategic Management of INNS</li> <li>• Interest in woodland creation</li> </ul>

(Source: Table EN1 of Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022 Swansea.<sup>12</sup>)

**B1.20** The Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022 Swansea, contains a table summarising the residence, key threats and opportunities for broad habitats in Swansea. The section

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/7874/Swansea-PSB-Assessment-of-Local-Well-being-2022/pdf/5kSwansea\\_PSB\\_Assessment\\_of\\_Local\\_Well-being\\_2022\\_v3.0\\_300922.pdf?m=1669221723967](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/7874/Swansea-PSB-Assessment-of-Local-Well-being-2022/pdf/5kSwansea_PSB_Assessment_of_Local_Well-being_2022_v3.0_300922.pdf?m=1669221723967)

relating to Woodland Habitat is extracted and shown in Table 2. There are differing datasets in respect of woodland cover across the County. Whilst the wellbeing plan refers to a figure of 10.4% woodland cover, this contrasts with the figure of 17.1% identified in the NRW 2016 report. It is not clear what the difference between the two data sets represents.

## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

B1.21 Green Infrastructure (GI) is the term used to describe all the green space, soil, vegetation and water that provide multifunctional ecosystem services that make places more liveable. This includes, for example, streets trees, green roofs and walls, natural play spaces, wildlife/nature gardens, pollinator corridors, landscaping, drainage and air quality management solutions. High quality multifunctional green infrastructure operates at different spatial scales providing a range of environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits to wildlife and wellbeing. The range of GI benefits are shown in Figure 5.

B1.22 The vision of **the Green Infrastructure Strategy Of Swansea Central Area, 2021**<sup>13</sup> is for a city with high quality multifunctional green infrastructure, which delivers resilience, prosperity, nature, health, wellbeing and happiness to the citizens and visitors of Swansea. The five

Principles of Green Infrastructure to be applied to achieve this vision:

1. Multifunctional - making sure that all GI in the city centre provides as many benefits as possible.
2. Adapted for climate change - absorbing water to reduce flooding, providing summer cooling and accommodating wildlife and capturing and locking up carbon.
3. Healthy - helping physical and mental health by absorbing pollution, providing clean air, clean water, food and space to exercise, socialise and play and space to have contact with nature.
4. Biodiverse - supporting a wide variety of native species providing shelter and food and creating green corridors across the city centre linking to existing strategic wildlife corridors.
5. Smart and Sustainable - providing solutions, techniques and technologies that are low maintenance and reduce pollution and waste and maximise the use of recycled or sustainably sourced materials

B1.23 The GI Strategy for the Swansea Central Area has a target to double GI in this area (from 13% to 26%) by 2030 and increase tree canopy cover to 20-25% by 2044.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2806/Swansea-Central-Area---Regenerating-Our-City-for-Wellbeing-and->

[Wildlife/pdf/kaSwansea\\_Central\\_Area\\_-\\_Regenerating\\_Our\\_City\\_for\\_Wellbeing\\_and\\_Wildlife.pdf?m=1630579261377](Wildlife/pdf/kaSwansea_Central_Area_-_Regenerating_Our_City_for_Wellbeing_and_Wildlife.pdf?m=1630579261377)

**Figure 5: Interconnections of GI**



Source: Swansea Central Area – Regenerating Our city for Wellbeing and Wildlife, 2021, Swansea Council and NRW,

B1.24 A County-wide GI Assessment (GIA) is being prepared as part of the LDP2 evidence base. The GIA will form a baseline to assist in the prioritising of future initiatives, policies and programmes to ensure that GI is appropriately protected, enhanced and expanded so that Swansea’s character and environment is sustainably managed into the future. Part 1 of the GIA has divided the County into 3 broad zones: Gower National Landscape; The City and Urban Fringes; and Y Mawr. Figure 6 shows how the County’s various strategic scale networks and linkages relate to one another and illustrates opportunities for GI interventions through Swansea and to the surrounding environment.

**Figure 6: Swansea Strategic GI**



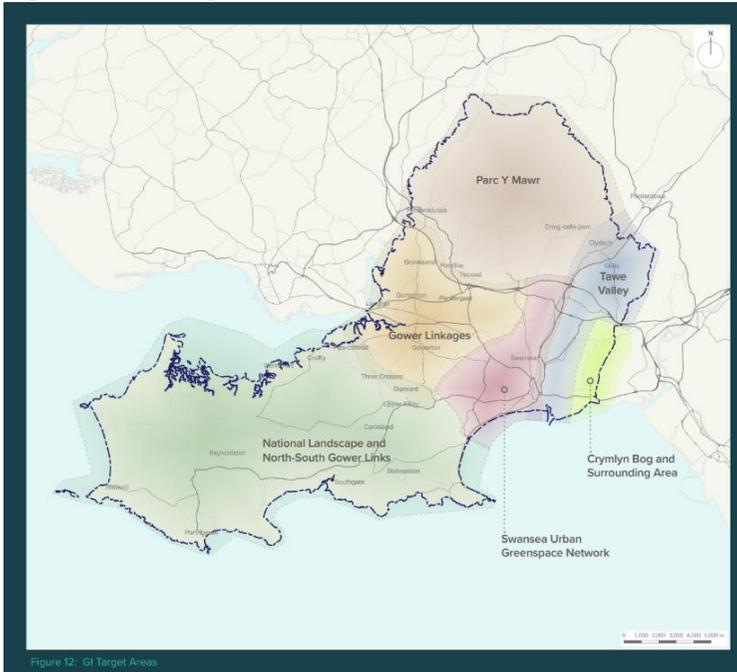
Source: Swansea GI Assessment, December 2024, EDP and Swansea Council

B1.25 The County is divided into Six Green infrastructure Target Areas (GITAs) (Figure 7) the boundaries of which follow identifiable features or concentrations of GI assets, but also include buffers to these areas to allow consideration of linkages to GI in adjacent GITAs. Each GITA has a set of GI priorities which align with the South West Wales Area Statement and support ecosystem resilience. Areas of highest ecological/GI value areas include RAMSAR Wetlands, SACs, SPAs, National Nature Reserves, SSSI’s, Ancient Woodlands and Peatlands. Areas of moderate ecological/GI value include Local Nature

Reserves, SINCs, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS). The GITAs are:

1. Parc y Mawr
2. Swansea Urban Green Space Network
3. Gower linkages
4. Tawe Valley
5. Crymlyn Bog and surrounding areas
6. National Landscape and North-South Gower links

**Figure 7: GI Target Areas**



Source: Swansea GI Assessment, December 2024, EDP and Swansea Council

## WILDFLOWERS/GRASS CUTTING

B1.26 The Council sow approx. 40,000m<sup>2</sup> (approx. 10 acres) of wildflowers (including ornamental non-natives) across 190 sites in the County. 'Cut and collect' grass cutting equipment is being trailed across 15 sites in order to boost wildflowers and pollinators, slow rainwater and capture airborne pollutants, in order to help increase biodiversity and increase the capacity to adapt to climate change.

## MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

B1.27 The County's coastline abuts many nationally and internationally designated areas from SSSIs to Ramsar, SPA and SAC sites. NRW's Marine Area Statement covers the inshore waters of Wales extending out 12 nautical miles and making up 43% of the Welsh territory.

B1.28 The marine environment and Swansea's coastline is home to a wide variety of habitats and species which are at risk from both landward and seaward pressures including climate change, development and pollution. National planning policy seeks to ensure that land use planning approaches in coastal areas are environmentally and economically sustainable, socially equitable and recognise the threat posed by the climate emergency. Development plans and the Welsh National Marine Plan must be complementary and support integrated decision making and collaboration across marine and terrestrial interfaces and boundaries. The impacts of development can be widespread and overlap

between sea and coastline, particularly where there is extensive inter-visibility between land and sea along the coastline.

- B1.29 The climate emergency exacerbates the challenges faced in coastal places resulting in losses of protected habitat, through ‘coastal squeeze’, or the loss of features which protect against inundation, such as sand dunes, and salt marsh as well as consequential effects on recreational beaches, people and property. The irreplaceable nature of some coastal habitats should be recognised and they should be protected as finite and rare resources.

## SOIL

- B1.30 Soil is a major component of the natural environment, providing an essential natural resource, which takes centuries to form. It is the layer of mineral and organic matter found at the interface between earth, air and water. Soil and landscape are intricately linked. Climate change will have a range of effects upon the ability of soil to deliver goods and services, for example soil erosion, greater run-off and instability. Soils are also important for storing carbon. Soils with high organic content and good soil structure will be more resilient and better able to retain and store more water, and nutrients for plant growth. The NRW’s South West Wales Area Statement theme ‘Ensuring Sustainable

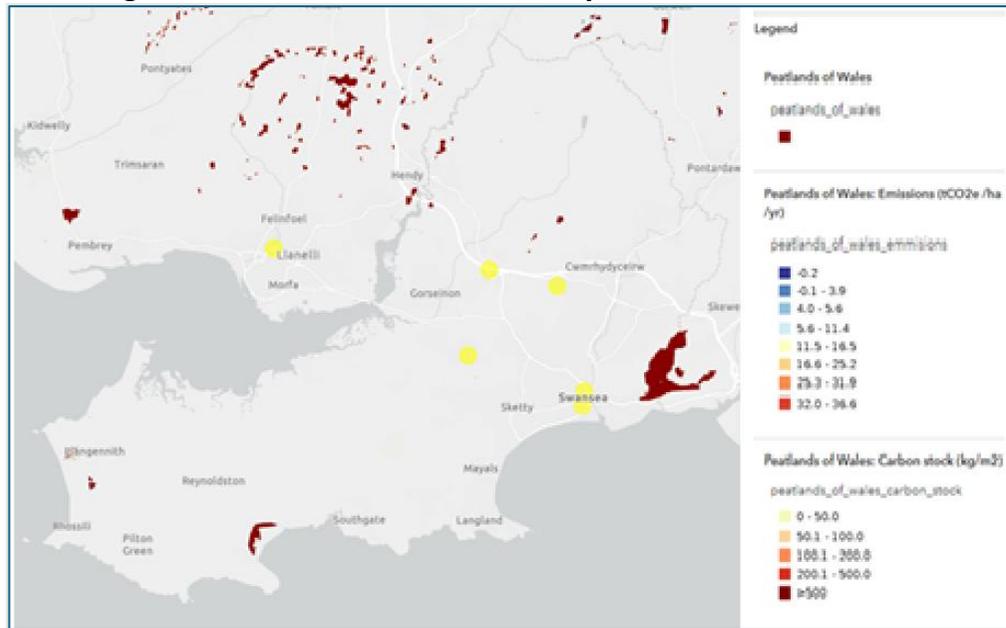
Land Management’ identifies the need to increase carbon stores in soils and ensuring areas are protected to do so.

- B1.31 The 2018-19 Soil Policy Evidence Programme ‘Assessment of Welsh Soil Issues in Context’ (2019, WG and ADAS)<sup>14</sup> states that the most important threats to soil in Wales and the type of land use that is most affected by the threat are:
- I. Climate change (arable, grassland and forest)
  - II. Soil compaction (mainly arable, intensive grassland and forestry)
  - III. Soil erosion (mainly arable)
  - IV. Loss of soil organic matter (SOM) and loss of soil biodiversity (mainly arable)
  - V. Soil loss to development/soil sealing (arable and grassland)
  - VI. Soil contamination (arable and grassland).
- B1.32 The soils within Swansea range from peats in the upland areas to lime rich loamy soils on the coastal plains, with the majority of the county underlain by brown soils and surface water gleys.
- B1.33 NRW’s Peatlands of Wales map series provides an updated distribution of Welsh Peatlands (to 2022) and peat with a thickness of more than 40cm of organic material within the upper 80cm of soil profile is shown in Figure 8 together with the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and carbon stock levels.

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<sup>14</sup> [Soils policy evidence programme: all documents | GOV.WALES](#)

**Figure 8: Peatlands within the County.**



Source: Wales Environmental Information Portal, NRW

B1.34 The Council’s Climate Change and Nature Strategy 2022-2030 states ‘LDP policy reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon’ as part of the action plan to achieve net zero carbon by an organisation by 2030.

**AGRICULTURAL LAND**

B1.35 Planning Policy Wales defines agricultural land of grades 1 to 3a as the ‘best and most versatile’ (BMV) and this covers

<sup>15</sup> [Predictive Agricultural Land Classification \(ALC\) Map 2 | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales/predictive-agricultural-land-classification-alc-map-2)

about 7% of the land in Wales. The Welsh Government’s Predicted Agricultural Land Map i2017 showed the County does not contain any predicted graded 1. There are 957ha of Grade 2 land and 5270.23ha of Grade 3a, thus resulting in only 16% of the County being classed as Predictive BMV. The Gower Peninsula and west Swansea contain the majority of the highest grades of agricultural land. The Map was updated in 2022 (Predictive Agricultural Land Map 2<sup>15</sup>). The importance of BMV land must be taken into account during the development of LDP2.

**CONTAMINATED LAND**

B1.36 The Council’s **Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, 2005** defines contaminated land as : *“any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that either: significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused.”*<sup>16</sup>

B1.37 The Strategy identifies 289 potentially contaminated sites on the basis of the use to which the land has been put in the past one hundred years, as far as is known. They mainly consist of former heavy industry sites such as mining, non-ferrous metal smelting, iron foundries, steel manufacture and tinsplate which could have left chemical contaminants or other physical problems.

<sup>16</sup> (Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, CCS, 2005:12)

B1.38 The latest estimate of the area of contaminated land remaining in Swansea, taken from the 2014 progress review of Swansea’s Environment Strategy<sup>17</sup>, is 2149ha’s, a reduction of 23 ha’s or about 1% of the area estimated in 2007. The ‘area of contaminated land remaining in Swansea’ has not been calculated but is assumed to have remained about the same for the past few years. Restoration of contaminated land remains dependant on redevelopment projects and though some redevelopments have been undertaken in recent years, it has not been possible to verify that remediation or containment of contamination has been completed.

## GEODIVERSITY

B1.39 “Geodiversity” is the variety of geological environments, phenomena and active processes that make landscapes, rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and other superficial deposits that provide the framework for life on earth. Geodiversity is important because it underpins biodiversity with soils being the link between them (TAN 5, 1.4.2, 2010).

B1.40 The natural environment of Swansea contains a wealth of important geological sites, areas of highly attractive landscape and many valuable archaeological sites. Nineteen SSSIs located within the County have geological interest. Nine Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS) are

located in the County. These are sites of local and regional geological (geology, geomorphology and soils) importance

- Cilifor Top
- King Arthurs Stone
- Llethryd Valley Caves and Swallet
- Rhossili to Port Eynon Coast
- Pennard Caves
- Pwlldu Bay
- Three Cliffs Bay
- Rosehill Quarry Community Park
- Paviland Moraine

B1.41 A further 17 potential Priority RIGS sites were identified in 2016<sup>18</sup> (Figure 9).

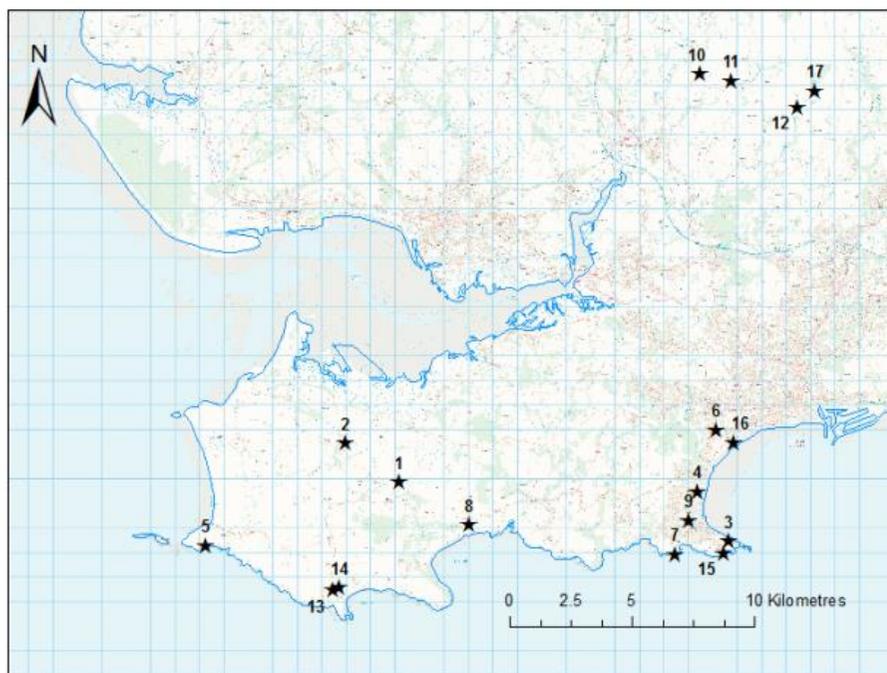
B1.42 Soil and geodiversity influence biodiversity, landscape, and mineral resources, baseline data for which can be found in this section and sections B7 and B9.

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<sup>17</sup> Source: Time to Change: SEVEN YEARS ON. 2014 Progress Review of the Swansea Environment Strategy, Swansea Environmental Forum

<sup>18</sup> ‘Sites of Geological Interest in the Swansea Area. RIGS Sites in Swansea’, Trenbith H.E., Swansea University, 2016

**Figure 9: Potential RIGS Sites of Priority Interest in Swansea, 2016**



**Key**

1 Cefn Bryn quarry	2 Stembridge	3 Mumbles Hill	4 West Cross pericline	
5 Fall Bay	6 Killay brick pit	7 Langland Bay	8 Nicholston quarry	
9 Coltshill quarry	10 Graig Fawr	11 Twyn Tyle	12 Darren-Serth	
13 Port Eynon	14 Port Eynon pit	15 Limeslade	16 Swansea Bay	17 Darren-Fawr

The map contains Ordnance Survey Open Data and access under the terms of the Open Government Licence, OS data © Crown Copyright and database right (2016)  
 Source: sites of Geological Interest in the Swansea Area, 2016

## THE HABITAT REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

B1.43 A Shadow HRA (sHRA) Screening Report for the Preferred Strategy<sup>19</sup> has been undertaken. Potential effects on Internationally Designated Sites as a result of the strategy as a whole based on a general understanding of the overall nature and scale of the strategy, policies and proposals were assessed. Effects identified include: habitat loss / physical damage, non-physical disturbance, changes to hydrological regime / water levels and quality, air pollution, and recreational disturbance.

B1.44 Eight strategic policies have been screened in for appropriate assessment (Stage 2 of the HRA process), because a likely significant effect (LSE) cannot be excluded on one or more Internationally Designated Sites alone:

- SP1: Growth Strategy
- SP2: Sustainable Settlement Strategy
- SP3: Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing
- SP8: Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas
- SP9: Swansea Central Area & City Waterfront
- SP11: Port of Swansea and Docks Regeneration
- SP12: Tourism and the Visitor Economy
- SP13: Health and Wellbeing

B1.45 These policies promote the development of residential and mixed use sites, industry, set targets and strategies for housing levels, and proposed sites across the County. An

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/ldp2ISA>

appropriate assessment will need to be undertaken on these policies to consider additional detail and any mitigation proposed to determine if any LSE from the policies will undermine the integrity of an Internationally Designated Sites' conservation objectives, and therefore, be subject to the derogations process. Mitigation could include avoidance measures, recommending amendments to policy wording and the need for project level HRA screening and appropriate assessment to ensure no LSE on Internationally Designated sites.

B1.46 The Preferred Strategy makes provision for homes and industry to be delivered in specific areas in accordance with the Swansea Settlement Hierarchy, including in the Hierarchy of Centres, SPRAs and other appropriate locations both within and potentially outside settlement boundaries. The 13 SPRAs which are discussed under policy SP8 have been screened and it has been determined that they all have the potential to have LSE on Internationally Designated Sites alone due to their geography and the types of impact anticipated from the activities that may arise. As a LSE on one or more Internationally Designated Sites could not be ruled out, an appropriate assessment needs to be undertaken to consider additional detail of the allocations and any mitigation proposed to determine if any assumed LSE will undermine the integrity of an Internationally Designated Site's conservation objectives and therefore, be subject to the derogations process.

B1.47 Cernydd Carmel SAC and Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC have been screened out of any LSE from the Preferred Strategy. The following sites have been screened in due to one of more potential effects: Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Site (comprising the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC, Carmarthen Bay SPA and Burry Inlet SPA and Ramsar); Carmarthen Bay Dunes SAC; Bristol Channel Approaches SAC; Crymlyn Bog SAC and Ramsar site; Gower Ash Woods SAC; Gower Commons SAC; Limestone Coast of South West Wales SAC; Pembrokeshire Marine SAC; River Tywi SAC; and the River Usk SAC.

B1.48 An assessment of in-combination effects was not required at this stage 1 of the sHRA due to the Preferred Strategy being either screened out or screened in due to not being able to exclude a LSE alone.

B1.49 The appropriate assessment will take place during preparation of the Deposit Plan and mitigation (only considered in the appropriate assessment stage) could include avoidance measures, recommending amendments to policy wording and the need for project level HRA screening and appropriate assessment to ensure no LSE on Internationally Designated sites.

## KEY ISSUES - BIODIVERSITY, SOIL AND GEODIVERSITY

- Welsh Government and Council commitment to 30 x 30 global biodiversity target to inform decision making
- Statutorily designated sites to be protected from damage in-line with national policy and relevant legislation
- Avoid wherever possible development that would adversely affect non-statutory designated sites
- Facilitate the restoration and creation of habitat and GI in urban and peri-urban areas, to increase equality of access to good quality semi-natural green and blue spaces and the associated well-being benefits
- Help minimise loss and increase connectivity in key wildlife corridors and networks throughout Swansea to reduce the effects of habitat fragmentation resulting from urban growth and historic land use impacts.
- Help meet Council target to double GI in Swansea Central Area to 26% by 2030 and tree canopy to 20-25% by 2044.
- Give considerable weight to protecting Grades 1-3a agricultural land from development, which is mainly located within the Gower AONB
- Encourage reuse of brownfield land, where it is suitable for development, and follow the search sequence for new development land set out in national planning policy.
- Afford protection to ancient woodland from development that would result in loss/deterioration, and support an increase in canopy cover throughout the County.
- Facilitate sustainable use of marine natural resources, particularly within the Marine Protected Area's

- Protect coastline from inappropriate development and consider the consequential impacts of climate change on the coastline and coastal environments.
- Protect peat soil resources.
- Support improvement of the quality of Swansea's air and water (sea and fresh water) resources.
- Support the reduction of the spread of Invasive Non Native Species
- Deliver net biodiversity enhancement as part of new development

## LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

B1.44 Future development would have to comply with Future Wales, PPW and relevant legislation relating to biodiversity, statutory protected sites, soils, climate change and GI. Without an up to date statutory local development plan, there would be no statutory local policy framework reflecting the most up to date national planning policy in respect of GI, climate change and biodiversity, guided by a strategic Green infrastructure Assessment to inform the location of development. New developments may occur in an uncoordinated and unplanned manner, with pressure for greenfield releases. The location of developments will not be informed by a county wide GI assessment, nor consider the cumulative impacts of developments. The Council's adopted SPG, including for example those relating to Biodiversity and Trees, require an up to date local policy framework to be in place in order to have material weight for decision making.

B1.45 Interrelated issues of biodiversity, geodiversity, green infrastructure, open space, flood risk alleviation, sustainable drainage, active travel, landscape, health and wellbeing, climate change adaptation and placemaking will not be considered in a coordinated or cumulative manner as part of a comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal guiding the preparation of the plan. Development has the potential to harm the County's biodiversity resource if not adequately mitigated. There will be less ability to integrate enhancement opportunities into development, decreasing opportunities for nature recovery, biodiversity net gain and increasing ecosystem resilience.

## B2: POPULATION (INCLUDING HOUSING AND EDUCATION)

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6 b: population; c: human health; k: cultural heritage (Welsh language)); Equalities; Health and Wellbeing; and Welsh language

### DEMOGRAPHY

B2.1 The Council publish statistics on population and households<sup>20</sup>. The 2021 Census showed that the estimated population of the County on Census Day (Sunday 21 March 2021) was 238,500, comprising of 121,000 females (50.7%) and 117,600 males (49.3%). This was approximately 8,100 (3.3%) less than the 2020 Mid-Year Estimate figure for Swansea and 500 (0.2%) lower than the 2011 Census total. The 2021 Census results, being at a lower point than the previous trend-line, indicate that previous assumed growth trends in Swansea were inaccurate. The long-term trend suggests Swansea's population increased steadily between 2001 and 2011, but essentially levelled over the next ten years.

B2.2 Since the 2021 Census, the ONS have published mid year estimates, relating to the usually resident population. Usual residents away from home temporarily are included, but

visitors are excluded. Students are counted at their term-time address. The estimates include long-term international migrants (people who change their country of usual residence for at least one year) but do not account for people who enter or leave the UK for less than a year. The estimates reflect the mid-point of the given year (30 June) and are published annually by ONS as a more up to date measure of population and change between decennial Censuses.

B2.3 The most recent mid year estimate<sup>21</sup> to 30 June 2023 represent a rolled forward estimate, accounting for births, deaths and estimated migration changes over the year, and estimates the County's population at 246,700 people, an increase of 4,700 (1.9%) from the 2022 mid year estimate.

B2.4 The figure of 246,700 (rounded) comprises of 124,100 females and 122,600 males (Table 3). This represents an increase of approximately 4,700 (1.9%) on the (revised) mid-2022 estimate. The broad components of population change – namely births, deaths (i.e. natural change) and migration from mid-2022 to mid-2023 – are set out in Table 4. Analysis of the supporting data released with the estimates suggests that Swansea's overall increase in population over the 12 months to June 2023 was due to net international migration (+4,280 people approx.) and internal (UK-based) migration

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2022/pdf/gdSwansea\\_Population\\_2022\\_Nov-23.pdf?m=170254677233](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2022/pdf/gdSwansea_Population_2022_Nov-23.pdf?m=170254677233)

<sup>21</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea\\_Population\\_2023\\_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea_Population_2023_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843)

(+1,190 net), partly offset by negative natural change (around 760 more deaths than births) (Table 4)<sup>22</sup>.

**Table 3: The Population Of The County Of Swansea (2023) By Five-Year Age Group**

Age	Males	Females	All people (% of total)	Wales %	E&W %
0-4	5,800	5,500	11,300 (4.6%)	4.7%	5.3%
5-9	6,800	6,400	13,200 (5.3%)	5.5%	5.8%
10-14	7,300	6,700	14,100 (5.7%)	5.9%	6.1%
15-19	7,800	7,000	14,800 (6.0%)	5.8%	5.9%
20-24	12,300	9,500	21,800 (8.9%)	6.0%	6.0%
25-29	7,600	7,400	15,000 (6.1%)	6.0%	6.5%
30-34	7,900	7,900	15,800 (6.4%)	6.4%	6.9%
35-39	7,700	8,100	15,800 (6.4%)	6.3%	6.8%
40-44	7,300	7,800	15,100 (6.1%)	5.9%	6.5%
45-49	6,700	6,700	13,400 (5.4%)	5.5%	5.9%
50-54	7,500	7,800	15,300 (6.2%)	6.6%	6.6%
55-59	7,900	8,200	16,100 (6.5%)	7.1%	6.7%
60-64	7,200	7,600	14,900 (6.0%)	6.7%	6.1%
65-69	6,200	7,100	13,300 (5.4%)	5.8%	5.0%
70-74	5,700	6,200	11,900 (4.8%)	5.3%	4.5%
75-79	5,100	6,100	11,100 (4.5%)	4.8%	4.2%
80-84	3,100	3,900	7,000 (2.9%)	3.0%	2.6%
85-89	1,700	2,700	4,400 (1.8%)	1.8%	1.6%
90+	800	1,600	2,400 (1.0%)	1.0%	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,600</b>	<b>124,100</b>	<b>246,700 (100%)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Mid-Year Estimates 2023, ONS. © Crown Copyright 2024.

Source: Mid-Year Estimates of Population, 2023. Swansea Council – Information, Research and GIS, July 2024.

B2.5 The median age of the population of Swansea was 40.5 years in mid-2023, which is 0.5 years lower than in mid-2022 but the same as mid-2013. The overall profile of Swansea continues to show a steadily ageing population with the majority of estimated growth between 2013 and 2023 in the older cohorts (especially aged 70 and over). Increases can also be seen in other specific groups (e.g. aged 5-14, 30-39,

55-64), partly offset by declines in other age cohorts (e.g. aged 0-4, 40-54). In mid 2023, 16.8% of the population were children (0-15 years old), 62.8% were Working Age (16-64 year olds) and 20.4% were Older People (65+ years).

**Table 4: Mid-Year Estimates 2023, components of population change: Swansea, Wales England and Wales (E&W)**

Area	Swansea	Wales	E&W
<b>Mid-2022 population</b>	242,000	3,132,700	60,245,200
<b>Components of Change</b>	Births	+2,100	+598,400
	Deaths	-2,800	-598,000
<b>Migration and other changes</b>	+5,500	+41,200	+609,100
<b>Mid-2023 population</b>	<b>246,700</b>	3,164,400	60,854,700

Source: Recent Population Change in Swansea. Swansea Council - Information, Research & GIS (Strategic Delivery Unit), July 2024.

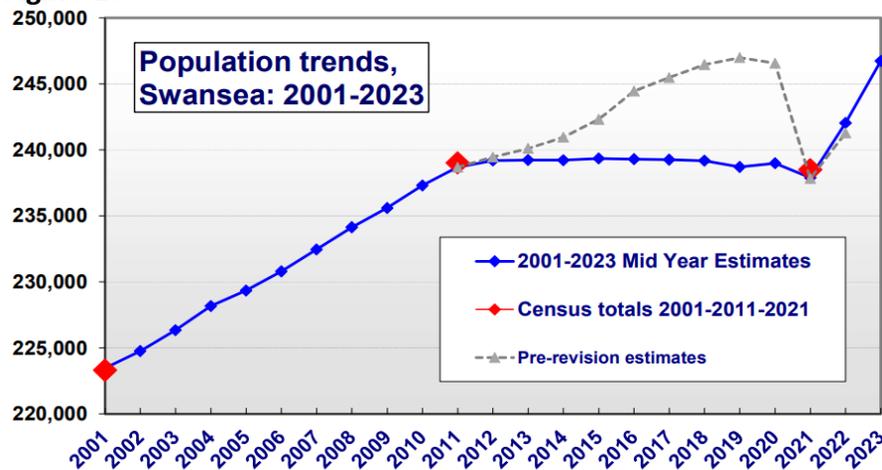
### Population Trends

B2.6 From 1995 to 2019, the annual number of births and deaths in the County (as expressed in the mid-year estimates) was broadly in balance, with few years showing an excess in either direction above 300 (rounded). There was a relatively small excess of deaths over births between 1995 and 2005 and the reverse (more births than deaths) from 2007 to 2014. However, mid-year estimates from 2015 report more deaths than births, with the latest four years (from mid-2019 to mid-2023) showing the largest difference (average 700 per year). From 1991 to 2001, Swansea experienced

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea\\_Population\\_2023\\_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3252/Swansea-Population-2023/pdf/soSwansea_Population_2023_Jul-24.pdf?m=1721836599843)

estimated annual net out-migration (to elsewhere in the UK and overseas).

**Figure 10**



Source: Census and mid-year population estimates 2001-2023, Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Source: Recent Population Change in Swansea, Swansea Council, July 2024<sup>23</sup>,

B2.7 However, the reported trend reversed sharply from 2001, with the data suggesting population growth in Swansea largely driven by migration, with net inflow from (UK-based and international) migration averaging 1,500 per year from 2001 to 2011 (Figure 10). In between the last two Census points, overall migration trends are reported as relatively

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2023/pdf/1eRecent\\_Population\\_Change\\_in\\_Swansea\\_to\\_2023.pdf?m=1722261786867](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2023/pdf/1eRecent_Population_Change_in_Swansea_to_2023.pdf?m=1722261786867)

stable between 2011 and 2019; however the figures show high net total migration for 2019-20 and (especially) 2021 to 2023. Table 5 shows the overall population change in Swansea between 2013 and 2023 by age categories.

**Table 5 : Population change in Swansea 2013-2023**

Age	2013 (% of total)	2023 (% of total)	Change 2013-2023	%-change
0-4	13,300 (5.5%)	11,300 (4.6%)	-2,000	-14.7%
5-9	12,900 (5.4%)	13,200 (5.3%)	+300	+2.0%
10-14	12,700 (5.3%)	14,100 (5.7%)	+1,400	+11.2%
15-19	15,100 (6.3%)	14,800 (6.0%)	-300	-2.0%
20-24	20,500 (8.6%)	21,800 (8.9%)	+1,300	+6.5%
25-29	15,300 (6.4%)	15,000 (6.1%)	-200	-1.6%
30-34	14,900 (6.2%)	15,800 (6.4%)	+900	+6.1%
35-39	13,600 (5.7%)	15,800 (6.4%)	+2,200	+16.2%
40-44	15,700 (6.5%)	15,100 (6.1%)	-600	-3.6%
45-49	16,400 (6.9%)	13,400 (5.4%)	-3,000	-18.3%
50-54	15,500 (6.5%)	15,300 (6.2%)	-200	-1.5%
55-59	14,400 (6.0%)	16,100 (6.5%)	+1,700	+11.9%
60-64	13,700 (5.7%)	14,900 (6.0%)	+1,100	+8.3%
65-69	13,800 (5.8%)	13,300 (5.4%)	-500	-3.4%
70-74	10,400 (4.3%)	11,900 (4.8%)	+1,500	+14.7%
75-79	8,700 (3.6%)	11,100 (4.5%)	+2,400	+28.1%
80-84	6,500 (2.7%)	7,000 (2.9%)	+500	+8.1%
85-89	3,900 (1.6%)	4,400 (1.8%)	+500	+14.0%
90+	2,200 (0.9%)	2,400 (1.0%)	+300	+12.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,200 (100%)</b>	<b>246,700 (100%)</b>	<b>+7,500</b>	<b>+3.1%</b>

Source: Mid-Year Estimates 2013-2023, ONS. © Crown Copyright 2024.

Note: data rounded to nearest 100. Percentage share and change figures based on unrounded estimates.

B2.8 The current official population statistics series suggests the following long-term demographic trends in Swansea<sup>24</sup>:

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2022/pdf/ttRecent\\_Population\\_Change\\_in\\_Swansea\\_to\\_2022.pdf?m=1705417189643](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3270/Recent-Population-Change-in-Swansea-to-2022/pdf/ttRecent_Population_Change_in_Swansea_to_2022.pdf?m=1705417189643)

- Reversing the trend of the 1990s, there was consistent recorded population growth from 2001 to 2011 with growth remaining flat from 2011 to 2021.
- From 1991 to 2019, births and deaths (natural change) were broadly in balance, albeit with a small excess of deaths over births in Swansea from 1993 to 2005 and 2015 to 2019, and the reverse between 2007 and 2012. There has been a more significant excess of deaths since 2020.
- There has been fluctuation in the contribution of internal (UK) and international migration to population change in Swansea from 2011 to 2021; with estimated average annual net internal migration of -300 and international migration of +700.
- However, the mid-2021 to 2023 estimates are very different, especially growth from international migration (+4,200 net), and + 900 via net internal (UK) migration.
- A general ageing in Swansea's population has continued between 2012 and 2023, with specific increases in the number of people aged 70+, 55-64, 30-39 and 5-14.
- Other age cohorts have seen a reduction in population over this period, most significantly those aged 0-4 and 40-49.
- Between 2012 and 2023, the reduction in the total working age (16-64) population in Swansea (-3,000) is lower than the estimated increase in the number of people aged 65 and over (+5,300).

## EQUALITIES

- B2.9 In 2022 Swansea was declared a Human Rights City. This means that the Council pledges to place human rights at the centre of decision making by:
- Engaging communities and those the Council serve in the realisation of their human rights.
  - Building upon work which is taking place across the city informed by a commitment to human rights and social justice.
  - Making human rights the foundation of the Council service planning and delivery.
  - Recognising human rights as fundamental to Council policies and actions individually and collectively.
- B2.10 The Council has combined the Strategic Equality Plan with their Human Rights commitments within the Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028<sup>25</sup>. The plan outlines how the Council meets their human rights and equality commitments, and the legal obligations within the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty. The Council's human rights and strategic equality objectives for 2024-28 are:
1. Tackling Poverty
  2. Vulnerable Children and Families
  3. Tackling Discrimination
  4. Domestic Abuse and Violence

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<sup>25</sup> [Human Rights and Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028 - Swansea](#)

5. Equality and Human Rights
6. Workforce

B2.11 The LDP is viewed as one of a collection of corporate documents that have close links to the Human right and Equality Plan and will help deliver the objectives. For example tackling poverty by fostering economic growth and encourage inclusion and increase the amount of affordable housing in the County.

B2.12 The Development Plan Manual (para 4.15) states that the nine protected characteristics defined within the 2010 Equalities Act, must be screened to identify and justify those which will be influenced by the LDP2. A brief outline of each category is presented below, alongside consideration of the influence of the LDP2. Table 3.8 identifies which characteristics will be influenced by the LDP2.

B2.13 In order to understand the diversity of Swansea's population the Council undertook an Equalities Statistics Review in 2023<sup>26</sup>, reviewed in 2024<sup>27</sup>, of the available published statistics around the population characteristics related to equalities, as considered within the Equality Act 2010:

1. Age
2. Disability

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15872/Swansea-Equalities-Statistics-Review-October-2023/pdf/i9Swansea\\_Equalities\\_Statistics\\_Review\\_October\\_2023.pdf?m=1706204180600](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15872/Swansea-Equalities-Statistics-Review-October-2023/pdf/i9Swansea_Equalities_Statistics_Review_October_2023.pdf?m=1706204180600)

3. Gender reassignment
4. Marriage and civil partnership
5. Pregnancy and maternity
6. Race
7. Religion or belief
8. Sex
9. Sexual orientation.

B2.14 The 2023 Review included updated statistics from and information from the 2021 Census, including local data on some population characteristics. Categories 1 Age and 2 Sex were updated in 2024 to reflect ONS mid-year estimate statistics. Comparisons between the 2019 and 2023 Equalities Statistics Reviews are made below and Table 8 at the end of the section screens the influence of LDP2 on protected characteristics.

**Age:**

B2.15 Data relating to this topic is set out in section 3B.1 above.

**Disability:**

B2.16 The 2021 Census records:

- In Swansea, around 113,800 people (47.7%) reported being in very **good health**, slightly higher than Wales (46.6%) and England & Wales (47.5%), with a further 73,800 people (30.9%) reporting good health, slightly

<sup>27</sup> [https://swansea.gov.uk/media/16283/Swansea-Equalities-Statistics-Review-v2-February-2024/pdf/aqSwansea\\_Equalities\\_Statistics\\_Review\\_v2\\_February\\_2024.pdf?m=1716549659347](https://swansea.gov.uk/media/16283/Swansea-Equalities-Statistics-Review-v2-February-2024/pdf/aqSwansea_Equalities_Statistics_Review_v2_February_2024.pdf?m=1716549659347)

below equivalent proportions in Wales (32.4%) and England & Wales (33.6%).

- However, the number and proportion reporting bad or very **bad health** in Swansea, at 17,500 or 7.3%, is higher than Wales (6.9%) and further above England & Wales (5.2% in 2021).
- In Swansea, the proportion of **disabled people** (under the Equality Act) was 22.4% (53,500) in 2021, higher than both Wales (21.6%) and England & Wales (17.5%). The 2021 question changed from 2011 in order to collect data that more closely aligned with the definition of disability in the Equality Act (2010). A further 15,600 people in Swansea (6.6%) had a long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited (not disabled under the Equality Act).
- An estimated 24,700 usual residents in Swansea aged 5 years and over (10.9%) provided **unpaid care** in 2021, slightly above Wales (10.5%) and England & Wales (8.9%) averages. The total providing unpaid care in Swansea decreased by around 5,600 or 18.6% since 2011, broadly in line with national trends.
- Almost 14% of Swansea population claim disability benefit (Aug 2022). There has been a small fall in the number of disabled people in the County between 2011 and 2021 but 3,000 (10%) increase in disability benefit claimants.
- Age-standardised proportions (ASPs) have been used for the 2021 Census health data; they allow for comparison between populations over time and across

geographies, as they account for differences in population size and age structure.

### **Gender reassignment (Gender Identity)**

- B2.17 The Equality Act 2010 specified that *‘A person has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment if the person is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.’*
- B2.18 Gender identity is considered a personal internal perception of oneself, and as such, the gender category with which a person identifies may not match the sex they were assigned at birth. In contrast, sex is biologically determined.
- B2.19 The 2021 Census asked a **gender identity** question: “Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?” Overall, 93.5% of the population in Swansea aged 16 years and over answered the question. In total, around 184,200 people in Swansea (93.1%) answered "Yes" and 864 (0.4%) answered "No" (Wales 0.4%; England & Wales 0.5%). Of this total, 320 people in Swansea (0.2%) answered "No" but did not provide a written response; 146 (0.1%) identified as a trans man; 160 (0.1%) identified as a trans woman; and 238 (0.1%) identified as non-binary or wrote in a different gender identity.
- B2.20 The lowest level of data on gender identity from the 2021 Census is for Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs). Due

to the small numbers of people whose gender identity is not the same as their sex registered at birth, there are limited options for meaningful analysis of specific response categories at this level of geography, including any multi-variate analysis at a localised level. In addition, as the question was voluntary, users should be aware of differences in response rates when comparing between different areas. Within Swansea, the proportion of adults aged 16+ whose gender identity is different from their sex registered at birth is highest in the MSOAs of Central Swansea (1.2%), Brynmill and Uplands (both 1.0%). In the 2021 Census results, this proportion was 0.5% or lower in 25 of Swansea's 30 MSOAs. The MSOAs in Swansea with the highest proportions of people not answering this question were Landore (10.2%) and Sketty (9.5%).

B2.21 As the 2021 Census enabled statistical information on gender identity and reassignment for the first time; therefore it is currently difficult to assess statistical change over time and future trends for this topic.

### **Marriage and Civil Partnerships**

B2.22 The main local source of data on the marriage and civil partnership status of adults is the Census 2021, which was the first to include statistics on people in same sex marriages. The results are:

- 41.2% of Swansea's residents aged 16 and over (81,400 people) are **married or in a registered civil partnership**, a slightly lower proportion than Wales (43.8%) and

England & Wales (44.6%), with an overall reduction of around 5,400 (-6.2%) since 2011.

- The Civil Partnerships, Marriages and Deaths (Registration etc.) Act 2019, made couples of the opposite sex eligible to form civil partnerships.
- Of the 41.2% of residents married or in a registered civil partnership, some 41% were married and 0.2% in a registered civil partnership. 40.7% of residents were in opposite sex marriages and 0.3% in same sex marriages. 0.1% of registered civil partnerships were same sex and 0.1% opposite sex.
- In common with many urban areas and university cities, Swansea currently has a higher proportion of single adults (39.9%) (never married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership) than equivalent national averages (Wales 37.2%, England and Wales 37.9%).

B2.23 Ward level 2021 Census data shows some spatial variations in marital status within Swansea, with over 50% of the adult population 'Never married and never registered a civil partnership' in the Uplands, Castle, Waterfront, Townhill and Landore wards, but under 25% in Mayals, Bishopston, Pennard and Gower. The pattern reverses for the proportion of adults who are married or in a registered civil partnership, highest (+60%) in Mayals, closely followed by Gower, Pennard and Bishopston, but below 25% in Castle and Uplands.

## B2.24 Change over time:

- Changing patterns in marital status over the long-term can be seen from comparing results from the 2011 and 2021 Census. In Swansea, the number of people aged 16 and over who are 'never married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership' increased in absolute and percentage terms; from 72,496 (36.7%) in 2011 to 79,035 (39.9%) in 2021. However, the number of people married or in a registered civil partnership in Swansea decreased by around 5,400 over those ten years, and fell as a proportion from 43.9% to 41.2% between Census dates.
- As 2020 was such an untypical year due to the pandemic, meaningful assessment of change to that year is limited. The number of marriages in Swansea increased by 220 or 22.3% between 2009 and 2014 (Wales +6.3%, England & Wales +8.5%). However, since then the overall trend has reversed, with the annual number of all marriages decreasing by 83 or 6.9% between 2014 and 2019. National trends are similar; falling in Wales (-12.3%) and England & Wales (-12.8%).
- In the ten years 2009-2019, there has also been an increase in the proportion of civil marriage ceremonies, rather than religious, rising from 63.3% of the Swansea total in 2009 to 86.2% in 2019.

## Pregnancy and Maternity

B2.25 Table 3.6 presents key statistics in relation to conceptions, births and fertility in the County to 2021. Recent conception rates, live birth rates and fertility rates in Swansea remain

below those for Wales and England & Wales, ultimately reflected in lower numbers of average children born to women in Swansea. Fertility rates are also lower than national averages for most age groups (2021).

B2.26 Table 6 shows there were 2,908 conceptions to women of all ages in 2021, a small increase on 2020 (total 2,858), representing a conception rate of 65.3 per 1,000 women (aged 15-44), lower than equivalent rates for Wales (70.7) and England & Wales (71.5). In 2021, there were 42 conceptions to females under18 in Swansea, with an under18 conception rate of 11.6 (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years), lower than Wales (15.2) and England & Wales (13.2).

**Table 6: Conceptions, births and fertility (to 2021)**

Indicator:	Swansea	Rate	Wales rate	E&W rate
Conceptions (2021) / rate per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	2,908	65.3	70.7	71.5
Change 2016-2021 (change in rate)	-195	(-1.8)	(-1.4)	(-5.8)
Live births (2021) / crude birth rate <sup>2</sup>	2,067	8.7	9.3	10.5
Change 2016-2021 (change in rate)	-408	(-1.4)	(-1.3)	(-1.4)
General fertility rate (GFR) <sup>3</sup>		46.4	51.7	54.1
Total fertility rate (TFR) <sup>4</sup>		1.37	1.50	1.55
Standardised mean age of mother <sup>5</sup>		30.5 years	30.1	30.9

Sources: Conception Statistics, England and Wales, 2021, ONS. Birth Summary Tables, England and Wales 2021. ONS.

### Notes:

- 1: Conceptions data combine information from registrations of births and notifications of legal abortions occurring to usual resident women. Rates are expressed per 1,000 women of a given age; for the total figure this refers to women aged 15-44.
- 2: Birth statistics represent births which occurred in the calendar year, but include a very small number of late registrations from the previous year. The Crude Birth Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population of all ages.
- 3: The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44.
- 4: The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.
- 5: The mean (average) age of mother has been standardised to eliminate the impact of changes in the distribution of the population by age. The figure is therefore calculated using fertility rates per 1,000 female population by single year of age. Rates are calculated using the ONS' mid-year estimates of population in the given year.

B2.27 Table 6 shows some 2,067 babies born to residents in Swansea in 2021, very close to the 2020 figure (2,033). Swansea's Crude Birth Rate of 8.7 (live births per 1,000 people in 2021) is currently lower than that of Wales (9.3) and England & Wales (10.5). The pattern is broadly repeated in the General Fertility Rate, with 46.4 live births per 1,000 women in Swansea aged 15-44 in 2021 (Wales 51.7, England & Wales 54.1).

B2.28 The Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) figures show Swansea currently has lower fertility rates than Wales for all age groups except 30-34 and 45+. Comparisons with England & Wales averages are generally similar, with Swansea rates currently lower in all ages except 25-29. The 2021 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) figure for Swansea is 1.37 children, lower than equivalent figures for Wales (1.50) and England & Wales (1.55).

B2.29 Between 2016 and 2021, there has been a small overall decline in the number of conceptions in Swansea, by 195 (-6.3%), and an associated fall of 1.8 points during this time. The annual number of live births in Swansea fell by 408 (-16.5%) between 2016 and 2021, with a corresponding fall in the crude birth rate from 10.1 (in 2016) to 8.7 (2021). Swansea's General Fertility Rate also fell from 53.7 in 2016 to 46.4 in 2021.

B2.30 Conception totals and rates are not published for geographies lower than local authority level. However, calendar year statistics on live births are published by ONS

for ward areas and it is possible to derive annual crude birth rates and general fertility rates (GFRs) for small areas. There are variations in birth and fertility rates within Swansea, with lower rates in areas with an older age profile or higher proportions of students, and higher rates tending to be in the less affluent urban wards or near areas of recent housing expansion. Regarding crude birth rates. This is shown with Gower and Pennard having crude birth rates of under 4.0, rising to 14.0 in Townhill. Crude birth rates are also above 11.0 in Bonymaen, Penllergaer and Penderry. General fertility rates (GFRs) follow a more varied spatial pattern around the Swansea average (44.2 in 2021); highest in the former Killay South ward (82.1 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44), Townhill (61.7) and Bishopston (60.4), and lowest in Uplands (20.9) and Gower (31.3).

B2.31 The standardised mean age of mother in Swansea has slowly increased over the last five years, from 30.2 years in 2016 to 30.5 in 2021; slightly below equivalent increases in Wales (+0.4 years) and England & Wales (+0.5 years).

#### Race

B2.32 Table 7 presents data from the 2021 Census, which recorded that 91.4% of Swansea's usually resident population were white (around 218,100 people). The proportion of people with non-white **ethnicity** in Swansea has increased from 6.0% in 2011 (around 14,300 people) to 8.6% in 2021 (20,400). The largest non-white ethnic group in Swansea in 2021 was 'Indian' (around 2,900 people or

1.2%) with 'Other Asian', 'Caribbean' and 'Bangladeshi' also above 2,000.

B2.33 A more specific breakdown, via 19 ethnic group categories, is also available from the Census. At this level, the largest groups in Swansea are 'White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British' at 208,703 (87.5% of Swansea's population), followed by 'White: Other White' (8,028 people, 3.4%). The largest non-white ethnic groups in Swansea in the 2021 Census were 'Asian: Bangladeshi' (2,865 people, 1.2%), 'Other Asian' (2,528 people, 1.1%), 'Black: African' (2,227 people, 0.9%), 'Asian: Indian' (2,172 people, 0.9%), 'Asian: Chinese' (1,932 people, 0.8%), 'Any other ethnic group' (1,805 people, 0.8%), followed by 'Other ethnic group: Arab' (1,578 people, 0.7%).

B2.34 The 2021 Census data also reveals that 75.2% of Swansea's population (179,362 people) were born in Wales, with 14.5% born in England and 0.8% born in Scotland or Northern Ireland. In 2021, 22,469 Swansea residents (9.4% of the total) were born outside the UK, with individual country totals over a thousand being Poland (2,228), India (1,379), Bangladesh (1,243), 'Other Middle East' (1,085) and Romania (1,081). The number of people born in China was just below a thousand (916).

**Table 7: Population by Ethnic Group, 2021 Census**

Ethnic Group, 2021:	Swansea	% of total	Wales %	Eng and Wales %
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	10,451	4.4	2.9	9.3
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	2,797	1.2	0.9	4.0
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	3,808	1.6	1.6	2.9
White	218,052	91.4	93.8	81.7
Other ethnic group	3,383	1.4	0.9	2.1
<i>Total Population</i>	<i>238,491</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics. © Crown Copyright 2022.

Note: The ethnic group statistics classify people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

### Religion or belief

B2.35 The only source of local data on religion is the national Census. The 2021 Census question in England and Wales ("What is your religion?") asks about religious affiliation; that is how people connect or identify with a religion, irrespective of actual practice, belief or belonging. Therefore, in Census outputs and analysis religion is a measure of identity rather than these other aspects. The 2021 Census data shows that the predominant religion in Swansea is Christianity, with 41.3% of Swansea residents (around 98,500) stated Christian as their **religion**. However this is an almost 14 percentage-point drop since 2011. The largest minority religion in Swansea is Muslim (around 7,700 or 3.2%). The only other minority religions with more than

500 people in Swansea in 2011 were Hindu (1,010 people, 0.4%) and Buddhist (942, 0.4%). Some 47.3% held no religious beliefs and 6.7% did not answer or state a belief.

B2.36 With regard to spatial variations, the wards of Castle (16.4%), Landore (11.7%) and Waterfront (11.3%) have the highest proportions of people with a non-Christian religion (2021 Census). The Census data also shows some concentrations of religious identities within particular areas of Swansea in 2021. For example, the highest numbers of people with a Muslim religion in 2021 were in Castle ward (1,713 people), Sketty (887), Uplands (772) and Landore (712). There were approx. 100 people in both Castle and Uplands wards with Buddhist religious identity, and over 100 people with Hindu identity in both Castle and Sketty. The highest proportions of people identifying as Christian in Swansea were in the wards of Mayals, Pennard, Mumbles and Bishopston, at 52-55% (above the Swansea average of 41%).

B2.37 Despite inter-Censal population change in Swansea being relatively flat overall, the number of people expressing Christian religious identity fell sharply by around 33,000 or 25% from 2011 to 2021. Between the 2011 and 2021 Census, the estimated number of people in Swansea with a non Christian religion increased from 8,530 (3.6% of the population) to 11,326; an overall increase of around 2,800 people (+33%). The largest estimated increases in the population of minority religious groups in Swansea between 2011 and 2021 (albeit sometimes from a relatively low base)

were Muslim (+2,279 people or 41%); Hindu (+230 or 30%); Sikh (+68 or 25%); and Other religion (+133 or 13%). However, there was a reported increase of around 31,500 people in Swansea (+39%) with no religion, and a decrease of around 1,800 (-10%) in those not answering the religion question.

### **Sex**

B2.38 The 2021 Census shows a total of 238,500 people residing in the County, with 117,600 males and 121,000 females. The 2023 mid-year estimates record an estimated population of 246,700 (rounded) comprises of 124,100 females and 122,600. Male:female ratios in Swansea change at different life stages, with more males than females in Swansea at ages 0-29 and the reverse at age 30+.

### **Sexual Orientation**

B2.39 The 2021 Census introduced questions on sexual orientation, voluntary for those aged 16 years and over.

- Some 175,700 people (88.8%) in Swansea identified as straight or heterosexual, slightly below averages for Wales and England & Wales (both 89.4%).
- Around 6,700 people (3.4%) in Swansea identified with an LGB+ orientation ("Gay or Lesbian", "Bisexual" or "Other sexual orientation"); slightly above Wales (3.0%) and England & Wales (3.2%).
- The remaining 15,400 people in Swansea (7.8%) did not answer the question.

**Table 8: Screening of Influence of LDP2 on Protected Characteristic**

Protected Characteristic	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence	No Influence	Comment
Age	√	√		Direct and indirect influence on housing provision, education provision, employment, community facilities, leisure and green infrastructure – all of which are important for all ages of society.
Disability		√		LDP2 will have indirect influence on disability through Placemaking and the built environment
Gender reassignment			√	LDP2 will have no influence on a person's decision re: gender identity
Marriage and civil partnership			√	LDP2 will have no influence on a person's decision re: marriage and civil partnership
Pregnancy and maternity			√	LDP2 will have no influence on a person's decision re: pregnancy and maternity.
Race			√	LDP2 will have no influence on a person's race

Religion or belief		√		LDP2 will have no influence on a person's personal belief or religion. However, indirect influence through placemaking and safeguarding re: places of worship
Sex			√	LDP2 will have no influence on a person's sex
Sexual orientation			√	LDP2 will have no influence on a person's sexual orientation

## HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

B2.40 The most recent local statistics on households from the 2021 Census estimates there were 105,000 households in Swansea in March 2021, with a total of 1,347,100 million in Wales. Swansea has 7.8% of the total Welsh households and approx. 4,700 less than the official mid-year 2020 household estimates for Swansea, but a 1.5% increase on the 2011 Census figure of 103,500.

B2.41 Between 2011 and 2021, the estimated number of households in Swansea increased by around 1,500 (+1.5%), despite a fall in Swansea's estimated population over those 10 years, indicating a small reduction in average household size (from 2.26 to 2.22 people). The County has the fifth highest population density in Wales, with 632 usual residents per square kilometre compared to 150 residents per square kilometre in Wales.

B2.42 The mid-2020 household estimates are the latest available relating to household composition. Single adult households and 2 adult 0 child households are the most common household types in Swansea, with notable increases between 2015 and 2020 in these household types plus the 4+ adult 0 child categories. By contrast, the number of households with 2 adults and more than 1 child decreased over the period.

### **Housing Projections**

B2.43 The most recent Welsh Government (WG) trend-based household projections for the 22 local authority areas in Wales were published in 2020 and cover the 25-year period from 2018 to 2043. These are the last projections published before the 2021 Census results.

B2.44 In the 2018-based projections, the total number of households in Swansea is projected to increase from an estimated 108,900 in 2018 to 115,000 in 2028 (+6,100 or +5.6% over 10 years), and to 122,800 by 2043 (+14,000 or +12.8% over 25 years). As a result, Swansea records the second highest projected level of growth (numeric) in Wales over the first ten years of the projection, behind only Cardiff (+8,700). As a percentage, Swansea has the sixth highest projected rate of growth between 2018 and 2028, behind Vale of Glamorgan, Newport, Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Cardiff.

B2.45 Focusing on the first ten years of the projection (2018-2028), the key trends for Swansea by household type are as follows:

- The most significant growth is projected to be in single-person households, by approximately 4,500 (+11.7%), up from 38,000 in 2018 to 42,500 in 2028.
- One-parent households are projected to increase by 10.2% (+800) from 7,800 in 2018 to 8,500 in 2028, with growth within this category all due to 'one adult, one child' households (approx. +800 or 17.1%).
- The number of 'two adult, no children' households is projected to increase by 1,200 (+3.6%) from 32,000 in 2018 to 33,200 in 2028.
- The number of households with 4+ adults and no children is projected to increase from around 4,500 to 4,800 (+8.0%) over the 10 years – in part continuing recent growth in adult shared households including students.
- The number of households containing two (or more) adults and (any) children is projected to fall over the period by 200 (-1.1%).
- Swansea's private household population (i.e. excluding communal establishment residents) is projected to increase by around 7,700 (+3.2%), from 241,700 in 2018 to 249,400 in 2028.

B2.46 The above (and other) changes combine to result in a projected decrease in average household size in Swansea from 2.22 persons in 2018 (Wales 2.27) to 2.17 in 2028 (Wales 2.23).

**Table 9: Alternative Growth Scenarios**

Scenario based on...	Homes per year	Homes 2023-38	Employment 2023-38
1. Baseline economic forecast	514	7,710	7,875
2. Long-term population growth trend	562	8,430	8,085
3. WG principal population projection	634	9,510	8,415
4. Higher economic growth	634	9,510	10,238
<i>Comparisons...</i>			
<i>Average housing delivery (2010-23)</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>7,275</i>	<i>6,480</i>
<i>WG Low variant demographic projection</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>6,240</i>	<i>6,480</i>
<i>WG High variant demographic projection</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>12,015</i>	<i>10,350</i>
<i>Adopted LDP requirement</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>15,600</i>	<i>13,600</i>

B2.47 The Economic and Housing Growth Assessment 2024 considers potential options for housing and jobs growth over the Plan period and presents a range of potential homes and employment growth to be provided over the lifetime of LDP2, based on demographic and economic forecasts (Table 9). The Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) 2023 also informs the level of housing need and

tenure split whilst the Council’s Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024, estimates the housing landbank and how many additional houses the LDP will be required to allocate for to meet the need. The papers can be found at [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#).

B2.48 Each of the scenarios therefore predict lower housing growth than that required in the current LDP (15,600) and employment growth forecast (13,600 jobs and 19ha of B class employment land).

**New Dwelling Completions**

B2.49 Housing delivery is monitored in the LDP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)<sup>28</sup>. Records covering 12 months of 2023-2024 show 384 new dwellings were completed, compared to 363 in 2022-23, 374 in 2021-2022, 446 in 2020-21 and 397 in 2019-20. The majority of build has been in the Greater North West (GNW) Housing Zone (190) followed by the North (96) and West Housing Zones (59) (Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024). Some 243 affordable homes were built in 2023/24, resulting in a total of 1,366 units constructed in the County since 2017/18. The majority of these have been social rented tenure (AMR 5).

B2.50 House building rates have been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and other factors which have affected delivery rates across the country (these are detailed in the AMR and Swansea LDP Review Report 2013).

<sup>28</sup> [Planning delivery and monitoring - Swansea](#)

B2.51 The Council’s Analysis of Housing Supply Paper 2024 finds that windfall (i.e. non allocated) sites have contributed just under 2,000 new dwellings between 2011/12 and 2023/24 which is just under 40% of total new dwellings on sites of 10 or more dwellings during this period. Since 2019 some 324 new dwellings were built on small (less than 10 dwellings) windfall sites. The 2024 Analysis of Housing Supply estimates some 1,430 windfall homes will be delivered on sites of 10 or more dwellings and some 675 on small sites during LDP2.

**Landbank**

B2.52 The residential ‘landbank’ comprises extant planning consents for large sites (of 10 units or more). There is capacity is available for 1,234 homes on large sites that had commenced construction (in addition to 363 dwellings completed) in 2023-24. A further 4,286 units had planning consent on large sites that have not yet started construction. The majority of these sites are in the North and GNW Housing Zones. In addition, 53 units had a resolution to grant planning permission subject to a Section 106 Agreement being signed by the applicant. After factoring potential delays and/or developers not delivering sites, the total landbank is considered to be 4,947 dwellings (Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024).

**Long Term Empty Properties**

B2.53 The Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024 states that short term empty properties form an important element of the

housing market to facilitate ‘churn’ and there will always be residential properties becoming empty and then returning to use. However, properties that are vacant for longer periods are less likely to be transactional empty homes and remove important provision from the dwellings available to meet housing need. There were 2,052 long-term (more than 6 months) empty private sector properties in Swansea as of 2023-24 (Table 10) (source: Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024). While this total is not a static number, it represents the existing gross level of potential available to meet housing requirements. This is down from over 2,700 in 2019. The fall in numbers since 2021-22 could be linked to the introduction of a Council Tax premium in April 2020 that may have incentivised owners to fill empty homes.

**Table 10: Recorded number of Long term Empty Homes and the number returned to occupation through direct LA intervention**

Financial Year	Homes Empty for more than 6 Months (Snapshot, private sector)	Empty Homes Returned to Occupation (through direct action by the Local Authority)	
		Number	Percentage of Empty homes
2017/18	2,566	98	3.8%
2018/19	1,859	100	5.4%
2019/20	2,705	115	4.3%
2020/21	2,672	110	4.1%
2021/22	2,034	96	4.7%
2022/23	2,097	75	3.6%
<b>LDP period 2023-38</b>			
2023/24	2,052	92	4.5%

B2.54 The Council adopts a proactive approach by working with owners to bring their empty properties back into use. In addition to using legislative powers including enforcement action, the Council provides owners with help and assistance to bring empty properties back into use, including empty homes grants and empty property loans.

### Housing Allocations in LDP2

B2.55 When the level of growth is considered against the established land bank (sites with planning consent – some 1,620 additional homes that have already started construction and some 4,170 homes on sites yet to start construction), potential windfall developments, changes of use of properties, loss of existing housing stock and demolitions the actual number of new homes requiring allocation in the LDP2 for each of the 4 growth scenario can be calculated:

- Scenario 1: 1,568 new homes
- Scenario 2: 2,360 new homes
- Scenarios 3 and 4: 3,548 new homes

B2.56 The Preferred Strategy makes provision for **9,510** new homes over the plan period to 2038. This is equivalent of **634** homes per year. To deliver the number of homes set out above it is important that the plan has an element of flexibility to allow for certain sites not coming forward as anticipated. Therefore, the Preferred Strategy includes an

additional 20% flexibility to account for such circumstances. This means a further **1902** homes are provided for so the plan overall makes provision for 11,412 homes to deliver the requirement for 9,510 homes. When taking existing landbank, windfall sites and other sources of housing supply, LDP2 will allocate new sites for 4,973 dwellings.

B2.57 The 2021 Census showed that many of the people living alone in market housing in Swansea occupied larger housing, with around 53% having at least *three* bedrooms and only 13% having a single bedroom. Those containing four people had mainly three or more bedrooms, and some 63% of those containing at least five people had four or more bedrooms. The LHMA predicts that the Councils Preferred Strategy will result in some 44% of people accessing market housing could need at least three bedrooms, 32% need two bedrooms, 10% one bedroom and 13% at least four bedrooms.

### House price data

B2.58 Whilst there are a number of regular house price surveys undertaken by the major mortgage providers and property consultancies, the ONS / Land Registry House Price Index (HPI) data records all residential properties purchased for market value in the UK (and local areas), and is normally updated on a monthly basis. Recent figures<sup>29</sup> (seasonally adjusted) for May 2024 report an average sale price in Swansea of £202,116, (compared to £202,940 in November

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<sup>29</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15958/Table-13-House-prices/doc/4hTable\\_13.docx?m=1722953374347](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15958/Table-13-House-prices/doc/4hTable_13.docx?m=1722953374347)

2022); This is 6.4% below the Wales average and 29.1% below the UK figure. This data, including recent change and average price by property type, is summarised in Table 11. There are significant variations in average house price within the County and there is sometimes a time lag in the availability of data at the local level.

**Table 11: House Prices**

House prices by property type <sup>¶</sup>	Swansea <sup>¶</sup>	Index <sup>¶</sup> (Jan 2015=100) <sup>¶</sup>	Wales <sup>¶</sup>	UK <sup>¶</sup>
<b>Average price, all house types<sup>¶</sup></b>	£202,116 <sup>¶</sup>	154.4 <sup>¶</sup>	£216,002 <sup>¶</sup>	£285,201 <sup>¶</sup>
quarterly change (%) <sup>¶</sup>	+£6,511 (+3.3%) <sup>¶</sup>	-4.70 %-points <sup>¶</sup>	(+1.7%) <sup>¶</sup>	(+1.9%) <sup>¶</sup>
annual change (%) <sup>¶</sup>	+£9,628 (+5.0%) <sup>¶</sup>	-0.30 %-pts <sup>¶</sup>	(+2.4%) <sup>¶</sup>	(+2.2%) <sup>¶</sup>
3-year change (%) <sup>¶</sup>	+£32,859 (+19.4%) <sup>¶</sup>	+19.80 %-pts <sup>¶</sup>	(+17.5%) <sup>¶</sup>	(+14.0%) <sup>¶</sup>
<b>Detached<sup>¶</sup></b>	£317,368 <sup>¶</sup>	<sup>¶</sup>	£324,500 <sup>¶</sup>	£439,59 <sup>¶</sup>
<b>Semi-detached<sup>¶</sup></b>	£211,717 <sup>¶</sup>	<sup>¶</sup>	£212,982 <sup>¶</sup>	£278,79 <sup>¶</sup>
<b>Terraced<sup>¶</sup></b>	£165,075 <sup>¶</sup>	<sup>¶</sup>	£169,120 <sup>¶</sup>	£234,04 <sup>¶</sup>
<b>Flat-/maisonette<sup>¶</sup></b>	£119,391 <sup>¶</sup>	<sup>¶</sup>	£137,212 <sup>¶</sup>	£231,02 <sup>¶</sup>

Source: House Price Index (HPI) May 2024, Private rent and house prices, UK publication, Office for National Statistics. <sup>¶</sup>

**Notes:**

- i. → The UK House Price Index (HPI) replaced the previous house price indices separately published by the ONS, Land Registry and equivalent agencies in Scotland and Northern Ireland. This data was published on 17 July 2024.
- ii. → The UK HPI was published initially as an experimental official statistic but has now been designated a National Statistic.
- iii. → The index applies a statistical method, called a hedonic regression model, to the various sources of data on property price an attributes to produce estimates of the change in house prices in each period. The standard average house price is calculated by taking the average (geometric mean) price in January 2015 and then recalculating it in accordance with the index change back in time and forward to the present day.
- iv. → There is a time-lag of between 2 weeks and 2 months between the sale of a property and the subsequent registration of information. As a result, UK HPI data for the two most recent months will be subject to revision.
- v. → Local data on average private rent prices and inflation is also available from ONS via the Price Index of Private Rents (PIPR).

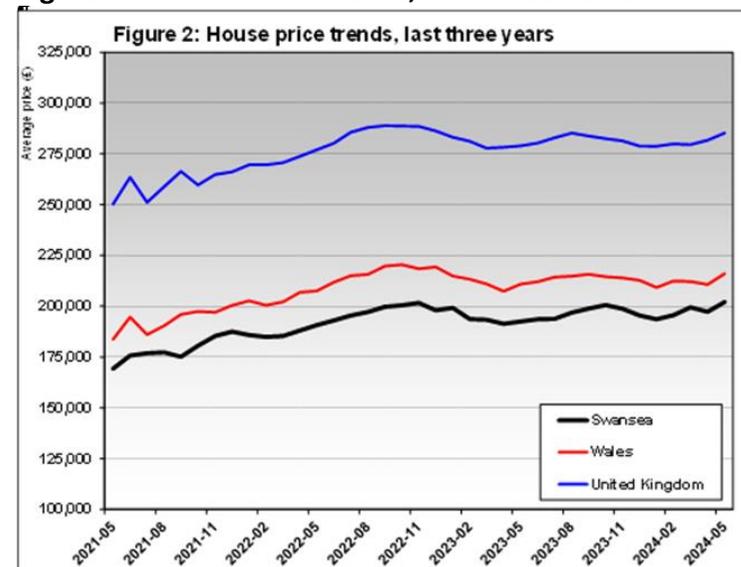
Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024<sup>30</sup>

**B2.59** Average house price trends in Swansea over the last three years are shown in Figure 11, with equivalent Wales and UK figures. The graph shows that prices rose sharply from 2020 to a peak in November 2022 when they fell slightly, but increased since mid-2023 and are now almost at peak

<sup>30</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea Economic Profile July 2024.pdf?m=1722960436277](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea_Economic_Profile_July_2024.pdf?m=1722960436277)

2022 levels however overall gaps between Swansea, Wales and UK have remained generally constant in recent times.

**Figure 11: House Price Trends, last Three Years**



Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024<sup>31</sup>

**B2.60** Further indications of local and national housing market activity can be obtained from the data on the number of completed transactions or sales. Table 12 shows the figures for the quarter ending February 2024 for Swansea, Wales and UK and change over one and two years. The volume of sales, both nationally and locally, has dropped since mid-2021.

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea Economic Profile July 2024.pdf?m=1722960436277](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea_Economic_Profile_July_2024.pdf?m=1722960436277)

**Table 12: House Sales**

Transactions: total	Swansea	Wales	UK
Quarter to Feb-24	465	6,132	137,326
annual change (%)	-112 (-19.4%)	(-28.9%)	(-27.1%)
2-year change (%)	-389 (-45.6%)	(-46.7%)	(-42.6%)

Source: House Price Index (HPI) data to February 2024 (published July 2024), ONS.

Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024<sup>32</sup>

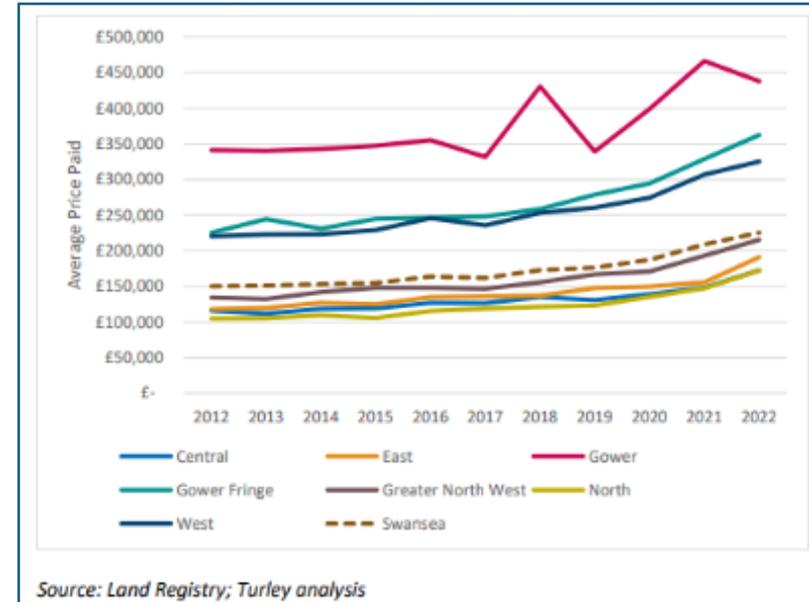
B2.61 The Council’s Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) 2023 contains Land Registry data showing trends in the average price paid and the number of transactions per year in the county, from 2012 to 2022 (Figure 12). The average price paid has increased over this ten-year period, with the most sizeable proportionate increase being in the Gower Fringe which experienced a 67% rise in prices. The average price paid for properties within the North Housing Market Area (HMA<sup>33</sup>) also markedly increased by 65%. The smallest proportionate increase in the average price paid was in the Central HMA, which experienced a 36% increase.

B2.62 Gower has consistently had the highest average prices over the last ten years. The average price remained broadly stable at around £350,000 between 2012 and 2016, after which there was some volatility in house prices before they settled at around £450,000 in 2022. The lowest average, and consistently so, was in the North HMA. The Central, East and Greater North West HMAs had average prices that were lower than those of Swansea as a whole throughout the

<sup>32</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea\\_Economic\\_Profile\\_July\\_2024.pdf?m=1722960436277](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea_Economic_Profile_July_2024.pdf?m=1722960436277)

decade, whereas the opposite was true for Gower Fringe and the West.

**Figure 12: Average Price Paid by HMA (2012-22)**



**Housing Market Area**

B2.63 In the year prior to the 2021 Census, some 68% of all individuals moving from an address in the County moved to another address within the County (i.e. stayed within the County). Some 7% of moves into Swansea were from Neath Port Talbot and 5% from Carmarthenshire. The movement of labour commuting in and out of Swansea, highlighted section

<sup>33</sup> Housing Market Areas reflect the seven Strategy Housing Policy Zones within LDP2

3C, reinforces the importance of inter-relationships in the operation of the housing market with the local authorities east and west of the County.

## Tenure

B2.64 Table 13 shows the distribution of housing tenure across the County from 1981 to 2011, taken from the PSB Assessment of Local Well-being 2022<sup>34</sup>. The number of properties available for social rent is significantly lower than in 1981. This is due to the Right to Buy Policy that was in place. The Council suspended the Right to Buy in December 2014 and the Welsh Government has subsequently abolished the policy.

B2.65 Some 20,050 households were reportedly living in the social rented sector throughout the County as of the 2021 Census (LHMA 2023). There has been a gradual increase in the amount of social housing available to rent in Swansea since 2014. Swansea Council, in conjunction with its Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners have set ambitious targets to develop 5,000 units of new affordable housing in Swansea over a 10-year period (1,000 to be delivered by the Council through direct building programme, 4,000 to be delivered by Housing Associations).

<sup>34</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/7874/Swansea-PSB-Assessment-of-Local-Well-being-2022/pdf/5kSwansea\\_PSB\\_Assessment\\_of\\_Local\\_Well-being\\_2022\\_v3.0\\_300922.pdf?m=1669221723967](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/7874/Swansea-PSB-Assessment-of-Local-Well-being-2022/pdf/5kSwansea_PSB_Assessment_of_Local_Well-being_2022_v3.0_300922.pdf?m=1669221723967)

**Table 13: Housing Tenure**

(data from the Assessment of Local Well-being 2022)

Tenure	1981	1991	2001	2011
Owner Occupied	50,200 (62.3%)	61,300 (70.1%)	65,600 (69.5%)	66,700 (64.3%)
Private Rent	6,600 (8.2%)	5,700 (6.5%)	10,400 (11.0%)	17,100 (16.5%)
Social Rent	23,700 (29.4%)	20,500 (23.4%)	18,300 (19.5%)	19,900 (19.2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,600</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>94,400</b>	<b>103,500</b>

Source: UK Census of population, ONS.

## Housing need/affordable Housing Construction

B2.66 A total of 149 affordable homes were built through the planning system in 2021-22, 113 social rented and 36 intermediate tenure, while planning consent was granted in the 12 month period for a further 254 affordable homes. Affordable housing delivery is below the level required to meet the LDP affordable housing targets.

## Current Demand For Social Housing

B2.67 The amount of housing stock the Council owns is steadily increasing, with some 13,766 properties in March 2024, compared to 13,530 in March 2020. As of March 2024 the Council's waiting list held 7,916 households, 6,319 were applicants and 1,597 were tenants seeking to transfer to another council property. This is compared to 6,246 in

March 2022 (4,646 applicants and 1,600 tenants waiting to transfer to another council property)<sup>35</sup>.

B2.68 Demand for social housing remains high and there is insufficient supply to fulfil the needs of all households on the waiting list (Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022). The LHMA 2023 estimates there is a net need for 594 affordable homes per annum throughout Swansea over the first five years of the LHMA period from 2023 to 2028. This is because the supply appears insufficient to meet a gross annual need – for 1,931 such homes – that is predominantly driven by the existing unmet need, assumed to be cleared within these five years leaving only the newly arising need for 238 homes per annum to be met thereafter to 2038. This equates to approx. 355 affordable dwellings per year over the lifetime of the plan (2023-2038). Some 92% of the net need over the next five years is for social rented housing, and of that circa 84% is for properties with one bedroom.

### Rent affordability<sup>36</sup>

B2.69 Private renting remains the only option for many due to a lack of social housing, whilst others select it as their tenure of choice. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation forecasts private rents will rise by 90 per cent in real terms between 2008 and 2040, more than twice as fast as incomes, pushing up to half of private renters into poverty. Analysis of local data shows that this predicted trend also applies to Swansea

with rents in the private rented sector largely unaffordable for people on welfare benefits or with low incomes (Tables 14 and 15). The LHMA 2023 data suggests that the highest rents are in the Gower and Gower Fringe HMA's, in line with these areas high house prices.

**Table 14: Comparison of Median Private Rented Sector (PRS) Rents 2017/18 and 2020/21**

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Median Private Rent 2017/18 (£)	126.00	125.00	137.00	178.00
Median Private Rent 2020/21 (£)	126.00	154.00	162.00	276.00
<b>Percentage Increase</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>
Median Weekly Gross Income 2017/18				£473.00
Median Weekly Gross Income 2020/21				£538.00
<b>Percentage increase in income</b>				<b>13.7%</b>

Sources: Median Gross Income for Swansea, Office of National Statistics. Median Rents for Private Rented Sector in Swansea, Hometrack Intelligence Systems

**Table 15: Median Rents, Private and LHA, 2017/18 and 2020/21**

Property Type	Private – Median Weekly rent	LHA Rate	Difference between Rent and LHA Rate	% difference between rent and LHA rate
<b>2017/18 data</b>				
1 bedroom	£126.00	£96.97	-£33.03	26.21%
2 bedroom	£125.00	£105.94	-£44.06	15.25%

<sup>35</sup> [Housing frequently asked questions \(FOI\) - Swansea](#)

<sup>36</sup>Information from the Local Wellbeing Assessment 2022

3 bedroom	£137.00	£113.92	−£23.08	16.85%
4 bedroom	£178.00	£153.02	−£24.98	14.03%
<b>2020/21 data</b>				
1 bedroom	£126.00	£103.56	−£22.44	17.81%
2 bedroom	£154.00	£113.92	−£40.08	26.03%
3 bedroom	£162.00	£120.82	−£41.18	25.42%
4 bedroom	£276.00	£166.16	−£109.84	39.80%

### Homelessness

B2.70 Homelessness is a significant issue in Swansea and there is high demand for social housing and the private rented sector is increasingly unaffordable. The Council’s Housing Support Strategy 4 year Action Plan 2022-2026<sup>37</sup> provides a strategic direction for homelessness prevention and housing related support services. The top causes of homelessness have remained similar over a number of years, with the notable exception that loss of rented accommodation is no longer the top cause of homelessness:

- Parent no longer willing or able to accommodate – 19% (compared to 13% in 2019/20)
- Other relatives/friends no longer willing or able to accommodate – 16% (12% in 2019/20)
- Breakdown of relationship with partner (Non-violent) – 12%
- Domestic abuse – 11%
- Prison leaver – 11%
- Loss of rented accommodation – 10% (15% in 2019/20).

<sup>37</sup> [Housing Support Programme Strategy 2022 - 2026 - Swansea](#)

B2.71 Over the last 4 years Swansea has experienced a year-on-year increase in the number of presentations, peaking at just under 4,500 in 2023/24. This is approximately a 50% rise compared to 5 years ago (LHMA 2023).

### Rough Sleeping

B2.72 Since 2015, the Welsh Government has required local authorities to carry out an annual rough sleeping count. The actual counts of rough sleepers are single night snapshots. The estimated count is based on data collected over a two-week period with assistance from the voluntary sector, faith groups, local businesses, residents, health and substance misuse agencies, and the police. Due to the pandemic, the national count was not carried out in 2020 and figures for Wales were not produced. However, Swansea continues to closely monitor rough sleeping numbers so local data is available (Table 16). The number of rough sleepers has fallen dramatically since the start of the pandemic and the suspension of the priority need test.

B2.73 Local authority comparisons are not available for 2020. Data from the one night count in 2019 showed Swansea with the fourth highest number of rough sleepers in Wales, behind Cardiff (57), Newport (24) and Wrexham (21). Since the reopening of the day and night time economy post - lockdowns, the number of people sleeping rough has been on the increase and in September 2021 there was an average of 9 rough sleepers per night.

**Table 16: Number of people sleeping rough in Swansea between 2015 and 2020**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Actual Count</b>	5	16	21	18	19	1
<b>Est. Rough Sleepers (2 weekly count)</b>	19	23	26	33	37	13

### Care establishments

B2.74 There were 80 registered adult care homes within the County in June 2023 compared to 82 in January 2023<sup>38</sup>).

### Second homes

B2.75 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has published Census 2021 data on the **number and location of second addresses (ONS), including** those used as holiday homes Table 17). *It must be noted though, that the data only includes people who are usually resident in England and Wales and stay **at least 30 days a year at a second address**. It does **not** include homes that may be owned by usual residents of England and Wales but are let as holiday homes (i.e. the owner never stays there, or it is not occupied by the same person for at least 30 days a year). It also does not include information on homes of people who usually reside outside England and Wales. The Census did not ask about ownership of second addresses.*

**Table 17: Location of dwellings used as second addresses by usual residents in England and Wales, by second address type, Census 2021**

Type of second address	Swansea	Wales total
<b>Holiday home</b>	465	10,070
Another address when working away from home	315	4,050
Students term time address	180	895
Students home address	1,830	23,800
Another parent or guardians address	3,175	39,535
Partners address	750	9,815
Other (including armed forces)	900	11,445

B2.76 Swansea has the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of second addresses used as holiday homes within Wales, just above Carmarthenshire (425). There is a variation as to the location of those properties within the County, as shown in Table 18. Only eight wards had a high enough number of holiday homes to be significant (i.e. count of 10 or more=c). Further analysis is required in order to calculate the proportion (%) of dwellings per ward, and this work will be required in order to inform LDP2. Additionally, further information relating to tourism accommodation is set out in Section B3.

<sup>38</sup> [Number of registered adult care homes, by local authority \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales)

**Table 18: 2021 Census data of second homes and their use by ward**

Ward	Holiday home	Another address when working from home	Students tern time address	Students home address	Another parent or guardian address	Parents address	Other (including armed forces)
Bishopston	15	c	c	55	70	15	20
Bon y Maen	C	10	C	20	95	20	30
Castle	C	30	25	65	115	40	60
Clydach	C	C	C	60	105	20	20
Cockett	C	C	C	50	140	25	35
Cwmbwrla	C	C	C	20	110	30	15
Dunvant and Killay	C	C	C	105	150	25	35
Fairwood	C	C	C	35	40	C	15
Gorseinon and Penyrheol	C	10	C	80	145	30	30
Gower	145	10	C	50	50	10	25
Gowerton	C	C	C	50	90	10	20
Landore	C	C	C	20	80	10	25
Llangyfelach	C	C	C	25	45	10	C
Llansamlet	C	C	C	80	235	45	40
Llwchwr	C	C	C	65	145	25	20
Mayals	10	C	C	45	35	C	20
Morrison	C	20	C	85	220	55	50
Mumbles	135	15	C	120	145	45	75
Mynydd bach	C	C	C	40	100	15	20
Penclawdd	C	C	C	30	45	15	15

Penderry	C	C	C	35	120	20	25
Penllergaer	C	C	C	35	60	C	C
Pennard	20	C	C	45	50	10	10
Pontarddulais	C	C	C	55	95	20	20
Pontlliw and tircoed	C	C	C	30	40	10	c
Sketty	10	10	C	210	175	50	60
St Thomas	C	15	C	35	60	20	20
Townhill	C	C	C	35	85	20	20
Uplands	C	45	110	135	175	70	70
Waterfront	50	55	C	20	40	30	40
Waunarlwydd	C	C	C	25	40	10	10
West Cross	15	c	c	70	75	20	25

### Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)

B2.77 There are estimated some 2,000 HMOs in Swansea, not all of them licensed. The Council maintains a Public Register of HMOs<sup>39</sup>, detailing the location of each licensed property. The LDP AMR monitors the proportion of HMOs within the HMO Management Area, as a proportion of the residential properties. Overall, within the HMO Management Area, HMOs were identified as comprising 24.1% of all residential properties, which is just under the 25% threshold identified in the monitoring indicator.

### WIMD Housing Domain

B2.78 The housing Indicators used in WIMD 2019 are:

- the percentage of people living in overcrowded households (2011 Census-based bedroom measure)

<sup>39</sup> [www.swansea.gov.uk/hmoregister](http://www.swansea.gov.uk/hmoregister)

- An indicator on poor quality housing. It measures the likelihood of housing being in disrepair or containing serious hazards (for example, risk of falls or cold housing), and was calculated from a mixture of survey and administrative data sources by the Building Research Establishment (BRE). This includes the likelihood of housing containing serious hazards (%) and the likelihood of housing being in disrepair (%).

**Table 19: WIMD 2019 Indicator data Domain: Housing**

	Indicator: People in overcrowded households (%)	Indicator: likelihood of poor quality housing (being in disrepair or containing serious hazards)		
		Likelihood of poor quality housing (%)	Likelihood of housing containing serious hazards (%)	Likelihood of housing being in disrepair (%)
<b>Swansea</b>	5.89	16.6%	15%	3%
<b>Gower Constituency</b>	3.72	16.3%	14.8%	2.7%
<b>Swansea East</b>	6.99	16.6%	15.1%	3%
<b>Swansea West</b>	6.92	16.9%	15.2%	3.2%
<b>WALES</b>	5.53	19.7%	18%	3.2%

B2.79 The indicators are combined and weighted to provide a ranking for the Housing Domain. There are 16 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Swansea that are in the 20% most deprived areas in Wales within the Housing domain. There is a difference across the County. Table 19 shows the WIMD 2019 indicators data Domain: Housing for the three parliamentary constituencies, Swansea as a whole, and Wales.

### **Gypsy and travellers**

B2.80 The Housing Act 2004 requires Council's to undertake an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. In addition, PPW requires that LDPs ensure identified pitch requirements are met.

B2.81 The LDP does not currently allocate land for new Gypsy and Traveller site provision. On the basis of the assessed need at the time of LDP formation (as evidenced by the Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2015) there was sufficient land available with lawful use to accommodate the need at the time of LDP adoption. Most recent GTAA 2022<sup>40</sup> finds the need for additional pitches to meet Gypsy/Traveller need will be met through additional pitches on sites that have relevant planning consents and/or appropriate lawful use for such development and there is no unmet need for pitches that requires additional land to be allocated for this use in the Plan. The existing lawful Travelling Showpeople site at Gorseinon has capacity to

<sup>40</sup> [Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment](#)

accommodate the pitches needed. The GTAA also considers there is a lack of transit provision across the Region and wider in Wales, which is an issue for future SDPs to address.

## EDUCATION

### Schools

B2.82 There were 35,013 pupils in Swansea in Jan 2022 (excluding pupils who live out of County). Pupil numbers are predicted to fall, in line with falling birth rates. The 2021 Census recorded some 51,800 schoolchildren and full-time students in the County, out of a total 227,100 usual residents aged 5 and over (22.8%). This is higher than the equivalent for Wales (19.9%) and England and Wales (20.4%) and is likely due to presence of two Universities.

B2.83 In addition to 1 independent faith school, 1 independent primary secondary school, the County contains the following:

- 62 English medium Primary;
- 10 Welsh medium Primary;
- 4 Faith Primary;
- 11 English medium Secondary;
- 2 Welsh medium Secondary;
- 1 Faith Secondary; and
- 2 special needs schools.

B2.84 Some 79.1% of pupils attended English medium schools, 14.1% Welsh medium, 6.2% faith schools and 0.6% special needs schools. The Council's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan<sup>41</sup> has a vision to increase the number of pupils attending Welsh medium schools to between 23% and 27% of year 1 pupils by 2032, compared to 15.4% in 2019/2020. Part of the Vision is to *'apply the principles of the 15-minute neighbourhoods to ensure that all learners have access to Welsh-medium education within a reasonable distance of their homes.'* The Council (Sustainable Communities for Learning Report for Cabinet, 2024<sup>42</sup>) highlights that Welsh-medium provision is deficient at:

- a. Gorseinon/Penllergaer
- b. Sketty/Dunvant/Killay
- c. Townhill/Mayhill/Waun Wen/Plasmarl
- d. St Thomas/Port Tennant

B2.85 The number of school aged children resident in wards varies considerably with Killay South, Killay North (since May 2022 both form part of new Dunvant and Killay ward,) Mawr, Mayals and Pennard having the fewest number of school aged residents. Penderry, Llansmlet, Morriston, Cockett and Townhill have the most school aged children.

B2.86 The majority of pupils (31,712) speak English or Welsh as their first language, with 4,175 pupils having a different first language. Within this group there is a diversity of languages spoken, with the most common being: Polish; Arabic; Begali;

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<sup>41</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

<sup>42</sup> [Agenda for Cabinet on Thursday, 15 February 2024, 10.00 am - Swansea](#)

Malayalam Romanian; Kurdish; Mandarin/Putonghua; and Urdu.

### Further Education and Higher Education

B2.87 The County has two sixth form colleges which offer post-16 education and is home to 2 Universities:

- Swansea University; and
- University of Wales Trinity St Davids.

B2.88 Welsh Government publish data sourced from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Record and the Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR) showing the number of full-time and part-time students at each of Swansea's higher and further education institutions. Table 20 shows student numbers in 2020-2021 in the Higher and Further Education establishments in Swansea.

### Education/Skill levels

B2.89 The 2021 Census results show:

- In 2021, over 100,000 residents in Swansea (51%) had qualifications at **Level 3 or above** (two or more A Levels or equivalents and above).
- 32.8% of usual residents in Swansea aged 16 years and over (64,800 people) had **Level 4** or above qualifications (for example, Higher National Certificate, Higher National Diploma, Bachelor's degree and post-graduate qualifications); slightly higher than Wales (31.5%) and below England & Wales (33.8%). This figure has increased by around 13,800 (+27%) in Swansea since 2011, broadly in line with national trends.

- The proportions with a highest level of qualification at **Level 1 or 2** has fallen since 2011. However, the number with **Apprenticeships** as their highest qualification has increased by around 3,000 or 36%.
- In Swansea, almost one in five people aged 16 and over (18.9% or 37,300) reported having **no qualifications**, again between Wales (19.9%) and England & Wales averages (18.2%). However, this figure has fallen by around 10,000 (21%) in Swansea since the 2011 Census.

B2.90 Statistics on the highest qualification held by people of working age are also available from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which suggests that Swansea has a higher proportion of working age residents with qualifications to Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) level 3 and above than the Wales and UK average (data for year period ending December 2023) (Table 21).

University college							Total students in both HE and FE	
Higher education (HE)				Further Education (FE)				
Swansea University		UWTSD (Swansea Campus)		Gower College	Gower College		Full-time	Part-time
Full-time Students	Part-time students	Full-time Students	Part-time students	Part-time students	Full-time Students	Part-time students		
20,005	2,285	5,380	1,265	50	4,335	5,675	<b>29,720</b>	<b>9,275</b>

Source: Swansea Council Information and Research GIS March 2023<sup>43</sup>

**Table 21: Qualifications**

RQF level	Swansea (total)	Swansea (%)	Wales (%)	UK (%)
RQF 4 and above	72,300	47.7	43.2	47.1
RQF 3	31,000	20.5	21.5	20.6
RQF 2	28,200	18.6	20.3	18.7
RQF 1	3,100	2.1	2.6	2.4
Other qualifications	4,100	2.7	3.9	4.5
No qualifications	12,700	8.4	8.6	6.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,500</b>	100	100	100

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS) data for 12-month period ending December 2023, ONS.

**Notes:**

- i. These are residence-based estimates from the APS, focusing on the educational attainment of the working age population (defined as all people aged 16-64). The survey asks respondents for the highest level of qualification obtained.
- ii. The qualifications data is only available for calendar years and updated annually. This data was published on 16 April 2024.
- iii. **RQF level 4:** e.g. HNC/HND Higher, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.
- iv. **RQF level 3:** e.g. A/AS level or equivalent, GNVO/GSVQ Advanced, Trade Apprenticeship.
- v. **RQF level 2:** e.g. O level/GCSE grades A\*-C and equivalents, GNVO/GSVQ intermediate.
- vi. **RQF level 1:** e.g. GCSE < grade C, CSE < grade 1 and equivalents, GNVO/GSVQ foundation level.

Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024<sup>44</sup>

<sup>43</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3283/Students-in-Swansea-Summary-for-2021-22-March-2023/pdf/2tStudents in Swansea Summary for 2021-22.pdf?m=1716555869493](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3283/Students-in-Swansea-Summary-for-2021-22-March-2023/pdf/2tStudents%20in%20Swansea%20Summary%20for%202021-22.pdf?m=1716555869493)

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/economicprofile>

## **KEY ISSUES - POPULATION (INCLUDING HOUSING AND EDUCATION)**

- Identify the latest and most accurate data on demographic projections and changes in population (e.g. falling birth rates, drop in population aged 0-5 and 15-29 yes, and ageing population) and future economic forecasts, which along with other relevant evidence will inform the number of people, homes and jobs to be planned for in LDP2.
- Respond to the housing need across the County identified through an updated Local Housing Market Assessment.
- Help meet the Council target for the delivery of 5,000 affordable homes between 2021-2031, including 1,000 new Council homes as part of the More Homes Programme.
- Identify and monitor HMO concentrations and produce appropriate policy framework
- Review the latest published Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need figures against supply and produce appropriate policy framework
- Collate and review evidence on any issues caused by Holiday accommodation/second homes/short term lets and produce appropriate policy framework

## **LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN**

B.2.91 Without LDP2 the key issues identified would not be able to be addressed at a local level via the land use planning system. Although Future Wales and PPW both contain policies relating to housing provision, a lack of an up to date statutory development plan may result in unplanned/

uncoordinated developments as there no would no land allocated for residential development.

## B3: ECONOMY

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6 b: population; j:material assets); Health and wellbeing; economy, Equalities

### THE SWANSEA BAY CITY DEAL

B3.1 The City Deal is a 15 year programme of investment in the Swansea Bay City Region (Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Swansea and Pembrokeshire). It is led by the four regional local authorities, Swansea Bay and Hywel Dda University Health Boards, Swansea University, the University of Wales Trinity Saint David, and private sector partners. The deal seeks to encourage up to £1.3 billion in investment with a regional economic boost of at least £1.8 billion and create over 9,000 jobs through nine programmes and projects that are part of the scheme. The programmes and projects are based on key themes including economic acceleration, life science and well-being, energy, smart manufacturing and digital.

### SWANSEA BAY AND LLANELLI NATIONAL GROWTH AREA

B3.2 The 'Swansea Bay and Llanelli' National Growth Area (NGA), is identified within Future Wales as the focus in the region

for strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure and overall the main area for growth and investment in the region. The spatial area of the NGA was refined within the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area Definition Project, 2023. Swansea's role at the heart of the NGA will need to be considered as part of LDP2.

### SWANSEA CITY CENTRE REPURPOSING STRATEGY

B3.3 The Swansea City Centre Repurposing Strategy<sup>45</sup> follows a Council review into the current retail and leisure offer in the city centre, with the aim of identifying further opportunities to continue the sustainable regeneration of the city centre. The high-level city wide-masterplan and strategy sets out the potential key interventions developed to address both the impacts of Covid and the changing nature of the UK retail sector and consumer needs. The strategy builds on the current regeneration strategy set out in the Swansea central area regeneration framework (2016) and the multi-million pound investment in new office and work space, leisure and entertainment, homes and accommodation, better transport links, public realm improvements and more greenery in the city centre. A shortlist of potential interventions addressing buildings, public realm and policy have been identified, which include:

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<sup>45</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2914/Swansea-city-centre-repurposing-strategy/pdf/kkSwansea\\_city\\_centre\\_repurposing\\_strategy.pdf?m=1688132457707](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/2914/Swansea-city-centre-repurposing-strategy/pdf/kkSwansea_city_centre_repurposing_strategy.pdf?m=1688132457707)

- the retention of the former Debenhams building as a retail unit
- boosting Swansea Market trade by improving its entrances
- enhancing the look of key gateways in and out of the city centre with public art and more greenery
- introducing a new street food market with links to both Swansea Market and the Quadrant Shopping Centre
- creating a new public area for families at the junction between Oxford Street and Portland Place, including play facilities and seating

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

B3.4 Workplace employment estimates are available via the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an annual business survey undertaken by ONS which collects employment information. BRES data is currently available for the years 2009 to 2022 (Swansea Economic Profile, July 2024).

B3.5 Analysis of employment by occupation using the latest resident-based estimates from the Annual Population Survey from the 12 month period ending September 2024 by ONS tends to reflect Swansea's role as a regional service centre, with higher proportions (than Wales and UK) employed in occupations associated with the service sector, including professional, caring/leisure/other services, and sales/customer service occupations. The equivalent

Swansea workplace data shows variation with residence-based figures in some categories but a broadly similar overall pattern (Swansea Economic Profile July 2024).

**Table 22: Workplace based Employment in Swansea, Wales and UK by Industry Group, 2022**

Broad Industry Group (SIC 2007) ('open access' data)	Swansea (total)	Swansea (%)	Wales (%)	GB (%)
1: Agriculture, forestry & fishing (industry section A)	700	0.6	2.8	1.5
2: Mining, quarrying & utilities (B, D and E)	1,250	1.1	1.6	1.2
3: Manufacturing (C)	5,000	4.5	10.4	7.4
4: Construction (F)	5,000	4.5	5.1	5.0
5: Motor trades (Part G)	3,000	2.7	1.9	1.8
6: Wholesale (Part G)	2,500	2.3	2.2	3.6
7: Retail (Part G)	10,000	9.1	9.0	8.5
8: Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	4,000	3.6	4.2	5.0
9: Accommodation & food services (I)	9,000	8.2	8.7	7.9
10: Information & communication (J)	2,000	1.8	2.2	4.4
11: Financial & insurance (K)	4,000	3.6	2.8	3.3
12: Property (L)	1,750	1.6	1.5	2.0
13: Professional, scientific & technical (M)	5,000	4.5	5.1	9.1
14: Business administration & support services (N)	9,000	8.2	6.5	8.8
15: Public administration & defence (O)	13,000	11.8	7.7	4.5
16: Education (P)	11,000	10.0	8.6	8.3
17: Health (Q)	18,000	16.4	14.7	13.2
18: Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R-U)	5,000	4.5	4.7	4.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) workplace employment analysis, 2022. ONS.

### Notes:

- BRES is an employer survey providing estimates of the numbers of jobs held by employees in workplaces broken down by full/part-time and detailed industry – section, division, group or class, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007.
- The data does not represent an administrative count of local employment. For the 2022 survey, approximately 85,000 businesses in Great Britain were sampled, drawn from ONS' Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).
- BRES data for 2022 was published on 25 October 2023. Employment numbers are estimated as at September 2022.
- There is a discontinuity in the BRES data from 2015, due to the inclusion of solely PAYE-based businesses.
- Public (and private) sector employment estimates are not defined solely on the basis of SICs. In this survey, each business or organisation is defined as being in the public or private sector, rather than by its SIC code.
- Totals may not sum due to rounding. The above table includes figures from the BRES 'open access' dataset.

B3.6 The Swansea economy has a proportionately large share of jobs in the public administration, health, education, financial services and retail sectors. Of the 110,000 people in employment within Swansea (2022), an estimated 89.1% (98,000) are employed in the service sectors (SICs G-U in Table 22), with 29.5% (32,400) working within the public sector. These are higher than the Wales figures of 80.1%

(service sector) and 23.9% (public sector). The manufacturing and construction sectors employ approximately 10,000 in total; with both sectors' share of employment in Swansea below the averages for Wales and Great Britain<sup>46</sup>.

- B3.7 The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) estimates suggest that total workplace employment in Swansea increased between 2021 and 2022 by around 2,000 (+1.9%), whilst total employment also increased in Wales (+0.8%) and GB (+2.0%). Total service sector employment (SICs G-U) in Swansea rose by 2,000 (+2.1%) over the year, with the largest estimated rises in Accommodation and food, Education and Health sectors: partly offset by falls in Retail and Financial, and Insurance. Over a longer period (2017-2022), estimated total employment in Swansea was down by 1,000 (-0.9%); whilst the equivalent totals increased in Wales (+1.6%) and GB (+4.4%). Again there are sector-based differences in these longer-term changes, with the largest estimated growth in Swansea in the Transport & storage (including postal) and Motor trades sectors; and the largest fall in the Information and Communication sector.

#### **Number of Businesses and their Location**

- B3.8 In 2023, there were around 8,400 businesses in Swansea<sup>47</sup> of which around 80% were 'micro' enterprises, employing

fewer than nine people. Employment is concentrated within the city centre with some 17,000 jobs (using the BRES employment measure) located within the city centre mid-level super output area. A further 5,000 jobs are based in the adjacent SA1 area and along Fabian Way. Combined, the city centre and SA1 account for around 20% of all jobs in the local authority area.

- B3.9 Beyond the city centre, the second largest concentration of employment is at Swansea Enterprise Park in the Lower Swansea Valley, which supports around 17,000 jobs. Other large employment locations include the DVLA headquarters at Morriston; Morriston Hospital north of the M4, the area around Swansea University's Singleton campus, and Swansea West Business Park. Beyond the main urban area of the city, employment concentrations are smaller and more localised.

#### **AGRICULTURE**

- B3.10 Table 23 shows the total number of farm businesses in the County 2017-2011, which has increased from 452-484. Classification of Farm Businesses by type is a relatively simple process when only one agricultural enterprise type is present on a farm. However, when more than one enterprise type is present (for example both pigs and

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<sup>46</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea\\_Economic\\_Profile\\_July\\_2024.pdf?m=1722960436277](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-July-2024/pdf/16Swansea_Economic_Profile_July_2024.pdf?m=1722960436277)

<sup>47</sup> Measured as 'local units' (an individual unit of activity, such as a factory) associated with an enterprise, according to the UK Business Count. This includes public sector units (such as local authorities, central government bodies and public corporations); excluding these, there were 7,995 private sector businesses in Swansea in 2023.

poultry), a system is needed for deciding how to classify the resulting Farm Business.

B3.11 This means that a system is needed for weighting the relative contributions of different crop or livestock types to the Farm Business as a whole. The UK system is based on weighting contributions by the output associated with them. Standard Outputs (SOs) are calculated per hectare of crops and per head of livestock and used to calculate the standard output associated with each part of the Farm Business.

B3.12 Standard outputs measure the total value of output of any one enterprise - per head for livestock and per hectare for crops. For crops this will be the main product (e.g. wheat, barley, peas) plus any by-product that is sold, for example straw. For livestock it will be the value of the main product (milk, eggs, lamb, pork) plus the value of any secondary product (calf, wool) minus the cost of replacement.

**Table 23: Farm businesses in the County by year and type.**

Robust Farm Type	Year						
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Specialist pigs	6	7	6	6	7	7	6
Specialist poultry	26	27	25	27	28	25	14

Specialist pigs and poultry	32	34	31	33	35	32	20
dairy	11	11	11	12	11	14	13
Cattle and sheep (SDA)	57	58	63	62	62	59	57
Cattle and sheep (DA)	91	87	90	8	83	83	82
Cattle and sheep (LFA)	148	145	153	151	145	142	139
Cattle and sheep (lowland)	102	106	111	111	110	106	102
cereals	8	8	7	7	8	9	7
mixed	26	19	18	17	25	26	25
General cropping	4	3	6	6	6	8	7
Horticulture	15	15	17	19	15	21	19
Other	138	142	137	132	139	127	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>452</b>

## THE VISITOR ECONOMY

B3.13 The County is traditionally a popular area for tourism, with the tourism and hospitality sectors key parts of the economy. Both those sectors were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, though the increase in staycation holidays did go some way to alleviate the impacts, with the County achieving very high occupancy levels in 2020 and 2021.

B3.14 'Welcome to Wales: 2020 – 2025. Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020-2025, the Welsh Government Strategy for Tourism', has the ambition 'To grow tourism for the good of Wales' and the following goals:

- economic growth that delivers benefits to people and places
- environmental sustainability
- social and cultural enrichment
- health benefits.

B3.15 Wales attracts around 11 million overnight visitors a year, around three visitors to every resident in Wales. It can get very busy in hotspot areas during the peak summer months, but the Strategy sees scope to grow the overall number of visitors that come to Wales across the year, by targeting seasonality, spend, and spread. The Strategy's focus is on sustainable growth – 'quality over quantity; value over volume'. It states that growth in the staycation market is an opportunity to attract new, high-value visitors, to stay longer and spend more. One of Wales's core offers is the 'outstanding natural landscapes' and this is an important consideration when considering sustainable growth in relation to the protected Gower National Landscape.

B3.16 The Destination Management Plan 'Back on Track' 2023-2026<sup>48</sup> is produced by the Council, private and public sector partners. The DMP was informed by the 2022 Visitor and

<sup>48</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/14714/Destination-Management-Plan-2023-2026/pdf/arSwansea\\_DMP\\_2023-2026\\_12hb5nykaqgsz.pdf?m=1706520058633](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/14714/Destination-Management-Plan-2023-2026/pdf/arSwansea_DMP_2023-2026_12hb5nykaqgsz.pdf?m=1706520058633)

Trade Surveys and Hotel Demand Study. Figure 13 outlines the priorities, actions, impacts and outcomes of the DMP 2023-2026

**Figure 13: Priorities, Actions, Impacts and Outcomes of the DMP 2023-2026**

Priorities	Actions	Impacts	=	Outcomes
Driving Quality:	Protect and enhance natural environment	Well-managed natural environment		A distinctive, high-quality visitor experience
Breaking free of seasonality:	Develop high quality tourism product	Thriving city centre		A stronger tourism offer outside the summer season
Encouraging Sustainability:	Improve visitor experience	Reduced seasonality		A more sustainable approach to tourism, both economically and environmentally
Working Partnerships:	Continue to deliver targeted marketing campaigns	Improved tourism offer		A more sustainable approach to tourism, both economically and environmentally
	Improve infrastructure and facilities	Increased visitor spend		Growth and prosperity for the local economy
	Develop strong partnerships between public, private and third sector	Skilled workforce ready to meet future opportunities in the sector		
	Identify relevant funding and attract further investment	Strong destination brand		
		More tourism businesses accessing relevant training and funding		

Source: DMP 2023-2026

B3.17 STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) is a tourism economic impact modelling process which

measures local data, tourism performance and visitor survey data. The most recent STEAM figures relating to the tourism sector in the County are from 2023:

- 4.7 million people visited Swansea Bay
- Total economic impact: £609 million
- Supports 5,470 jobs.

B3.18 The Wales Tourism Business Barometer 2023 Summer Wave Report (September 2023) showed that overall visitor volumes were less than those of summer 2021 and compared to pre-Covid levels, with 40% of operators having fewer customers than in 2022. In south west Wales only 20% of businesses had more customers, with 36% having fewer than in 2022. Following on from the 2021 domestic tourism boom, uncertain weather, lack of disposable income and UK holiday makers going abroad were the key reasons behind a decrease in visitors. Accommodation holidays are also being booked closer to time of departure and shorter in duration. Only 'attractions' experienced an increase in visitors – primarily due to having an indoor offer and bad weather meaning people not visiting beaches.

B3.19 The most recent Council Swansea Bay Visitor Survey<sup>49</sup> was undertaken in 2022, The previous survey was undertaken in 2019. The 2022 survey interviewed 1,000 visitors between April and September. Visitors were mainly over 55 years old, closely followed by 35-54 year olds. Some 74% of

interviewees were repeat visitors and 47% of visitors were from Wales. Overnight visitors accounted for 6 in 10 of all visitors and the average length of stay was 4.8 nights. The most popular accommodation was self catering, followed by hotels and caravans.

B3.20 Walking remained the most popular activity undertaken by visitors, followed by watersports and cycling. The popularity of the area for activity tourism is reflected by the response that the coast, beaches, scenery and landscape remains the key reason to visit.

B3.21 A Tourism Trade Survey<sup>50</sup> was conducted in November 2022, surveying 120 tourism businesses. Reflecting the response from the visitor survey, some 965 of respondents thought the best assets were coast and beaches and 75% stated scenery/landscape., confirming the importance of the natural beauty of the area to the tourism economy. Over half of the respondents reported better performance than in 2021, with 67% having 'good' or 'excellent' levels of business in 2022 and 82% nearly or fully recovered from the Covid pandemic (88% for accommodation). 45% of respondents had plans to expand their businesses.

#### **Accommodation data**

B3.22 The Council published a **Swansea City Centre Demand Study in 2022**<sup>51</sup>, which focused on the City Centre, SA1 and

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<sup>49</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13002/Visitor-Survey-2022-Infographic/pdf/a0visitor\\_profile\\_infographic.pdf?m=1706520114293](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13002/Visitor-Survey-2022-Infographic/pdf/a0visitor_profile_infographic.pdf?m=1706520114293)

<sup>50</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13006/Tourism-Trade-Survey-2022-Infographic/pdf/g9trade\\_survey\\_infographic\\_download.pdf?m=1686911591930](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13006/Tourism-Trade-Survey-2022-Infographic/pdf/g9trade_survey_infographic_download.pdf?m=1686911591930)

<sup>51</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13007/Swansea-Hotel-Demand-Study-Infographic/pdf/bqSw\\_hotel\\_demand\\_study\\_download.pdf?m=1686914561477](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/13007/Swansea-Hotel-Demand-Study-Infographic/pdf/bqSw_hotel_demand_study_download.pdf?m=1686914561477)

Copperworks areas of the County. As a result of the success of regeneration projects in the city centre (such as the Arena) there is growing demand for hotel accommodation from both leisure and business sectors. The area is undersupplied and needs an additional 285-255 rooms, which is equivalent to 3 new hotels by 2026 and more again by 2032.

- B3.23 Despite the demand for additional hotels in the city centre, SA1 and waterfront, over recent years a number of hotels have ceased trading and have been converted into residential flats, particularly outside the city centre. There has been an increase in the number of dwellings being used as short term holiday lets alongside the rise of web platforms such as Airbnb or Booking, and numbers rose significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic and the 'staycation' boom.
- B3.24 Dwellings used as short term lets can have a positive impact on the local economy, with associated spending in the hospitality and leisure sectors, and provide employment in the form of cleaners, gardeners etc. However, the purchasing of dwellings to be used as short term lets, often as investments by owners from outside the area, can push up local house prices and reduce the number of properties available for people trying to live in the area. Particular hotspots for dwellings being used as short term lets and second homes are Gower, Mumbles and the Marina. Coincidentally, West Swansea and Gower have the highest

prices in the County, seen the biggest increases over recent years and have a lack of affordable housing.

- B3.25 Calculating the number of properties in the County that are used for second homes and/or short term lets for holiday lets is difficult. No planning permission is required in order to use a dwelling as a second home or short term let, compared to permission being required to run a hotel, guest house or B&B. Furthermore, unlike hotels, guest houses etc., no licenses are required.
- B3.26 The WG have introduced changes to the land use planning system use Class Order, introducing new Use Classes for dwellings used as second homes or short term lets. However, no planning permission is required to move between a dwelling and the two new use classes. The Council has the powers to introduce planning restrictions requiring planning permission to use a dwelling as a second home or short term let, if such use has social and/or community impacts. At the time of writing the draft Scoping Report, no such powers exist in the County. The WG have also consulted on introducing a licensing or registration scheme for short term lets.
- B3.27 In order to try and estimate the amount of visitor accommodation within the County and its locations, a number of dwellings being used as second homes and/or short term lets; the number of hotel bedspaces, a wide variety of data must be examined.

### Council Bedstock Survey

B3.28 The Council undertakes a bedstock data survey which records the number of bedspaces (i.e. a double bed would constitute 2 bedspaces). The database used by the Tourism section of the Council lists all the properties known by them. Results for May 2023 indicate a decrease in bedstock compared to 2021 data, shown in Table 24. The difference is primarily due to the closure of two council-run centres.

**Table 24: Council Bedstock Survey**

Non serviced	2021	May 2023
Self catering	4170	4094
Caravan and camping	22,923	21,983

B3.29 According to the Council's Tourism Section 2021 Bedstock Survey, 415 businesses offered self-catering accommodation which equated to 636 separate self-catering units (cottages or apartments). Around two thirds of all self-catering businesses were located in Gower in 2021 (67%) – compared to 72% in previous years. The proportion of self-catering businesses based in Swansea has also decreased slightly (8% down from 12% in previous years). However, the proportion of self-catering accommodation based in Mumbles has increased from 16% of the total in previous years to 25% in 2021.

### Camping and caravanning accommodation in more detail

B3.30 Looking at the types of camping and caravan accommodation available in the City and County of

Swansea, a third of businesses (33%) described themselves as Touring Parks, while around a quarter (24%) described themselves as Holiday Parks. A further fifth (19%) of businesses offered a broad range of accommodation so described themselves as Holiday, Touring and Camping Parks.

B3.31 Almost all camping and caravan businesses were based in Gower (95%). This was also the case in previous years when 94% of camping and caravan businesses were based there. Only a small proportion of these businesses were based in Swansea (5%) while none of the camping and caravan businesses recorded in 2021 were based in Mumbles (2% in previous years).

### Occupancy Data

B3.32 The Council records the occupancy levels of non serviced accommodation:

- 2017: 59.9% (Wales average: 57.6%)
- 2018: 59.2% (Wales average: 54.4%)
- 2019: 65.8% (Wales average: 57.3%)
- No full year data for 2020 or 2021
- Change of data collection for 2022, results not yet available.

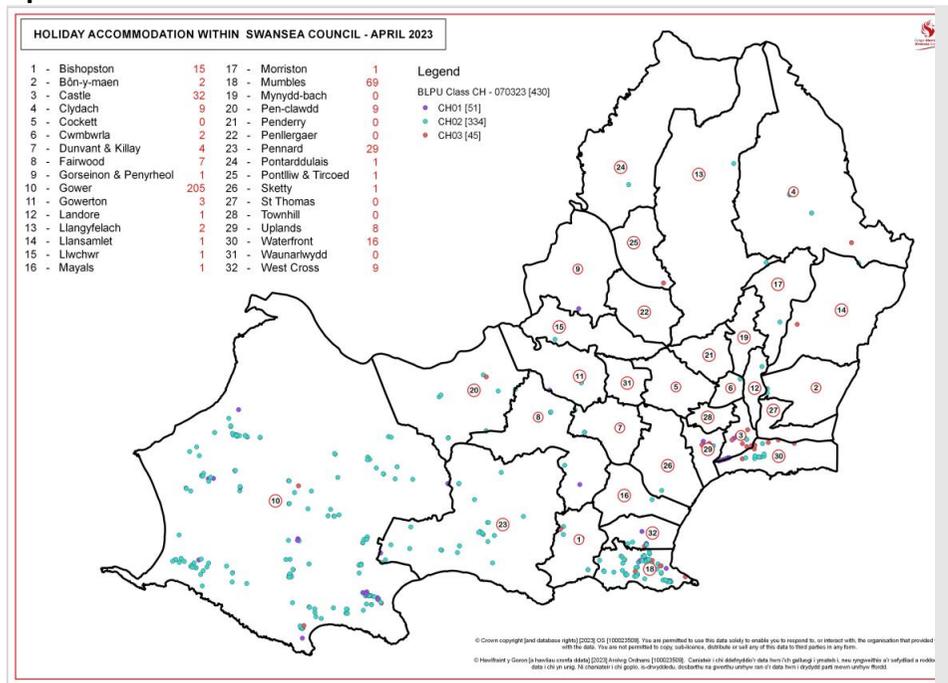
### Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG)

B3.33 The LLPG is the central corporate database for all addresses, used by government, emergency services and Councils. It ensures only address is used per property. Each Basic Land

and Property Unit (BLPU) has a classification. The classification CH describes:

- CH01 – Boarding / Guest House / Bed and Breakfast / Youth Hostel – includes commercial lodging
- CH02 – Holiday Let / Accommodation / Short-term Let other than CH01 – not privately-owned holiday caravan/chalet
- CH03 – Hotel / Motel

**Figure 14: LLPG Holiday Accommodation in Swansea by Ward, April 2023**



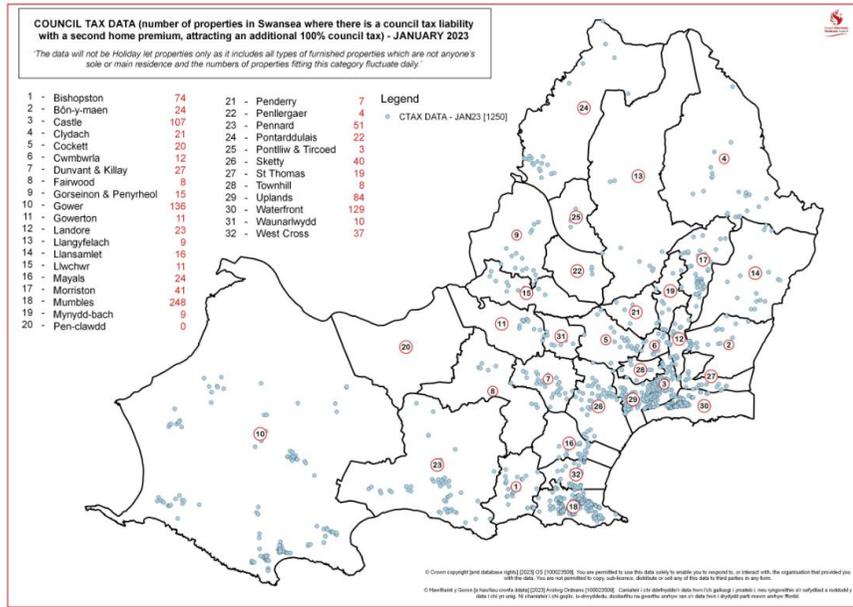
B3.34 The LLPG is updated daily, so subject to a degree of fluctuation. Using data from April 2023 and shown in Figure 14, the LLPG recorded 430 addresses used as holiday accommodation (excluding privately owned chalets/chalets that may be used as holiday accommodation).

B3.35 The map clearly illustrates that Gower, Mumbles, city centre and waterfront areas of the County have the highest numbers of tourism accommodation, and hotspot areas can be seen in Gower, such as Rhossili, Oxwich and Port Eynon.

### Council Tax

B3.36 Council tax records can provide another layer of evidence in which to try and estimate the number of properties that were recorded as being used as second homes and or short term lets in January 2023. Many short-term let properties are exempted from the council tax Second Home Premium charge via Welsh Government legislation (The Council Tax (Exceptions to higher amounts) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations as amended 2023) which introduces 7 exception classes. If any property (including static caravans) has a condition applied to the planning consent restricting the use to holiday accommodation only, they are exempted from the premium charge (the premium charge is removed reducing the charge to the standard charge only) and are not included in the totals detailed below. The Council tax data in Figure 15 shows the number of properties in Swansea where there is a council tax liability with a second home premium, attracting an additional 100% council tax.

**Figure 15: Council Tax Data, Jan 2023**



B3.37 A ‘Second home premium’ doesn’t necessarily mean the property is a second home. The premium applies to properties that are furnished which are not anyone’s sole or main residence. This will include furnished holiday lets, properties used by owners as an actual second home or tenanted properties where a landlord would usually let the property as a furnished let and is currently between tenants.

B3.38 The data shows 1,250 properties attracted a Council tax premium in January 2023. The highest concentration being located within the following electoral wards: Mumbles (248

properties), Gower (136 properties), Waterfront (129 properties) and Castle (107 properties). The number of properties increased to 1374 in November 2023.

### Non-Domestic Rates

B3.39 The Non-domestic rates data shows the number of properties that are categorised as ‘apartment houses’ and ‘premises’ by the Valuation Office Agency and pay commercial rates (non-domestic). As at January 2023, for a self-catering property to be considered in the commercial rating list the property had to meet the following criteria:

- Within any 12 month period the property must be available for let for at least 140 days and actually let for at least 70 days.

From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 this changed to:

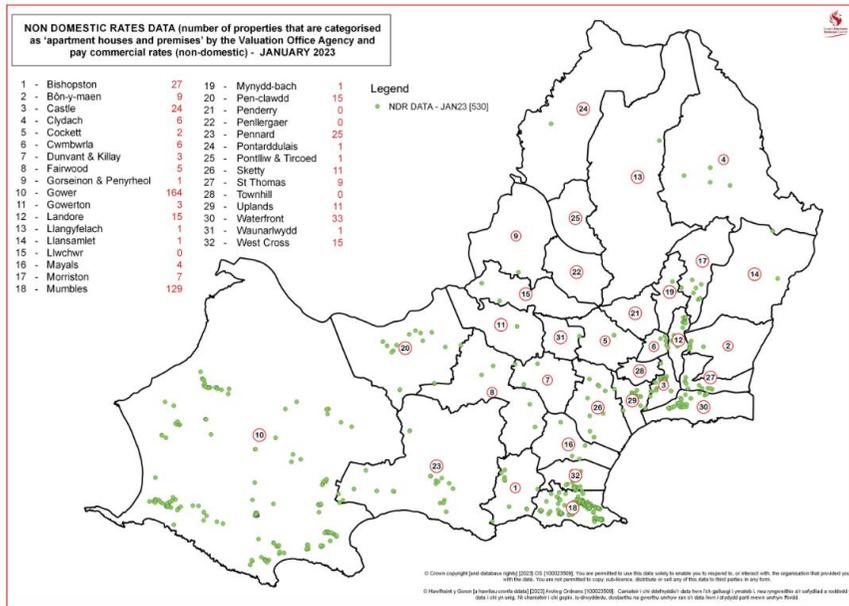
- Within any 12 month period the property must be available for let for at least 252 days and actually let for at least 182 days.

B3.40 The implications of the change are not yet known and will be kept under review. In 2022-23, there were approximately 11,300 self-catering holiday lets on the NDR list in Wales as a whole (representing 8.8% of all NDR properties)<sup>52</sup>. As noted in the same paper, “The number of self-catering holiday lets on the NDR list has almost trebled over the last decade, increasing from 3,900 in 2013-14 to 11,300 in 2022-23.”

<sup>52</sup> Second homes: What does the data tell us? (Welsh Government 2023)

B3.41 Figure 16 shows that 530 properties are categorised as 'apartment house and premises' by the VOA and pay nondomestic commercial rates. The electoral wards with the highest number are: Gower (164 properties), Mumbles (129 properties), Waterfront (33), Pennard (25) and Castle (24). The number of properties had decreased to 510 in November 2023. There is no requirement for self-catering holiday accommodation to register as non-domestic and so the number of these properties on the NDR list is not necessarily a true reflection of all self-catering holiday lets in the County. The NDR figures include a variety of property types used for this purpose.

**Figure 16: Non-domestic rates data categorised as apartment houses and premises – January 2023**

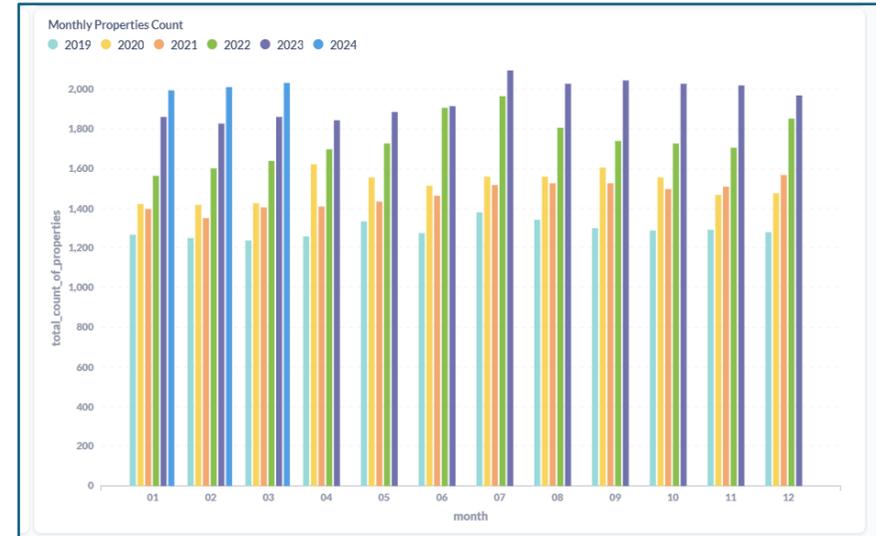


**Webplatform Data**

B3.42 'Seetransparent.com' (now known as 'Lighthouse') provides details of all accommodation advertised on Airbnb, Booking.com, Tripadvisor and Homeaway. The data is refreshed monthly.

B3.43 In November 2022 there were 1,710 holiday accommodation properties advertised in the County on those webplatforms, providing some 3,475 bedrooms and with capacity for 7,423 people. The accommodation ranges from a single bedroom in a domestic dwelling being rented to visitors, or whole properties. It excludes caravan and campsites.

**Fig 17: Short Term Let Monthly Property Counts (advertised on webplatforms) in the County.**



Source: MyLighthouse.com, April 2024.

B3.44 In May 2023, the number had grown to 1,847 properties providing some 3,981 bedrooms with capacity for 8,442 people. In April 2024 some 2,036 properties were listed with a capacity of 9,327, demonstrating the increasing number of properties advertising on webplatforms. The rise in number of properties listed on the webplatforms can be seen in Figure 17, demonstrating a sharp increase in 2022 from previous years which continued in 2023 and the early part of 2024.

B3.45 Lighthouse also provides occupancy data and this will be examined in more detail and used as part of the evidence base for LDP2.

#### Census 2021 data

B4.46 The Census 2021 estimates the number of dwellings used as second address, by usual residents in England and Wales. Dwellings used as second addresses but owned by usual residents outside England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, are not included. Furthermore, the estimates only capture second addresses that have a person staying at them for 30 days or more a year. It does not record data on second addresses that are not stayed at by someone for this time period. If someone owns a second address but never stays there, or is not occupied by the same person for 30 days a year or more, it will not be captured. The census asks where people live or stay, but does not ask about ownership of second addresses.

B3.47 Swansea has the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of second addresses used as holiday homes within Wales, just above Carmarthenshire (425). There is a variation as to the location of those properties within the County, as shown in Table 25. Only eight wards had a high enough number of holiday homes to be significant (i.e. count of 10 or more=c).

**Table 25: Second homes across the Swansea Wards**

Ward	Holiday home	Another address when working from home	Students tern time address	Students home address	Another parent or guardian address	Parrents address	Other (including armed forces)
Bishopston	15	c	c	55	70	15	20
Bon y Maen	C	10	C	20	95	20	30
Castle	C	30	25	65	115	40	60
Clydach	C	C	C	60	105	20	20
Cockett	C	C	C	50	140	25	35
Cwmbwrla	C	C	C	20	110	30	15
Dunvant and Killay	C	C	C	105	150	25	35
Fairwood	C	C	C	35	40	C	15
Gorseinon and Penyrheol	C	10	C	80	145	30	30
Gower	145	10	C	50	50	10	25
Gowerton	C	C	C	50	90	10	20
Landore	C	C	C	20	80	10	25
Llangyfelach	C	C	C	25	45	10	C
Llansamlet	C	C	C	80	235	45	40
Llwchwr	C	C	C	65	145	25	20

Mayals	10	C	C	45	35	C	20
Morrison	C	20	C	85	220	55	50
Mumbles	135	15	C	120	145	45	75
Mynydd bach	C	C	C	40	100	15	20
Penclawdd	C	C	C	30	45	15	15
Penderry	C	C	C	35	120	20	25
Penllergaer	C	C	C	35	60	C	C
Pennard	20	C	C	45	50	10	10
Pontarddulais	C	C	C	55	95	20	20
Pontlliw and tircoed	C	C	C	30	40	10	c
Sketty	10	10	C	210	175	50	60
St Thomas	C	15	C	35	60	20	20
Townhill	C	C	C	35	85	20	20
Uplands	C	45	110	135	175	70	70
Waterfront	50	55	C	20	40	30	40
Waunarlwydd	C	C	C	25	40	10	10
West Cross	15	c	c	70	75	20	25

B3.48 Data on Second Homes and short term lets will be kept under review and feed into the Local Housing Market Assessment, in order to attempt to understand the influence (if any) of the use of dwellings as short term lets on the local housing and long term rental markets.

### Renewable Energy Sector

B3.49 The South West Wales Energy Strategy 2022<sup>53</sup>, predicts some £4 billion of additional investment/spending is needed to achieve the energy efficiency, electricity generation, and heat aspirations described in the Strategy to 2035. It estimates an additional 16,000 net jobs will result from the

Strategy, with an associated increase in GVA of nearly £1.6 billion, associated with the delivery of accelerated deployment of renewable electricity generation technologies and enhanced levels of energy efficiency.

### Creative Industries

B3.50 The creative and cultural sector is estimated to contribute over £120 billion to the UK economy. 'Creative Swansea' is a long-term plan to establish a hub for creative businesses and organisations to develop, invest and provide opportunities for sector-wide growth and development. Supporting the creative sector is an integral part of the Swansea Place Plan.

### LDP2 Economic Growth

B3.51 The Economic and Housing Growth Assessment, 2024, paper presents a range of potential employment growth to be provided over the lifetime of LDP2, based on demographic and economic forecasts. Four alternative growth scenarios (1-4) presented result in a requirement of between 11 and 25.2 hectares of additional B class land in order to accommodate future job growth. Provision towards the upper end would support the employment led growth scenario and replace lost stock, allow for market choice and flexibility (explained further within the Economic and Housing Growth Assessment 2024 paper). Alongside the proposed new homes and taking into consideration the potential for future economic growth in Swansea, potential emerging investment and economic ambitions, the LDP2

<sup>53</sup> [South West Wales Energy Strategy \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/south-west-wales-energy-strategy)

Preferred Strategy seeks to deliver 10,238 jobs, equating to 680 jobs per annum and some 25.2ha of employment land to support economic growth.

(Economic and Housing Growth Assessment for Swansea 2024).

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWANSEA

B3.52 Table 26 provides a summary of the labour market in the County, in the year leading to May 2024. It highlights that the percentage of economically active people (76.3%) is slightly higher than Wales (76.2%) and the UK (78.5%) but is 4% less than in March 2023. The unemployment figure is also lower than the previous 12 months but remains slightly higher than Wales but slightly lower than the UK. Some 23.7% of the County’s population are economically inactive, a 17.7% (5,600 people) increase since March 2023. This is comparable to the Welsh average, but higher than the UK average.

B3.53 The Jobs Density dataset (ONS) provides a measure of ‘total jobs’ in the County. It includes employee jobs (about 87% of the total), self-employed workers and some other smaller categories<sup>54</sup>. According to the Jobs Density dataset, there were around 121,000 jobs in Swansea in 2022. Separately, the independent forecasting house Cambridge Econometrics estimated 122,800 jobs in 2022<sup>55</sup>. Between 2010 and 2022 there was an average of 500 additional jobs per annum according to the ONS Jobs Density dataset and 533 according to the Cambridge Econometrics estimates.

<sup>54</sup> Agricultural workers, people in the armed forces and some government-supported trainees. See ONS (2001) *Jobs Densities for Local Areas*

**Table 26: Labour market summary: year to March 2024**

Swansea: all people	Total	Change on year	Rate %	Wales %	UK %
<i>Economically active</i>	123,900	-5,100 (-4.0%)	76.3	76.2	78.5
In employment	118,600	-4,000 (-3.3%)	73.1	73.5	75.4
Unemployment (model-based)	4,400	-400 (-8.3%)	3.6	3.5	3.8
<i>Economically inactive</i>	37,200	+5,600 (+17.7%)	23.7	23.8	21.5

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS) and model-based estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS). 18<sup>th</sup> July 2024.

- Notes:**
- APS data is published as 12-month averages and is updated quarterly. This data covers the survey period ending in the month shown above.
  - **Economically active** people are either in employment (employees or self-employed) or unemployed. Levels (totals) refer to all people aged 16 and over. Rates are the number of people aged 16 to 64 (economically active or in employment) divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
  - The model-based estimates of **unemployment** improve on the APS estimates for local authorities by borrowing strength from the claimant count measure. Model-based unemployment totals and rates are for local authorities only; Wales and UK figures are APS estimates. Totals refer to people aged 16 and over; the unemployment rate is the number unemployed divided by the economically active population aged 16 and over.
  - In this table, **economic inactivity** includes people aged 16 to 64 only, with rates being this figure divided by the population aged 16-64.

B3.54 Table 27 provides figures for the claimant count for unemployment within the County and other areas. Within the County, there are more male claimants than female claimants, and the number of male claimants increased

<sup>55</sup> Cambridge Econometrics estimates, 2023. Independent estimates derived from analysis of the Labour Force Survey

slightly in the year, compared to females which fell slightly. Of the three Senedd Cymru Constituencies which make up the County, it is clear that the highest level of unemployment is experienced in Swansea East and West.

**Table 27: Claimant count unemployment: 13 June 2024** (data not seasonally adjusted unless stated)

SWANSEA (City & County)	People	Rate %	Change on quarter	Change on year
Men	3,095	4.2	-30 (-1.0%)	+60 (+2.0%)
Women	2,140	2.9	-75 (-3.4%)	-5 (-0.2%)
<b>People</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-105 (-2.0%)</b>	<b>+55 (+1.1%)</b>

Other areas:	People	Rate %	Change on quarter	Change on year
Swansea TTWA*	8,145	3.2	-20 (-0.2%)	+125 (+1.6%)
Gower SCCA**	980	2.1	-35 (-3.4%)	+20 (+2.1%)
Swansea East SCCA**	2,090	3.9	+15 (+0.7%)	+65 (+3.2%)
Swansea West SCCA**	2,160	3.9	-85 (-3.8%)	-30 (-1.4%)
<b>WALES (unadjusted)</b>	<b>64,875</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>+1,155 (+1.8%)</b>	<b>+3,065 (+5.0%)</b>
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>65,030</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>+3,621 (+5.9%)</i>	<i>+2,887 (+4.6%)</i>
<b>UK (unadjusted)</b>	<b>1,664,025</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>+55,685 (+3.5%)</b>	<b>+127,560 (+8.3%)</b>
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>1,662,458</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>+92,557 (+5.9%)</i>	<i>+127,814 (+8.3%)</i>

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) administrative systems, ONS / Nomis, 18 July 2024.

**Notes:**

- The count includes people who claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), plus claimants of Universal Credit (UC) who are required to seek work.
- Claimant count rates are expressed as a percentage of the resident working age population aged 16-64.
- Swansea TTWA\*: Travel to Work Area (2011 Census based); SCCA\*\*: Senedd Cymru Constituency Area in Swansea.
- Seasonally adjusted data is available for UK countries and regions, but not local areas (e.g. local authorities, constituencies, wards).

B3.55 Within Swansea, the ward claimant count figures ( 13<sup>th</sup> June 2024) show that a number of local areas experience rates significantly above the Swansea average (3.4% ); in particular Townhill (7.2% ), Castle (6.5% ) Penderry (6.3% ), and Landore (5.5% ). The lowest rate is Mayals (0.7%).

<sup>56</sup> Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. The latest release provides a 'balanced estimate' – GVA(B) – of regional GVA which balances the income and production approaches to measuring the economy.

**GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)<sup>56</sup>**

B3.56 GVA is a measure of output similar to Gross Domestic Product (GDP<sup>57</sup>). The latest available sub-regional “balanced estimates” of Gross Value Added (GVA) are to 2022. The County’s estimated GVA in 2022 was approximately £5,800 million, £23,929 per head (3.5% increase above the previous year). This is above the Wales average but below the UK level) as shown in Table 28. Over the longer term (2017 to 2022 ), overall growth in Swansea’s GVA per head was 9.2%, which compares with increases in Wales (+16.8% ), and the UK (+18.1% ).

**Table 28: GVA**

Indicator	Swansea	West Wales & Valleys	Wales	UK
Gross Value Added, £million	£5,774	£40,408	£74,545	£2,230,427
Gross Value Added, £ per head	£23,929	£20,764	£23,804	£32,996
% change on previous year	+3.5%	+9.2%	+8.6%	+8.8%
GVA per head indices (UK=100)	72.5	62.9	72.1	100

Source: 'Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2022' statistical bulletin and data tables, ONS.

**Notes:**

- Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. The latest release provides a 'balanced estimate' – GVA(B) – of regional GVA which balances the income and production approaches to measuring the economy.
- GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products is equivalent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- The above table measures GVA and GVA per head at current basic prices to 2022. The 2022 GVA figures are provisional.
- These statistics were published by ONS for 'ITL3' and local authority areas on 24 April 2024.
- The *International Territorial Levels* (ITL) classification provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the UK. The City & County of Swansea on its own constitutes one of the eight ITL3 areas within the 'West Wales & Valleys' ITL2 area. The UK-based ITL replaces the former EU 'NUTS' system, but with no initial changes to areas.
- The UK figures above exclude 'Extra-Region' – economic activity that cannot be assigned to any specific region.
- The GVA(B) estimates are compiled on a workplace basis (allocated to the location where the economic activity takes place).

Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024<sup>58</sup>

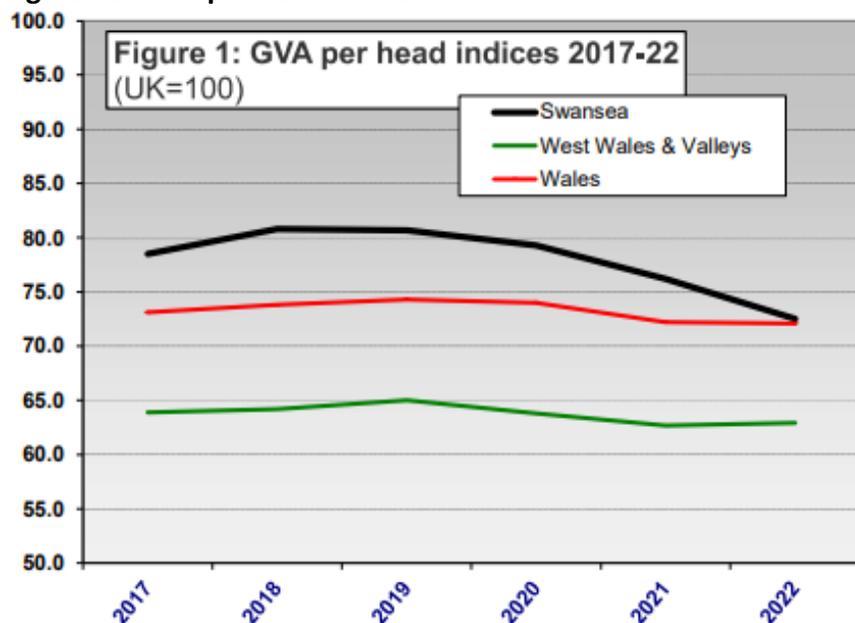
B3.57 Swansea’s GVA per head index value (where UK = 100) decreased slightly over the year to 2022 from 76.2 to 72.5.

<sup>57</sup> GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products is equivalent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/economicprofile>

Over the last five years (2017 to 2022), the Swansea index values have fallen overall (from 78.5 in 2018 ) (Figure 18).

**Figure 18: GVA per head Indices 2017 – 22**



Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024

### GROSS DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GDHI)

B3.58 The most recent sub-regional estimates of Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) are available up to 2021<sup>59</sup>. GDHI is the amount of money that all of the individuals in the household sector have available for spending or saving after

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/economicprofile>

<sup>60</sup> The International Territorial Levels (ITL) classification provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the UK. The City & County of

income distribution measures (for example taxes, social contributions and benefits) have taken effect. Conceptually it reflects the ‘material welfare’ of the household sector and aims to measure economic diversity and social welfare from regional to local levels. While GDHI is valuable as a measure of relative wealth between areas, it gives no information on the spending patterns of households or family units.

**Table 29: Gross Disposable Household Income**

Indicator	Swansea	West Wales & Valleys	Wales	UK
GDHI, £million	£4,227	£33,671	£56,015	£1,453,047
GDHI, £ per head	£17,772	£17,386	£18,038	£21,679
% change on previous year	+2.8%	+2.6%	+2.8%	+3.6%
GDHI per head indices (UK=100)	82.0	80.2	83.2	100

Source: ‘Regional gross disposable household income, UK: 1997 to 2021 statistical bulletin and data tables, ONS.

**Notes:**

- i. Household income covers the income received by households and non profit making institutions serving households.
- ii. These estimates relate to totals for all individuals within the household sector for a region rather than to an average household or family unit. GDHI per head estimates give values for each person, not each household.
- iii. Estimates are on a residence basis, with the incomes of individuals allocated to the region in which they live
- iv. The latest figures for 1997-2021 were published by ONS on 14 September 2023. The 2021 figures are provisional.
- v. The Index values are the published figures (UK less Extra-Region=100). The UK £ per head figure excludes Extra-Region.

Source: Swansea Economic Profile July 2024

B3.59 Table 29 shows that in 2021, total GDHI for the Swansea local authority and ‘ILT3’<sup>60</sup> area stood at £4,227million. Its GDHI per head figure was £17,772; which is 1.5% below the Wales average and 18.0% below the UK level. Swansea’s GDHI per head figure is the eleventh highest of the 22 local authority areas in Wales, with Monmouthshire the highest (£22,720) and Blaenau Gwent the lowest (14,884). Latest trends suggest that between 2020 and 2021, the Swansea

Swansea on its own constitutes one of the eight ITL3 areas within the ‘West Wales & Valleys’ ITL2 area. The UK-based ITL replaces the former EU ‘NUTS’ system, but with no initial changes to areas.

GDHI per head figure increased by 2.8%, equal to the Wales increase but below the UK increase. Over the longer-term (the latest five-year period: 2016-2021), Swansea's growth of 20.8% is above that of Wales (+16.1%) and the UK (+12.6%).<sup>61</sup>

## HOURS WORKED AND EARNINGS

B3.60 The Swansea Economic Profile July 2024 provides information regarding the number of hours worked and average earnings in the County. Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE<sup>62</sup>) provides information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees. The latest median weekly full-time earnings figure for residents in Swansea is from April 2023 and is £631.20 (0.8% lower than the Wales figure and 7.4% below the UK average) (Table 29). The published workplace-based full-time weekly earnings figure for Swansea is around £11 per week lower than the resident-based figure, as shown in the table below. Over April 2022 to April 2023 the survey estimates that full-time weekly earning in Swansea rose by 6.1% above average increases in Wales (+5.3%) and just below the UK (+6.5%).

B3.61 Annual earnings data is also available from ASHE. The Swansea median full-time figure (2023) of £32,734 is very

<sup>61</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-January-2024/pdf/75Swansea\\_Economic\\_Profile\\_January\\_2024.pdf?m=1707124546403](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3294/Swansea-Economic-Profile-January-2024/pdf/75Swansea_Economic_Profile_January_2024.pdf?m=1707124546403)

<sup>62</sup> ASHE is conducted in April each year to obtain information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees. The latest estimates (2022 provisional) were published on 26 October 2022.

close to the Wales average, although both figures are below the UK average (in Swansea by 6.4%). Over the last year, average annual full-time earnings in Swansea rose by 7.3%, slightly above equivalent Wales and UK increases (Table 30).

**Table 29: Weekly Earnings**

Indicator	Swansea	Swansea (% of Wales)	Wales	UK	Swansea (Workplace)
FULL-TIME employees	£631.20	99.2	£636.10	£681.70	£619.80
% change on previous year	+6.1%	-	+5.3%	+6.2%	+6.5%
Male full-time	£646.60	96.3	£671.30	£725.00	£604.00
Female full-time	£621.90	104.5	£595.10	£628.90	£621.80
PART-TIME employees	£219.40	91.3	£240.30	£240.90	£236.50
ALL employees	£535.90	99.2	£540.00	£574.90	£521.60

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2023, ONS.

**Table 30: Annual Earnings**

Indicator	Swansea	Swansea (% of Wales)	Wales	UK	Swansea (Workplace)
FULL-TIME employees	£32,734	99.7	£32,817	£34,963	£32,016
% change on previous year	+7.3%	-	+6.4%	+5.8%	+5.8%
Male full-time	£32,601	94.6	£34,479	£37,382	£31,629
Female full-time	£33,068	109.0	£30,342	£31,672	£32,487
PART-TIME employees	n/a	n/a	£12,656	£12,631	£11,798
ALL employees	£27,010	97.0	£27,852	£29,669	£27,279

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2023, ONS.

Source: Swansea Economic Profile Jan 2024

## Economic and Housing Assessment Report, 2024

B3.62 The City and County of Swansea Economic and Housing Growth Assessment Report, 2024<sup>63</sup> anticipates 7,875 new jobs between 2023 and 2038 (525 per year) Employment growth is anticipated to be strongest in in **finance, business**

<sup>63</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#)

**and professional services** and (from a much smaller base) **information and communications**. Above average growth is expected in **accommodation and food service** and in Swansea’s large **public sector**, reflecting historic trends. **Manufacturing** is anticipated to contract. This reflects the diminution of manufacturing activity in Swansea (and in South Wales) over several decades, despite relative stability in recent years. Despite the structural challenges, **distribution** (essentially retail and wholesale) is expected to show modest growth. Overall, these forecasts suggest a sustained movement towards a service-oriented economy, with some potential for growth in higher-value business services, as well as in the public sector.

B3.63 The Report estimates that 11-25ha of employment land will be required in order to accommodate newly created jobs, primarily land for industry, offices and warehouses.

**Travel to Work Patterns**

B3.64 The Report also details how the County’s economy has strong links with neighbouring local authorities, with travel to work patterns highlighting the relationship between jobs and homes. Strategic highway and rail infrastructure enables relatively easy commuting into and out of Swansea. Data collated over the last decade by WG – through the Annual Population Survey (APS) – indicates that an average of 83% of working residents stay in the city or county for

work, or would have done during the COVID-19 pandemic had restrictions not been in place<sup>64</sup>. The latest Census, held at the height of the pandemic in March 2021, similarly indicated that 84% of employed residents worked in Swansea at that point albeit this was clearly influenced by restrictions and included 38% who were mainly working from home, with the Census asking for respondents’ actual place of work rather than their *normal* workplace like the APS (Table 31).

B3.65 Whilst the majority of residents work within Swansea, a number do commute to work elsewhere, most often to NPT according to the latest Census. The WG data offers less of a breakdown and does not report all destinations, but it reaffirms that NPT – and indeed Carmarthenshire – have been the leading places of work for residents of Swansea over the past decade, aside from the city and county itself<sup>65</sup>.

**Table 31: Main Commuting flows from Swansea (2021)**

	number	%
Working Residents of Swansea	100,601	100
Worked from home	38,122	38
Travelled to work elsewhere in Swansea	46,058	46
Travelled to work in Neath Port Talbot	7,162	7
Travelled to work in Carmarthenshire	4,072	4
Travelled to work in Bridgend	1,403	1
Travelled to work in Cardiff	770	1

Source: Census 2021

<sup>64</sup> Welsh Government (2023) Commuting patterns by Welsh local authority and measure, 2013 to 2022

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* An average of 5,890 people per annum are reported to have travelled to work in Carmarthenshire over the last reported decade (2013-22) with 5,640 travelling to work in NPT each year

B3.66 Conversely, the 2021 Census showed that approximately one third of the people working within the County – excluding anyone working from home – do not live in the County, with around one in six lived in NPT, while a further 11% travelled in from Carmarthenshire (Table 32).

**Table 32: Main Commuting Flows to Swansea (2021)**

	number	%
Individuals at workplaces in Swansea	58,647	100
Residents of Swansea	38,122	65
Residents of Neath Port Talbot	9,302	16
Residents of Carmarthenshire	6,726	11
Residents of Bridgend	1,442	2
Residents of Rhondda Cynon Taff	614	1

Source: Census 2021

B3.67 The ONS updated the defined Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) in 2016<sup>66</sup> and the Swansea TTWA includes the whole of the County, the majority of Neath Port Talbot, parts of both Carmarthenshire and Powys. The TTWA defines areas in which at least 75% of residents work and at least 75% of workers live.

B3.68 The economic relationship between the County and neighbouring authorities is therefore important on a regional scale and influences the areas housing market.

Travel to work patterns link with health and wellbeing in terms of vehicular pollution and air quality (section 3D); transport infrastructure (3G) and climatic factors (3F).

## DEPRIVATION

B3.69 In the latest (2019) Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) Index, Swansea has an above average proportion of its LSOAs featuring in the most deprived 10% in Wales, with 17 (11.5%) of its 148 LSOAs in the 191 (10%) most deprived<sup>67</sup>. The local authority areas in Wales with the highest proportions are Newport (24.2%), Merthyr Tydfil (22.2%), Cardiff (18.2%) and Rhondda Cynon Taf (17.5%). In all, seven of Wales' 22 local authorities have a higher proportion of most-deprived LSOAs than Swansea (note: in 2014, Swansea had the 9th highest proportion on this basis). Within Swansea the number of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales is down slightly from 18 in 2014 to 17 in 2019. The number and proportion of Swansea LSOAs in the most deprived 20% and the most deprived 50% in Wales has also fallen, as detailed in Table 33. However, the proportion of Swansea LSOAs in the most deprived 30% in Wales has increased to over 30% (46 of its 148 LSOAs).

B3.70 Swansea has two LSOAs in the 20 most deprived LSOAs in Wales, and 13 in the 100 most deprived (in WIMD 2014, these figures were 0 and 11).

<sup>66</sup> ONS (2016) TTWA analysis in Great Britain

<sup>67</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3504/WIMD-2019-Briefing-Note/pdf/s1WIMD\\_2019\\_Briefing\\_Note.pdf?m=1632838238453](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3504/WIMD-2019-Briefing-Note/pdf/s1WIMD_2019_Briefing_Note.pdf?m=1632838238453)

**Table 33: Number and % of Swansea LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, 20%, 30% and 50% in Wales.**

WIMD	Most deprived 10%		20%		30%		50%	
	LSOAs	% of all	LSOAs	% of all	LSOAs	% of all	LSOAs	% of all
2014	18	12.2	37	25.0	42	28.4	72	48.6
2019	17	11.5	35	23.6	46	31.1	68	45.9

Source: WIMD Briefing Note 2019, Swansea Council

B3.71 In WIMD 2019, Townhill 2 (ranked 16 in Wales) and Townhill 1 (18 in Wales) are the most deprived LSOAs in Swansea. In the Overall Index, Swansea's 17 most deprived LSOAs, i.e. those featuring in the most deprived 10% (191 LSOAs) in Wales, are located in the following wards:

- Townhill (5 of 6 LSOAs)
- Penderry (5 of the 7 LSOAs in the ward)
- Castle (2 of 10 LSOAs)
- Morrison (2 of 11 LSOAs)
- Bonymaen (1 of 4 LSOAs - central/east)
- Mynyddbach (1 of 6 LSOAs - Clase area).
- Llansamlet (1 of 8 LSOAs - part Birchgrove)

(Total = 17 LSOAs)

## KEY ISSUES - ECONOMY

- Facilitate the regeneration of Swansea Central Area in collaboration with development partners, focussing on key sites for delivery
- Help maximise socio-economic benefits and potential of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area and the City Deal.
- Understand retail trends and impacts being experienced by retail centres in the County and facilitate regeneration projects and other measures to support their future vitality and viability.
- Swansea has a relatively high share of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales. Support economic growth and employment opportunities, and measures to tackle deprivation and inequality of access to employment, education and training.
- Ensure an adequate supply of fit for purpose and attractive commercial and industrial sites and premises across to Swansea to encourage business to invest and provide opportunities to grow the business base through quality new employment opportunities. There will be a need to understand the need and demand for commercial land (B uses), including the latest evidence and trends that have a bearing on the requirement for land for such uses e.g. rise of home working.
- High proportion of residents work within the service and public sectors. Support growth of the identified priority employment sectors
- Interrelationship between quality of the natural environment (particularly landscape and beaches) and the attraction to visitors.
- Importance of walking, cycling and other activities as part of the visitor economy and interrelationship with active travel routes, health and wellbeing and GI.

- Collate and review evidence on any issues caused by Holiday accommodation e.g. in Gower AONB. Collate and review evidence on use of properties as short term lets (e.g. Airbnb) adding to pressures on long term rental market and lack of availability of properties for local residents

## LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

- B3.72 Future Wales sets out the National Growth Area, but requires local vision for each city and/or town supported by a spatial framework that guides growth and regeneration. Without LDP2, this will not be delivered.
- B3.73 Future leisure and retail developments will have to comply with Future Wales Town Centre's first approach and adopt sequential tests, however there would be a lack of local strategy and coordination without LDP2. Developments would not be informed by an up to date evidence base.
- B3.74 Decisions would not take account of most recent local evidence relating to district and local centres, employment land provision and tourism strategies.

## B4: HUMAN HEALTH (INCLUDES AIR)

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

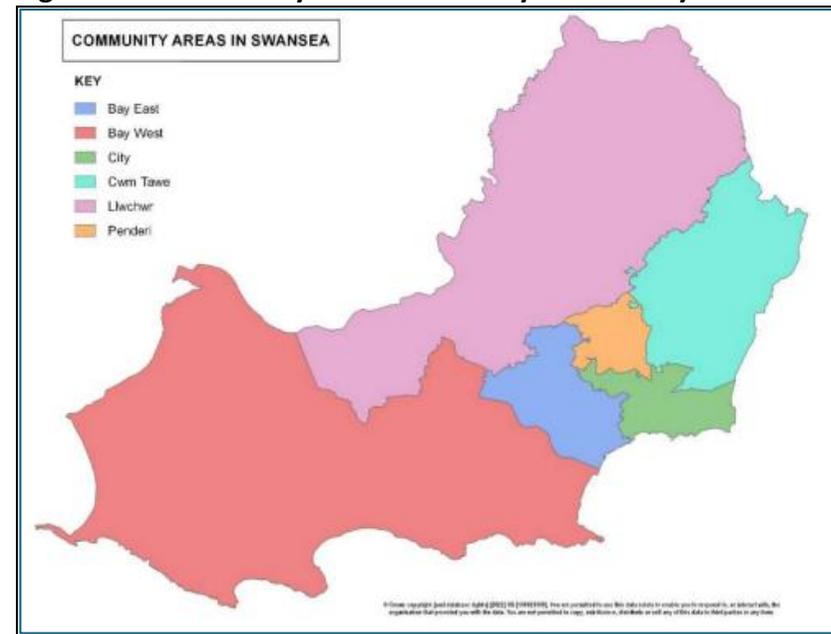
SEA Regs Schedule 2(6)[(b) population (c) human health; (j) material assets; (h) air; l: landscape] Equalities; Health and Wellbeing

### HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- B4.1 Swansea Public Service Board Assessment of Local Well-being (May 2022) splits the County into community areas: Bay East, Bay West, City, Cwm Tawe, Llŵchwr and Penderi, as shown in Figure 19.
- B4.2 These are the same areas identified in the 2017 Assessment of Local Well-being and mostly coincide with the local Primary Care Network Areas – an all-Wales network of GP cluster areas used across the health and social care sectors in particular. However, the largest of them ('Bay'), which includes both rural Gower and more urban parts of Swansea, is split into East and West areas.
- B4.3 Some 47% of the County's population reported in the 2021 Census that they were in 'very good health' and 30.9% in 'good health', higher than the Welsh average, but the proportion of being reporting bad or very bad health is greater than the Welsh average, as is the proportion of disabled people. However, the number and proportion

reporting bad or very **bad health** in Swansea, at 17,500 or 7.3%, is higher than Wales (6.9%) and further above England & Wales (5.2% in 2021). In Swansea, the proportion of **disabled people** (under the Equality Act) was 22.4% (53,500) in 2021, higher than both Wales (21.6%) and England & Wales (17.5%)<sup>68</sup>.

Figure 19: Community Areas in the City and County of Swansea



### Life Expectancy

- B4.4 Life expectancy in Swansea has increased over the long-term, contributing to a generally ageing population. The

<sup>68</sup> [2021 Census: population characteristics - Swansea](#)

ONS figures on average life expectancy at birth (for 2018-20) stand at 77.5 years for males in Swansea (Wales 78.3) and 81.8 for females (Wales 82.1). Five years previously, i.e. 2013-15, life expectancy in Swansea was 78.0 years for males (Wales 78.4) and 82.5 years for females (Wales 82.3). In recent years therefore, long-term improvements in life expectancy have slightly reversed.

### **Young People Receiving Care and Support**

- B4.5 Wales has some of the highest levels of deprivation and child poverty in the UK, and this has a clear impact on the wellbeing and outcomes for children and young people. Swansea has slightly lower number of children in need of care and support than in recent years. In March 2021 there were 46,988 children and young people (aged 0-17yrs), living in the County, compared to 47,272 in March 2017. During 2020/21, Swansea Council's statutory Child and Family Social Services received 9,309 contacts, compared to 10,251 in 2016/17. In March 2021, there were:
- 1,303 (1,728 in March 2017) children and young people receiving care and support by statutory services in Swansea, including:
  - 253 (252 in March 2017) children and young people on the child protection register
  - 550 (480 in March 2017) children and young people looked after, of this number 30 (40 in March 2017) children were supported within residential placement.

B4.6 The main parental factors identified for children looked after in Swansea are: domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse.

B4.7 In March 2020, there were 16,581 children receiving care and support in Wales (according to the Children Receiving Care and Support Census) with a rate of 263 per 10,000 children aged 0-17 years. In Swansea, the rate was 283 per 10,000 over the same time period, higher than the Wales average. Over the same time period (March 2020), there were 2,311 children Swansea Public Services Board: Assessment of Local Well-being 2022 27 in Wales on the Child Protection Register, with a rate of 37 per 10,000. In Swansea the rate was 54 per 10,000, higher than the Wales average. In March 2020, 7,172 children were looked after in Wales (a 5% increase on the previous year) with a rate of 114 per 10,000 population aged under 18. Swansea's rate was 117 per 10,000 aged under 18, which was also higher than the Wales average over the same time period.

### **Adult Social Care**

- B4.8 The demand for Adult Social Care in the County is increasing. The main reasons for the increasing or changing demand include:
- Increasing numbers of people as more people live longer,
  - Increasing levels of need from people with complex / chronic conditions

- Increasing expectations from people that their needs can be met, particularly by health and social care services
- Immediacy of needs – people have expectations for faster response times
- Carers have their own wellbeing needs and lives.

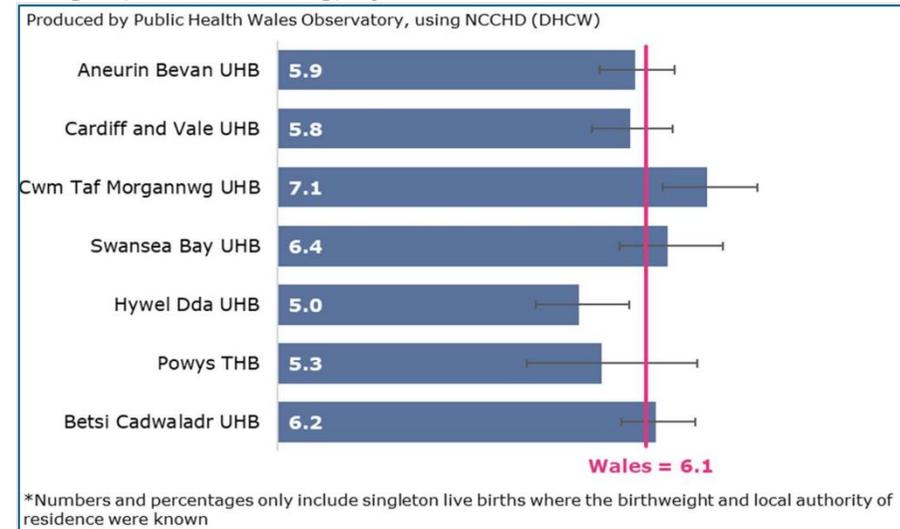
B4.9 Performance figures contrasting outcomes in 2017-2018 with those in 2019-20 confirm that Swansea Council is supporting more people in their own homes, with fewer people being cared for in care homes. Of the 200,000 (approx.) adults aged 18 and over living in Swansea, the number who received care and support from Swansea Council’s Adult Services during the last 3 years were:

- 2020/21 = 6,951
- 2019/20 = 6,463
- 2018/19 = 6,434

### Birth Weight

B4.10 Low birth weight remains a key indicator when assessing the health of children in early years. The Public Health Observatory shown in Figure 20, published for 2020, show that the percentage of live births with a low birth weight in Swansea is higher than the national average.

**Figure 20: Percentage of Singleton Live Births with a low Birth Weight (less than 2500g) by Health Board, 2020**



### Children, Young People and Adult key issues

B4.11 The Assessment of Local Wellbeing identifies that one of the key issues that children and young people have identified in order to make a Swansea a better place that has the potential to be addressed via the land use planning system is to:

- ‘Protect the Environment and Green Spaces’. Relevant issues identified by older people (50+) are:
  - transport
  - improving Swansea city centre and local facilities.

B4.12 The National Centre for Population Health and Wellbeing Research<sup>69</sup> explored changes in health and wellbeing in

<sup>69</sup> <https://popdatasci.swan.ac.uk/centres-of-excellence/ncphwr-2/>

primary age children from Wales from 2014 – 2022 using data from annual HAPPEN-Wales surveys<sup>70</sup> (surveys of 600 primary school age children). The research showed a significant decline in various aspects of childhood health and wellbeing over this time. The key findings include:

- **Decline in Physical Health:** The study reveals a concerning decline in physical health among primary school children. Findings show a significant decrease in abilities related to swimming and cycling, with only 68% of children reporting being able to swim in 2022 compared to 85% in 2018.
- **Unhealthy Dietary Habits:** The findings show a shift towards unhealthy dietary habits, including decreased consumption of fruits and vegetables and increased intake of sugary snacks among children.
- **A drop in hours of sleep:** In 2015, 92% of children managed to sleep for 9 hours or more each night. But by 2022, that number dropped to just 68%.
- **An overall increase in tiredness:** 41% of children felt tired more than 3 days a week in 2014, which remained relatively steady until 2019. However, from 2019 onwards, there has been a noticeable rise and by 2022, the percentage of children experiencing frequent tiredness had climbed to 54%. Data revealed that the number of sugary snacks consumed was associated with increased tiredness.

- **Increase in loneliness:** Since 2019, the number of children feeling lonely increased from 55% to 63% in 2022, with findings indicating a connection between feeling lonely and eating more sugary snacks.
- **The rise in Mental Health Issues:** Mental health challenges, including emotional and behavioural difficulties, have shown a marked increase. Emotional challenges, for instance, affected 13% -15 % of children in 2017–2018, rising to impact 29% of children in 2021–2022.
- **Decline in Wellbeing Indicators:** Indicators of wellbeing, autonomy, and competence have experienced a downward trend, highlighting a concerning decline in overall wellbeing among primary school children in Wales.<sup>71</sup>

### Age Friendly City

B4.13 The Council signed the “The Dublin Declaration of Age Friendly Cities and Communities” in 2014, which contains the following pledges:

- commit to specific actions and principles that aim to ensure that older people have the opportunities to make the most of their lives and to play as full a part as possible in their communities,
- develop citizen-centred engagement opportunities to ensure that older people have meaningful involvement in local development and service changes,

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<sup>70</sup> <https://happen-wales.co.uk/>

<sup>71</sup> Einhorn. J, James. M, Kennedy. N, Marchant. E, and Brophy. S. (2024) Changes in self-reported health and wellbeing outcomes in 36,951 primary school children

from 2014-2022 in Wales: an analysis using annual survey data. Frontiers in Public Health 14/02/2024 <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1285687>

- develop safe and inclusive public spaces, housing of the highest quality, communities for all ages, available & affordable public transport, etc.

### **Crime and Safety**

B4.14 The Swansea Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022, states that crime and safety is a significant key topic within social well-being, with several distinct (but interlinked) elements. Over the 12 months to June 2021 there were a total of 18,240 recorded crimes in Swansea, an overall decrease of 1,101 (-5.7%) on the previous 12 months. Significant decreases over the year can be seen in the categories: violence with injury, down 132 (-6.4%), burglary, shoplifting and theft. The biggest increases (over +10%) occurred in possession of drugs and public order offences (Swansea Assessment of Local Wellbeing, 2022).

B4.15 The Assessment states that Swansea has the highest levels of fatal drug poisonings in Wales. Data from the ONS 'Drug deaths registered in 2020 in Wales shows 42 drug deaths recorded in Swansea, nearly 40% more than any other local authority, with Wrexham the second highest (17). Data from Public Health Wales shows that Swansea has had the highest rates of drug deaths since 2016.

B4.16 Hate crime is generally low across all areas of Swansea, with racial hate the most prevalent hate offence recorded in Swansea. The Assessment of Local Wellbeing states that 209

were reported in 2014/15 rising to 240 by 20/2021. In comparison, religious, transgender or disability hate crimes have comparatively low numbers. Most hate crimes are recorded within the city centre, reflecting the dense concentration of residents from minority backgrounds residing there, resulting in the highest level of reporting.

### **Primary Health Care**

B4.17 The County falls within the Swansea Bay University Health Board Area. The County contains four hospitals: 1) Singleton (a range of services including regional maternity and neonatal intensive care), 2) Gorseinon (older persons assessment and rehabilitation), 3) Cefn Coed (support for mental health and dementia) and 4) Morriston which is the regional acute tertiary hospital for South West Wales. Other hospitals which serve the Health Board area are: Neath Port Talbot, Tonna, Taith Newyd and Caswell clinic.

B4.18 Community and primary Health care also include GPs, pharmacists, dentists, physiotherapists and opticians. The Health Boards Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) 2021<sup>72</sup> identifies 60 community pharmacies in Swansea, all of which lie within a 20 minute drive time of Health Board residents. There are 5 health clusters within the County:

- City Health Cluster: serves a GP registered population of 51,082 (as at 1.4.21). Of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, 12 are found within this cluster. Within the Cluster there are:

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<sup>72</sup> <https://sbuhb.nhs.wales/files/pna-documents/sbuhb-pna-final-0-3-pdf/>

- 13 GP practices,
- 15 community pharmacies,
- 6 dental practices that offer NHS treatment,
- 6 optometric services,
- 4 Dual Registered Care Homes,
- 2 Local Authority Care Homes (source PNA 2021).

The PNA notes the LDP housing allocations and growth levels, concluding that the developments are unlikely to have any substantial impact on the pharmaceutical needs of the City locality, with 15 pharmacies stating they have capacity to meet additional demand.

- Cwmtawe Cluster: serves a (GP registered) population of 42,067 (as at 01.04.2021). Of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, 9 are found within this cluster. Within the cluster there are:
  - 1 hospital
  - 3 GP practices,
  - 10 community pharmacies,
  - 7 dental practices that offer NHS treatment,
  - 5 optometric services,
  - 4 Dual Registered Care Homes(source PNA 2021).

The PNA notes the LDP housing allocations and growth levels, concluding that the developments are unlikely to have any substantial impact on the pharmaceutical needs of the City locality, with 10 pharmacies stating they have capacity to meet additional demand.

- Llchwyr Cluster: serves a (GP registered) population of 48,153 (as at 01.04.2021). Of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, 2 are found within this cluster. Within the cluster there are:
  - 4 GP practices,
  - 10 community pharmacies,
  - 7 dental practices that offer NHS treatment,
  - 4 optometric services,
  - 1 Residential Care Home
  - 1 Dementia Care Home
  - 3 Local Authority Care Homes (source PNA 2021).

The PNA notes the LDP housing allocations and growth levels, concluding that the developments are unlikely to have any substantial impact on the pharmaceutical needs of the City locality, with 9 of the 10 pharmacies stating they have capacity to meet additional demand.

- Penderi Cluster: serves a (GP registered) population of 37,867 (as at 01.04.2021). Of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, 5 are found within this cluster. Within the cluster there are:
  - 6 GP practices,
  - 9 community pharmacies,
  - 5 dental practices that offer NHS treatment,
  - 3 optometric services,
  - 1 Dual Registered Care Home
  - 1 Dementia Care Home
  - 1 Residential Care Home
  - 2 Local Authority Care Homes (source PNA 2021).

The PNA notes the LDP housing allocations and growth levels, concluding that the developments are unlikely to have any substantial impact on the pharmaceutical needs of the City locality, all 9 pharmacies stating they have capacity to meet additional demand.

- Cwmtawe Cluster: serves a (GP registered) population of 42,067 (as at 01.04.2021). Of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, 9 are found within this cluster. Within the cluster there are:
  - 1 hospital
  - 3 GP practices,
  - 10 community pharmacies,
  - 7 dental practices that offer NHS treatment,
  - 5 optometric services,
  - 4 Dual Registered Care Homes(source PNA 2021).

The PNA notes the LDP housing allocations and growth levels, concluding that the developments are unlikely to have any substantial impact on the pharmaceutical needs of the City locality, with 10 pharmacies stating they have capacity to meet additional demand.

- Bay Cluster: serves a (GP registered) population of 70,800 (as at 01.04.2021). Of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, 1 is found within this cluster. Within the cluster there are:
  - 1 hospital
  - 8 GP practices,
  - 16 community pharmacies,
  - 17 dental practices that offer NHS treatment,

- 3 optometric services,
- 6 Dual Registered Care Homes
- 2 Dementia Care Homes
- 10 Residential Care Homes
- 3 Local Authority Care Homes (source PNA 2021).
- 

The PNA notes the LDP housing allocations and growth levels, concluding that the developments are unlikely to have any substantial impact on the pharmaceutical needs of the City locality, with all 16 pharmacies stating they have capacity to meet additional demand.

- B4.19 The Health Boards three year **Recovery and Sustainability Plan 2022-25** sets out how the **Clinical Services Plan** will be implemented, including three Centres of Excellence (Morrison, Singleton and Neath Port Talbot Hospitals), creating thriving primary, community and mental health service to provide care in and closer to people's home for those who don't need to be in hospital; reducing healthcare associated infections; maintaining COVID vigilance and resilience; and supporting staff and community wellbeing. The Health Board and Public Health Wales must be consulted throughout the development of LDP2.

#### **South West Wales Area Statement**

- B4.20 NRW's South West Wales Area Statement has a specific theme focused on 'Reducing Health Inequalities'. NRW state that under the Area Statement, health inequalities can be targeted through:

- Urban communities that feature a network of high quality, well-connected green infrastructure.
- Communities should be well connected by green active travel routes with easily accessible recreational green space.
- Clean air and high-quality bathing beaches and rivers should be prioritised.
- Urban communities which are designed to integrate nature-based solutions to mitigate and adapt the built environment to the risks of climate change, for example measures such as urban tree planting to provide shade and cooling to mitigate against extreme heat.

B4.21 NRW seeks to work with the local planning authorities to ensure appropriate provision of greenspace and green infrastructure at both regional planning level and individual developments.

### **Population Health Strategy for Swansea Bay**

B4.22 Swansea Bay University Health board's Population Health Strategy for Swansea Bay<sup>73</sup> contains policy objectives which seek to reduce inequalities, including a specific objective (objective 5) around creating healthy sustainable places and communities and acknowledgement of the intersection between planning and health policies. A stated aim is to '*create healthy and sustainable communities through placemaking*'.

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<sup>73</sup> <https://sbuhb.nhs.wales/about-us/key-documents-folder/board-papers/board-papers-march-2023/32-appendix-1-population-health-strategypdf/#:~:text=The%20Strategy%20will%20set%20out,causes'%20of%20ill%2Dhealth.>

B4.23 Planning and Enabling Healthy Environments: incorporating a template for planning policy, (2021) Public Health Wales provides guidance on how to embed health and wellbeing throughout the LDP. Six elements are identified that contribute to healthy-weight in the planning environment:

- Movement and Access
- Open spaces, play and recreation,
- Healthy food,
- Neighbourhood spaces and social infrastructure
- Buildings
- Local economy

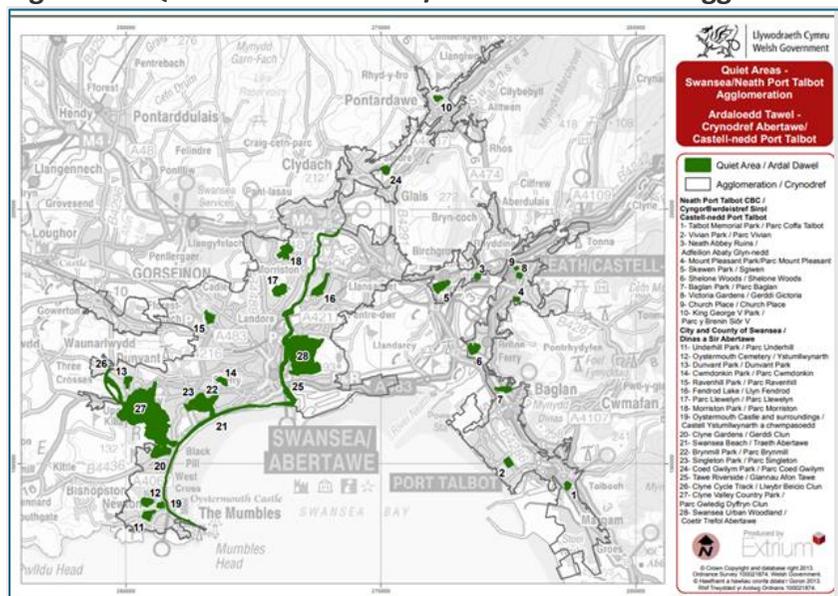
4B.24 Many of these elements are interrelated and set out within other sections of this Report.

### **NOISE AND SOUNDSCAPE**

B4.25 The Welsh Government produced a Noise and Soundscape Action Plan for Wales 2018 - 2023. The action plan describes how and why environmental noise is managed across Wales. Section 12 of the Action Plan is devoted to noise management in the built up area of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot. It includes Swansea Council's commitment to managing noise through the planning process. Particularly the need to "take noise maps, priority areas, quiet areas, and other tranquil urban green space into consideration

when a noise-sensitive or noise-generating development is proposed. The Action Plan also includes a Quiet Area map, which consists of tranquil public places that are valued by the local community and are shown in Figure 21.

**Figure 21: Quiet Areas Swansea/Neath Port Talbot Agglomeration**



## AIR QUALITY

B4.26 Good air quality is important for health and quality of life. The Council has a statutory duty to review and assess the air

quality within the County and to identify the air quality standards and objectives.

B4.27 The Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000 set standards for seven key pollutants. These are benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, fine particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) and sulphur dioxide.

## Monitoring

B4.28 Air quality in the County is continuously monitored and the Council is required to submit regular reports which make up the review and assessment process to show how air quality in the area meets set standards. These include:

- an Air Quality Action Plan, which shows how air quality standards and objectives are to be achieved (required under S84 of the Environment Act 1995);
- the Update and Screening Assessments (USA), which provide an update of air quality and determine whether the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved;
- and Progress Reports, which provide an update of air quality.

B4.29 Swansea Council's **2023 Air Quality Progress Report**<sup>74</sup> (2023) contains the most up to date air quality monitoring results within the County:

- In 2022 passive **nitrogen dioxide** (NO<sub>2</sub>) all passive monitoring locations were compliant with the NO<sub>2</sub> AQS objective of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>; 183 sites reported a

<sup>74</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15782/Progress-report-2023/pdf/foSwansea\\_Council\\_2023\\_APR\\_v3.0.pdf?m=1705915908787](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/15782/Progress-report-2023/pdf/foSwansea_Council_2023_APR_v3.0.pdf?m=1705915908787)

decrease in comparison to 2021, with 7 sites reporting increases. One site reported a concentration within 10% of the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> AQS objective of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, but predicted concentration at the nearest relevant receptor estimates concentration of 20.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

- During 2022 **PM<sub>10</sub>** concentrations were below the 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> PM<sub>10</sub> AQS objective. There are minor increases and reductions at all monitors since 2021, with an average decrease of 4%. Overall, the annual mean concentration remains relatively stable and consistent over the last five years. There were no 24-hour mean concentrations in excess of 50µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2022, therefore compliance to the 24-hour AQS objective
- **PM<sub>2.5</sub>** concentrations were below the PM<sub>2.5</sub> AQS target in 2022 Overall, the annual mean concentrations remains relatively stable and consistent over the last five years.
- There were no exceedances of the **sulphur dioxide** (SO<sub>2</sub>) AQS objective in 2022.
- **Ozone** (O<sub>3</sub>) is monitored at four sites within Swansea. Compliance with the 8-hour mean UK objective (not set in regulation) has been observed during 2021 at all sites. The maximum number of 8-hour mean O<sub>3</sub> concentrations greater than 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> reported at the Morrison Groundhog automatic monitoring location in 2022 was 16. There is no LAQM air quality objective for O<sub>3</sub>, however this does exceed the UK National air quality objective of 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year.

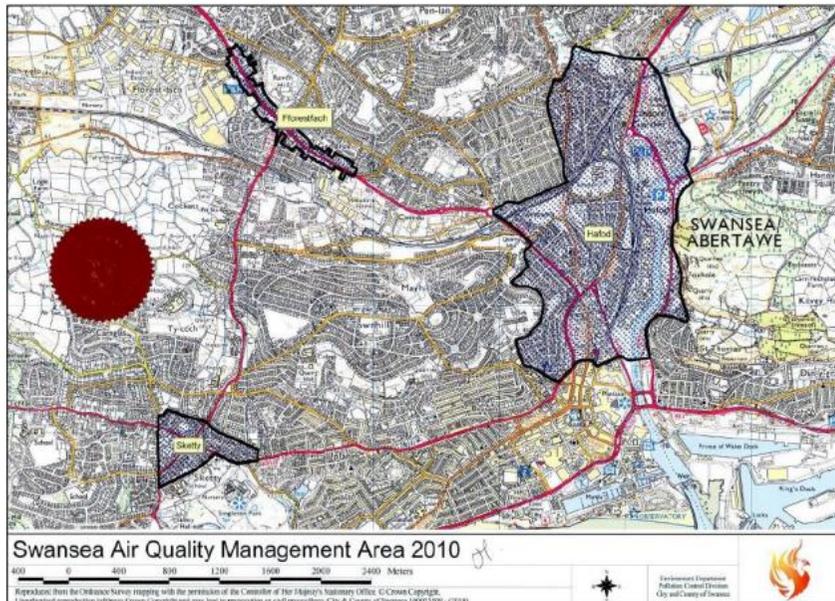
B4.30 The Progress Report examines policies and strategies that affect airborne pollution, citing the LDP, Local Transport Plan, Active Travel Plans, Green Infrastructure Plans, Climate Change Strategies, and Well-being Plans.

B4.31 The Council requests air quality assessments for new planning applications where relevant, to ensure that there is no significant degradation of air quality or that no new sensitive receptors are being introduced into areas of existing poor air quality.

#### **Air Quality Management Area**

B4.32 Section 83(1) of the Environment Act 1995 requires the Authority to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in areas where it is likely that the standards for any of the identified pollutants would be exceeded. The Hafod Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) (Figure 22) was declared in 2001 due to exceedances of the nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) annual mean AQS objective. All AQMA boundaries are either close to, or have busy roads within them, recognising the influence vehicle emissions have upon local air quality. All sections of the AQMA are compliant and the Council will continue monitoring. To ensure that continual compliance is achieved, the Council do not intend to revoke this AQMA at this moment in time. If concentrations continue to remain stable, then the Council may carry out the revocation process.

**Figure 22: Swansea Air Quality Management Area 2010**



**Demand for interventions reducing air and noise pollution**

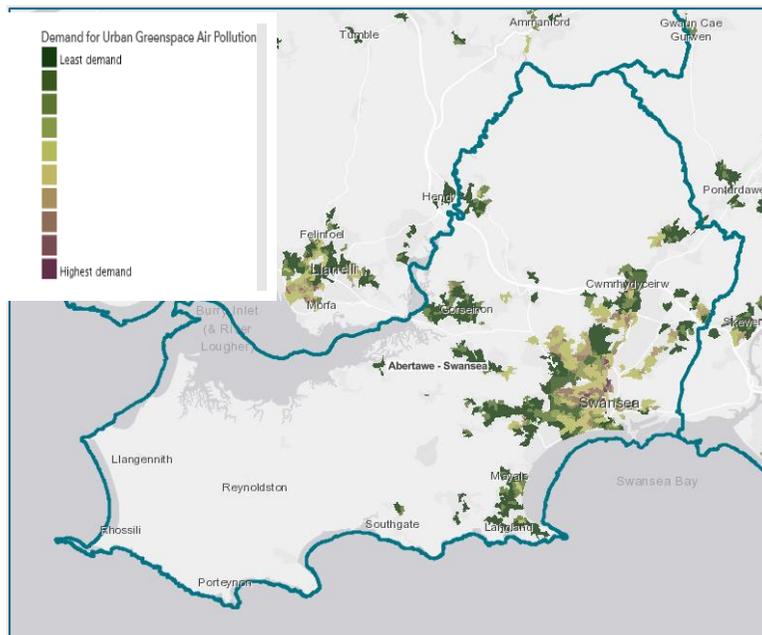
B4.33 Air pollution from motorised transport and industry can have a strong impact on health and well-being within urban centres and is estimated to contribute to approximately 2,000 deaths annually in Wales. Greenspaces within the urban environment can help to provide places for recreation and commutes by bike and on foot that are removed from the direct vicinity of roads, thereby decreasing the exposure of people to polluted air. **The Welsh Information for Nature-based solutions (WINS)** website identifies areas of demand for greenspace based on locations with air quality issues, with air with air quality being based on annual

average PM<sub>2.5</sub> (Figure 23). Along a colour gradient from dark green to dark brown the demand increases, based on a combination of three factors: the intensity of the air pollution problem, population density, and deprivation.

B4.34 From the map, the wards within the County with the highest demand for greenspace interventions to reduce air pollution are: Castle, Townhill, Landore, Penderry and Morriston.

B4.35 Some of those wards also contain roads along which NRW’s mapping shows demand for greenspace based on locations affected by noise pollution (with noise pollution in decibel sound level contours), based on a combination of three factors: the intensity of the noise pollution problem, population density, and deprivation. Areas falling within the >=75 dB class are considered to have the highest demand for greenspace to shelter from noise pollution, whilst areas falling within the 70-74.9 dB bracket are considered to have some demand. Stretches of the: A4067 in Morriston and Landore; A4127 in Bonymaen; A483; A4118; Orchard S; Oystermouth Rd; the Kingsway in Castle; and Fabian Way in St Thomas

**Figure 23: Urban Greenspace Interventions to Reduce Air Pollution**



Source: NRW Wales Environmental Portal, Welsh Information for Nature Based Solutions, Reducing Air Pollution<sup>75</sup>

### Agriculture

B4.36 The County does not have any designated nitrate vulnerable zones. Ammonia contributes to ozone production which damages vegetation and human health. Sources of ammonia should be considered in any air quality planning.

<sup>75</sup> Welsh Information for Nature-based Solutions (WINS) NRW; Opportunity Maps for Area for Implementing the Natural Resources Policy User Guide 2020 Environment Systems evidence and Insight, NRW Bangor University

### TRANQUILITY

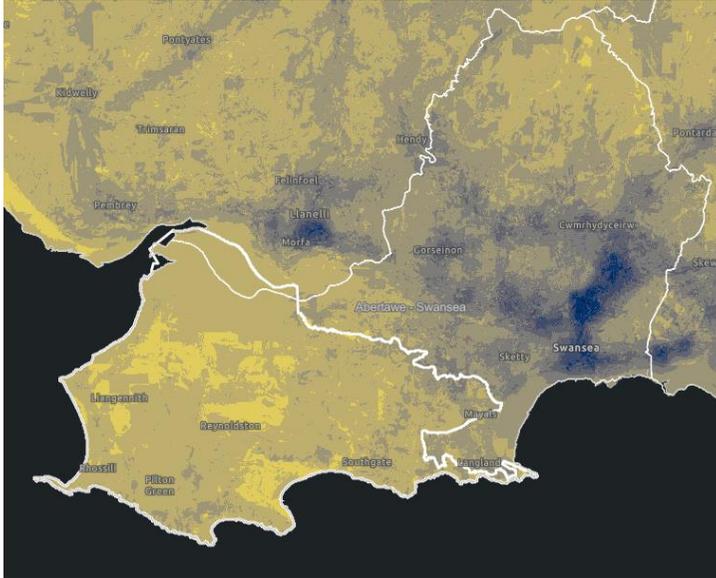
B4.37 Tranquillity is important as a landscape asset and important cultural service and could therefore also be considered under those topic areas. Tranquillity is highly valued and contributes to landscape value and identity, it also contributes to health, well-being, spiritual benefit and quality of life. This in turn can bring economic benefits from tourists and visitors to tranquil areas. But it has limited resilience, and subtle changes in noise, visual intrusion and light pollution may have marked effects on natural settings and tranquillity.

B4.38 NRW produced a nationally consistent Tranquillity and Place resource in 2023 that identifies the strategic and local resource for use as an evidence base to inform policy intent, practice and provision for well-being benefits. Figure 24 shows the extract for Swansea. The resource has 6 themes, four of which are finalised and published (at time of writing):

- Theme 1 - relative abundance, perception or experience of nature, natural landscapes and greenspaces.
- Theme 2 - relative freedom from intrusive visual disturbance and human influence.
- Theme 3 - relative dark skies (incorporating the dark skies and light pollution work completed last year).

- Theme 5 - visually tranquil places (themes 1, 2 and 3).

**Figure 24: Visual Tranquil Places Map (showing the County and AONB Boundaries)**



source: NRW

key	rural	urban	
		■	1 (least tranquil)
■	2 (Least tranquil)		
■	3		
■	4		
■	5		
■	6		
■	7		
■	8		
■	9		
■	10 (most tranquil)		

B4.39 Key findings in relation to visually tranquil places are:

- 558.5 km<sup>2</sup> of Wales is in the top 20% for relative abundance, perception or experience of nature, natural landscapes and greenspaces, when all ten contributing indicators for theme 1 are summed.
- 3,931.7 km<sup>2</sup> of Wales is in the top 20% for relative freedom from intrusive visual disturbance and human influence, when all six contributing indicators for theme 2 are summed.
- 1,389.7 km<sup>2</sup> of Wales is in the top 20% of visually tranquil areas when the normalised scores of themes 1, 2 and 3 are combined.
- 67% of Wales is in the top 3 most visually tranquil categories.
- 9% of Wales' urban areas are in the top 3 visually tranquil categories.

#### Dark Skies Community

B4.40 The Gower AONB has been designated an International Dark Skies Community (2025), the first area of South Wales to secure the accolade from DarkSky International, a world-wide organisation dedicated to showcasing the wildlife, environmental and tourism benefits of night-time in the countryside.

B4.41 Monitoring of sky quality within the AONB has been undertaken since 2019. The results are broadly comparable, with locations further west from Swansea consistently

having the best readings. Readings along the south coast of Gower – from Bracelet Bay westward – are poorer. Street lighting within the AONB consists of LED Dark Sky friendly lighting units. One of the causes of poor light quality is poor lighting design around developments and light spill from new developments. The Placemaking Guidance for the Gower AONB specifically seeks to address the issue and encourage developers to reduce light spill and light pollution in developments.

### **RADON GAS**

B4.42 Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is present in all homes and is the major source of ionising radiation exposure to the UK population. Where high levels are found, a radon Action Level ( $200 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ ) is used to advise householders on the need to take remedial action in the home.

B4.43 The 'Radon in Homes in Wales', 2016<sup>76</sup> (Public Health England) report provides a summary of approx. 18,400 radon measurements taken in homes in Wales between 1982 and 2015. A total of 11 homes measured at or above the Action Level in electoral wards in Bishopston, Newton and Pennard.

### **LAND INSTABILITY**

B4.44 There is an extensive legacy of underground workings and surface spoil heaps in parts of Swansea due to the area's long history of mining and quarrying. However, there is only

evidence of one defined slip area which is located at Graig Trewyddfa, near Morriston and is defined on the LDP Constraints and Issues Map.

**Figure 25: Coal Authority Interactive Map showing Development High Risk Areas**



Source: [Interactive Map Viewer | Coal Authority \(bgs.ac.uk\)](https://www.bgs.ac.uk/interactive-map-viewer/)

B4.45 The Coal Authority publish an online interactive map containing Coal Authority data which can be used to determine whether a coal mining report is required. Much of the County lies within the South Wales coal mining Reporting Area which covers the known extent of coal mining activity. The interactive map shows present activity and the legacy of past activity, including for example mine entries, past shallow coal mine workings, coal outcrops and abandoned mines. Development High risk Areas are also defined (Figure 25), within which a Coal Mining Risk

<sup>76</sup>[Wales data report 2016.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/540000/wales_data_report_2016.pdf)

Assessment is required to accompany most planning applications for development.

### **KEY ISSUES - HUMAN HEALTH (INCLUDES AIR)**

- Promote a Placemaking approach that enables new developments to be sustainably located with access to a range of services by active travel, reducing the need to travel by the private car, and encouraging sustainable neighbourhoods.
  - Consider key findings from The Assessment of Local Wellbeing including making Swansea a better place e.g. by 'Protecting the Environment and Green Spaces', supporting transport improvements and improving Swansea city centre and local facilities.
- The County has an ageing population, so this needs to be considered as part of future policy and strategy development.
- Increase GI interventions to aid air pollution mitigation; ensure new developments do not significantly degrade air quality and minimise new sensitive receptors being introduced unmitigated into areas of existing poor air quality
- Help minimise the emissions of air pollutants and the number of people who are receptors.
- Integrate health and wellbeing throughout relevant policies
- Increase awareness of soundscape and tranquillity for health and wellbeing.
- Protect and enhance community facilities of value, to aid socio-community wellbeing.
- Help reduce light pollution, for the benefit of dark skies, tranquillity, ecology and health and wellbeing, particularly within the Gower AONB, particularly regarding light spill from new development

- Understand any areas of land instability when considering future use of areas
- Consult with Health Board and Public Health Wales throughout LDP2 preparation
- Help target resources to address deficiencies in greenspace.

### **LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN**

- B4.46 Health is a principle element embedded within the Well-being of Future Generations Act which places an emphasis on taking a holistic, long term and collaborative approach to achieving well-being through placemaking and improved health is one of the objectives of Future Wales. Development will have to comply with relevant legislation regarding air quality, soundscapes, noise and light pollution, even without LDP2.
- B4.47 The lack of a statutory local development plan may lead to uncoordinated developments, which do not consider wider health and wellbeing implications or the cumulative impacts of development. Health and well-being will be an overarching consideration that will have overriding influence throughout LDP2. The interrelationship of health and wellbeing with the provision of GI, accessible greenspaces, play areas, connection with nature, active travel routes and so on.
- B4.48 The impact of light pollution on tranquillity needs to be fed into Placemaking and Design principles.

## B5: WATER

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6)(g) water; (b) population (c) human health; (a) biodiversity, (e) flora, (d) fauna, (j) material assets; (f) soil; (i) climatic factors; Health and Wellbeing

### RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS

B5.1 The County contains some 297km of waterways (GI Assessment 2024) and falls within the Western Wales River Basin, the Management Plan<sup>77</sup> for which runs 2021-2027 (2022). The purpose of the Management Plan is to protect and improve the water environment for the wider benefits to people and wildlife. The plan aims to be integrated at the catchment scale ensuring a connection across the wider environment for people and wildlife, from catchment to coast. The West Wales RBMP contains details of the challenges and issues within the Swansea Bay Opportunity Catchment' (OpC) area.

B5.2 The Swansea Bay OpCs have been agreed as the focus of a suite of delivery mechanisms for the third cycle River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) (2021-27) and have been developed to apply a place based Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) approach, in line with Area Statements across Wales.

B5.3 The OpCs enable the integration of River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) with other work streams to deliver Welsh Government's Natural Resources Policy (NRP) priorities at a catchment scale. The focus of OpCs is, through partnership working, to maximise multiple environmental and related health and well-being benefits for waterbodies. Underpinning this approach is a greater ambition to work at a catchment scale and the potential to trial new and different approaches across Wales.

### Area Statement

B5.4 The South West Area Statement places emphasis on the importance of integrated catchment management to deliver multiple benefits for people and the natural environment, including:

- addressing diffuse and point source pollution
- improving bathing water quality
- working with natural processes to mitigate the effects of climate change including flooding and droughts
- increase resilience to climate change impacts
- naturalising river habitats for the benefit of fisheries and freshwater dwelling mammals
- increasing green and blue infrastructure around urban areas
- health and wellbeing benefits
- Restoring uplands and managing them for biodiversity, carbon, water, flood risk, energy and recreational benefits

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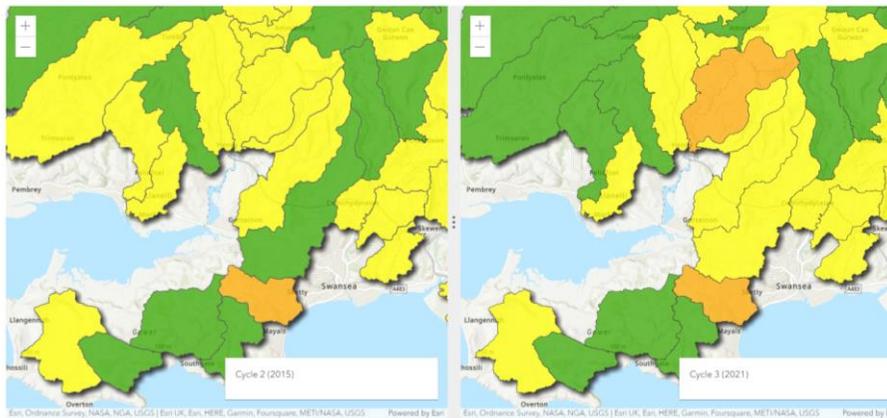
<sup>77</sup> <https://naturalresources.wales/media/695227/western-wales-rbmp-2021-2027-summary.pdf>

### Riparian Corridors

B5.5 The Area Statement SMNR theme 'Hedges and Edges' refers to riparian zones of rivers. Riparian Zones filter pollutants such as nutrients and sediment, and bankside vegetation helps to reduce erosion. Bankside vegetation also provides shade, which works to lower water temperatures. Nature in urban streams and rivers helps improve water quality and increase biodiversity.

### Status of Surface and Ground Water Framework Directive Water Bodies (2021)

Figure 26: Cycle 2/Cycle 3 Comparison Map



Source: NRW Waterwatch Wales

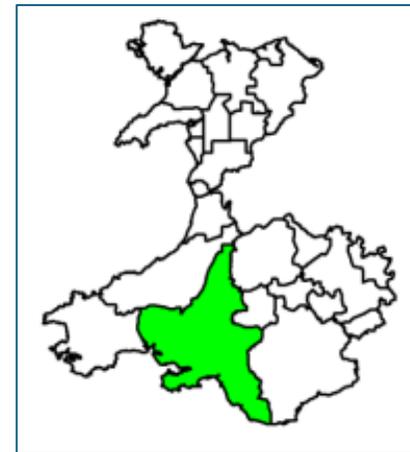
B5.6 NRW updates the classification every 3 years. In 2021 40% of 933 surface and ground water bodies in Wales were at good or better status. This represents an improvement of 3% from 2015 and 8% improvement since 2009. Figure 26 provides a comparison of waterbody classification within

the County (2015 and 2021) and shows a deterioration in one waterbody: 'river Llan-Headwaters to tidal limits' whose overall status had deteriorated from 'good' in 2015 to 'moderate' in 2021 (green to yellow on the maps).

### South West Wales Water Resource Zone (WRZ): Tywi Conjunctive Use System

B5.7 The County lies within the South West Wales Water Resource Zone (WRZ): Tywi Conjunctive Use System, the extent of which is shown in Figure 27 (shaded green). The water resources within the zone consist of four impounding reservoirs and two river abstractions which are operated conjunctively to make best use of the available water during years of average and below average rainfall.

Figure 27: The Tywi Conjunctive Use System



B5.8 **Dŵr Cymru Welsh Waters Final Water Resource Management Plan 2019** (2019) sets out the company's

ability to meet the future demand for water within our supply area, and where they predict demand may outstrip supply, and how that challenge will be met, from 2020 to 2050.

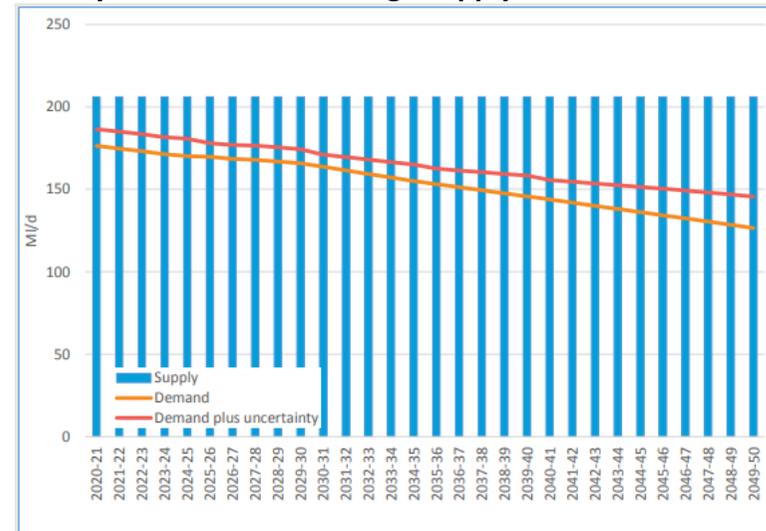
B5.9 Water is abstracted from the River Tywi at two locations - Nantgaredig and Manorafon. When levels are low in the River Tywi it is necessary to make releases of water from Llyn Brianne reservoir to enable abstraction of the required volumes of water at intakes further downstream. The majority of the abstracted water is pumped to the Felindre works, which supplies the bulk of customer demand in Swansea, Neath, Bridgend and the Vale of Glamorgan. If storage in the Usk reservoir is low water is pumped from Manorafon to Bryngwyn water treatment works. If storage in Usk is healthy, the reservoir provides the whole supply to Bryngwyn which feeds the upper Swansea Valley.

B5.10 Ystradfellte and Crai reservoirs supply the upper parts of the Neath, Afan and Tawe Valleys. As storage in these reservoirs declines, the area served is gradually reduced in order to preserve supplies with this additional demand supported from Felindre. There are no imports of water into the zone but water is exported to the neighbouring South East Wales Conjunctive Use System (SEWCUS) zone (which includes Cardiff and Newport).

B5.11 Dŵr Cymru’s modelling demonstrates that the zone is resilient to **climate change** with no loss of deployable output expected across the planning period, due to the

substantial resource available in Llyn Brianne which can be used to support the demand on the other sources. An initial analysis of extreme **drought events** shows that under a 1 in 200 year drought event Dŵr Cymru would not need to implement extreme supply side measures.

**Figure 28: Tywi CUS Annual Average Supply and Demand Balance**



B5.12 The population within the Tywi CUS zone is forecast to increase from 734,680 in 2020 to 783,200 by 2050 with large development in and around Swansea as set out within the LDP, and other significant housing allocations at Neath, Port Talbot and Bridgend. Dŵr Cymru are anticipating a decline in the demand for water over the 2019 Management Plan planning period. The Plan reports a reduced DO value (the available output of a water source, or group of sources, which can be constrained by a number of

factors such as abstraction licence limits, pipework or water treatment works capacity or the quality of the raw water) for the zone, however overall the zone retains a healthy surplus as shown in Figure 28.

- B5.13 Dŵr Cymru's PR19 Business Plan 2020-2025** includes a number of drinking water quality and environmental performance targets, including
- a 15% reduction in leakage levels (which have already been roughly halved in the last 20 years)
  - a reduction in the numbers of customers experiencing temporary discolouration or taste and odour issues with their water supply, from 2.8 to 2.0 (contacts per 1,000 customers)
  - a reduction in supply interruptions, which are particularly important for businesses as well as households, from 12 to eight minutes a year per customer
  - a 10% reduction in incidents of sewer flooding of customer premises each year, which would otherwise be on an upward trend due to climate change, from 300 to 273 a year
  - a 20% reduction in pollution incidents (which are predominantly minor 'category 3' incidents), from 112 to 90 a year, and
  - the number of customers receiving a service below our defined minimum-threshold levels will be reduced by 18%, from 1,500 to 1,230, meaning fewer 'worst-served' customers suffering repeated water supply outages, sewer flooding or low water pressure.

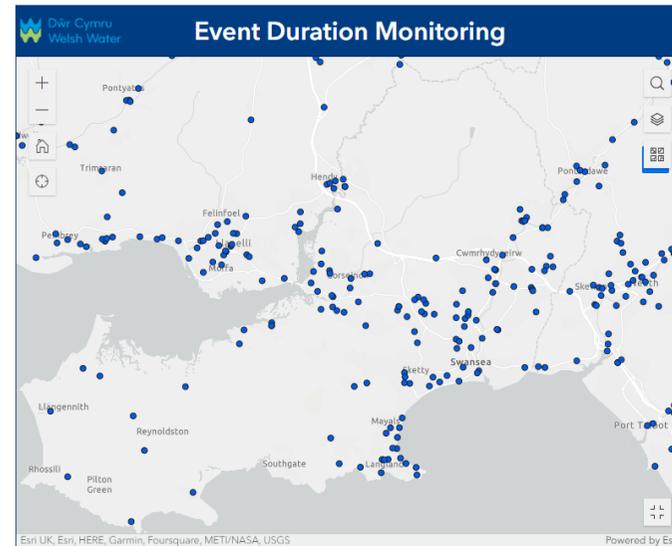
- B5.14** PR19 was developed in the context of a long-term plan 'Welsh Water 2050' (Dŵr Cymru) (2018) and as a means to help achieve the Welsh Water 2050 Vision, and provide a framework beyond the 5-year regulatory cycle. The Document was reviewed in 2022: 'Welsh Water 2050: Review and Update', which updated trends, risks and resilience issues and outlines 18 strategic responses to inform future investment planning for PR24 (the next Ofwat price review). All of the responses have relevance for the County, especially response 15 which aims to use nature to reduce flood risk and pollution, and cites installing sustainable drainage systems in Swansea in partnership with the Council.
- B5.15** Dŵr Cymru's Asset Management Plan (AMP) 7 programme is currently being delivered which covers investment for the period 2020-2025. This will be followed by AMP 8 2025-2030 and AMP 9 (2030-35).
- B5.16** Welsh Water's rating from NRW remains two-star ('requires improvement') in 2024, same as 2023, after being downgraded from a four-star rating in 2022 due to poor environmental performance. Increasing overflows from combined sewers is impacting water quality.
- B5.17** The majority of the sewer pipes in the County (and Wales) are 'combined sewers', which means that they usually combine both wastewater from homes and businesses (toilets, sinks, showers, baths etc.) and clean rainwater from roads, hardstanding areas and roofs. During heavy rainfall

the capacity of pipes can be exceeded, resulting in possible flooding of sewage works affecting the treatment process, and the potential to back up and flood homes, businesses, roads and open spaces, unless it is allowed to spill elsewhere. Storm overflows (often referred to as Combined Sewer Overflows) act as overflow valves to reduce the risk of sewage backing up during heavy rainfall.

B5.18 As discharges of storm sewage only occur during wet weather, sewage in the sewers is diluted and rivers have high volumes of water in them. This helps minimise the impact of storm sewage entering the watercourse. Some discharges do occur in dry weather because of sewer blockages. NRW issues permits for storm overflows. The WG established the **Wales Better River Quality Taskforce in 2022**. The taskforce has developed action plans to gather greater evidence on the impact of **storm overflows** on rivers, to reduce the impacts they cause, to improve regulation and to educate the public on sewer misuse.

B5.19 Event Duration Monitors have been fitted to all CSO's in Wales by Dŵr Cymru. Figure 29 shows the location of the Event Duration Monitors within the County in 2022.

**Figure 29: Welsh Water Dŵr Cymru location of installed Event Duration Monitors 2022.**

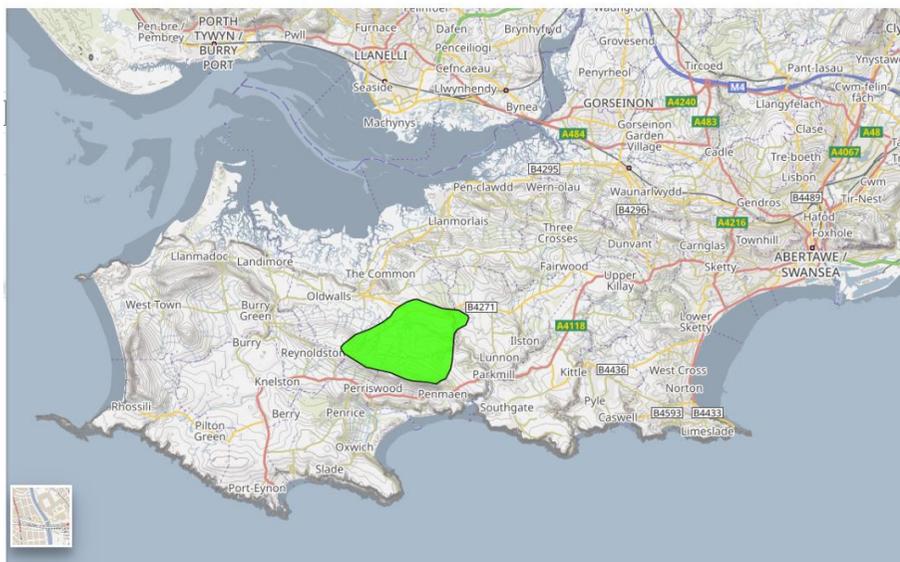


Source: [Combined storm overflows | Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water \(dwrcymru.com\)](https://www.dwrcymru.com)

### **SOURCE PROTECTION ZONE**

B5.20 A Source Protection Zone (SPZ) is located on the Gower peninsula, as shown shaded in green on Figure 30. SPZs are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites. SPZs provide additional protection to safeguard drinking water quality through constraining the proximity of an activity that may impact upon a drinking water abstraction.

**Figure 30: Source Protection Zone (shaded green)**



Source: Datamap Wales

## BATHING WATER QUALITY

B5.21 The County's beaches are popular for leisure activities and contribute to the coastal and visitor economies. They are a prime factor in attracting visitors to the County and bathing water quality is therefore extremely important.

B5.22 NRW test bathing waters for two types of bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (E.coli) and intestinal enterococci, at least 10 times per year between 15 May and 30 September, and use the results to assess compliance with the Bathing Water

Regulations. The County has eight defined bathing waters, and the 2021 and 2020 results are contained in Table 44.

**Table 44: Bathing Water Quality Results<sup>78</sup>**

Designated Bathing Water	Classification		
	2023	2022	2021
Bracelet Bay	excellent	excellent	excellent
Caswell Bay	excellent	excellent	excellent
Langland Bay	excellent	excellent	excellent
Limeslade Bay	good	good	excellent
Oxwich	excellent	excellent	excellent
Port Eynon	excellent	excellent	excellent
Rhossili	excellent	excellent	excellent
Swansea Bay	good	good	good

<sup>78</sup> <https://naturalresources.wales/media/696486/wales-bathing-water-report-2022-final.pdf>

## KEY ISSUES - WATER

- Water supply exceeds demand, so no anticipated issues relating to increased population and demand for water from industry.
- Help ensure new development is serviced by existing water supply and sewerage network or can be connected to network.
- Help reduce and where possible eliminate environmental pollution into freshwater and marine environs (as influenced by the land use planning system).
- Help ensure water infrastructure and supply is resilient to climate change; and help improve bathing water quality, the quality of groundwater and surface water bodies, and river quality.

## LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

B5.23 If LDP2 was not in place, legislation relating to water quality, flood risk and SUDS, for example, would still have to be adhered to. However, without LDP2 there may be a lack of strategic co-ordination between developers and utility providers. This may result in delays in bringing developments forward and potential impacts on water quality.

## B6: CLIMATIC FACTORS

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6)(i):climatic factors; (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (J) material assets; (l) landscape; Human health and wellbeing, Climate Change.

### ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

B6.1 Swansea Council is seeking to reduce its overall ecological footprint and has made an organisational commitment to reach net zero as a council by 2030. This includes decarbonisation, which covers buildings, travel, land use and waste, enhancing biodiversity and considering the Council's impact on natural resources. The goal is that Swansea (as a County) will reach net zero by 2050<sup>79</sup> (as per the Paris Agreement 2015 commitment) and the Council has asked members of the public and stakeholder to pledge to work together to meet the 2050 target.<sup>80</sup>

### FLOODING

B6.2 Climate projections indicate an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, including storm events in the Summer and prolonged wet periods during the Winter. This will increase peak flows in rivers, increasing the risk of flash flooding events. Such flooding is very difficult to forecast and predict and can be challenging to manage.

B6.3 Climate change projections also indicate that sea level rise will occur for all carbon emission scenarios and at all locations around the UK. Coastal areas will become progressively more vulnerable to flooding, wave action and accelerated coastal erosion associated with climate change. These impacts will affect not only coastal communities who live and work in coastal areas, but some of Wales' most important natural habitats and heritage sites which are located along our coastline. The Welsh Governments National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (2020) provides the framework for flood and coastal erosion risk management in Wales.

B6.4 The River Tawe and the River Loughor are the main watercourses in the County and are classified as NRW Main Rivers. The County is situated on the lower part of the Swansea Valley where the River Tawe meets the sea. The upper regions of the Swansea Valley are steep sided which can generate flash floods in the River Tawe, causing the river to rise quickly during heavy rainfall. On the Western edge of the administrative boundary the River Loughor also has steep catchments emanating from the Black Mountains which rapidly discharge surface water flows to the lower catchments situated on the Western edge of Swansea contributing to the flows and the general trend is for both rivers to rise quickly during storm events. Where these two main rivers meet the sea at Swansea and Pontarddulais respectively, both rivers are affected by Tidal interactions.

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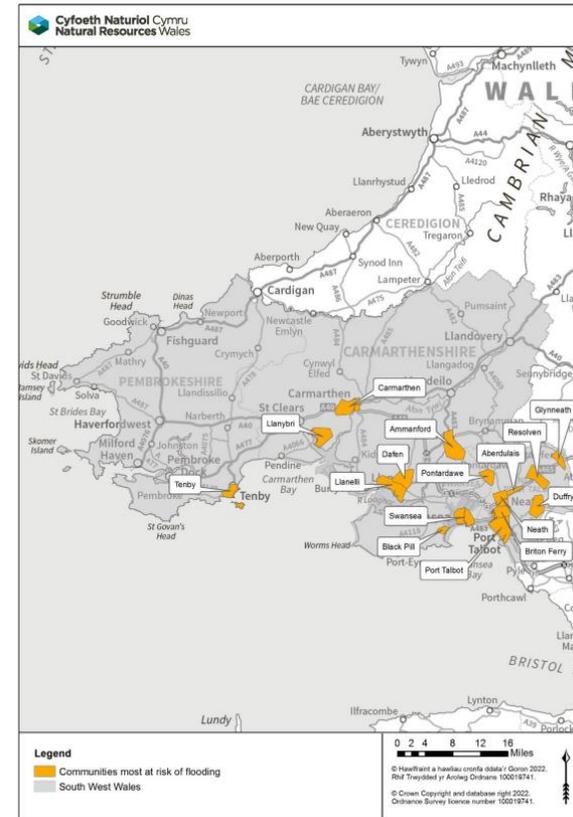
<sup>79</sup> [Net Zero 2050 - Swansea](#)

<sup>80</sup> [Climate pledge - Swansea](#)

B6.5 NRW’s draft Flood Risk Management Plan for Wales 2023<sup>81</sup> sets out what is at risk of flooding and the priorities and measures to manage the risk of flooding to people, the environment and economic activity across Wales over the next six years. The FRMP aligns and supports the South West Wales Area Statement which identifies mitigation and adapting to climate change as a key theme. The draft FRMP states that in Wales, there are estimated to be 245,118 properties at risk of flooding from the sea, rivers and surface water. This is approximately 1 in 8 properties. Swansea is situated within NRW’s South West Wales Place, alongside Neath Port Talbot, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

B6.6 NRW identify communities at greatest risk from flooding on their Communities at Risk Register (CaRR)<sup>82</sup> (Figure 31) which informed Flood Risk Areas in NRW’s 2018 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Report. Within the County, Blackpill and Swansea centre are identified as communities at risk from flooding from rivers or the sea. The Swansea Community is also a community that is predicted to be in danger by 2120 from flooding from the sea.

**Figure 31: Communities across the South West Wales Place that are most at risk of flooding from Rivers or the sea as identified by the CaRR**



Source: NRW Flood Risk Management Plan for Wales: South West Wales, 2023

B6.7 NRW’s 2016 FRMP identified a number of community scale measures to manage and reduce the risk of flooding and

<sup>81</sup> No longer available on NRW website

<sup>82</sup> [Communities at Risk Register \(CaRR\) | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)



B6.10 Nineteen of the County's wards are most at risk from surface water flooding in the FRA. These are:

Bonymaen	Landore	Sketty
Castle	Llangyfelach	St Thomas
Cockett	Llansamlet	Townhill
Cwmbwrla	Mayals	Uplands
Killay North	Morrison	West Cross
Killay South	Mynyddbach	
Kingsbridge	Penderry	

B6.11 The FRMP identifies specific measures in order to address surface water flooding in each ward in the FRA, together with the remaining wards in the County.

B6.12 The Council has a duty to do the following in relation to flooding: to maintain the highway drainage system, including highway gully emptying and keeping highway culverts clear; operate a 24 hour emergency service and respond to severe flooding events to ensure safety on the public highway; work to avoid or reduce flooding of the public highway, and maintain culverts on council-owned land; and work with other emergency services in response to severe or major emergencies.

X6.13 A Stage 1 Strategic Flood Risk Consequence Assessment (FCA) was published in 2022 for South West Wales. It provides an up to date evidence base to inform LDP2. The FCA states that flood Zone 3 covers an extent to the east of

Clydach and extends downstream into Morrison (Swansea Enterprise Park). Areas to the west of the River Tawe in Swansea are also located within the floodplain. NRW fluvial flood defences, with a standard protection of 1 in 100 years, are present along the River Tawe, in Clydach and to the south at Swansea Enterprise Park. Swansea Vale Enterprise Park forms part of the TAN-15 Defended Zone as a result of the flood defences.

B6.14 Similarly, the River Loughor means that areas in and around Pontarddulais are located within the floodplain. NRW fluvial/tidal flood defences are located in the northwest of Pontarddulais, and to the west of Loughor along the River Loughor. These fluvial flood defences have a standard protection of 1 in 100 years, and as a result a significant area of Pontarddulais is categorised as a TAN-15 Defended Zone.

B6.15 Areas of Flood zone 3 are located in, and to the south of, Gorseinon. NRW fluvial flood defences are located along both river banks of the River Lliw in Gorseinon, and along the River Llan to the north of Gowerton. These fluvial flood defences have a standard protection of 1 in 100 years, and areas located behind these defences are categorised as TAN-15 Defended Zones.

B6.16 The County experiences tidal flooding from Swansea Bay and Carmarthen Bay, mainly during storm surge conditions with wind-driven waves and high spring tides. The River Loughor, and Afon Lliw are tidally influenced, and their

lower reaches are the main areas at risk of flooding from the sea. Areas of Swansea city are also at risk of tidal flooding.

B6.17 The majority of the sewer pipes in the County (and Wales) are 'combined sewers', which means that they usually combine both wastewater from homes and businesses (toilets, sinks, showers, baths etc.) and clean rainwater from roads, hardstanding areas and roofs. During heavy rainfall the capacity of pipes can be exceeded, resulting in possible flooding of sewage works affecting the treatment process, and the potential to back up and flood homes, businesses, roads and open spaces, unless it is allowed to spill elsewhere. Storm overflows (often referred to as Combined Sewer Overflows) act as overflow valves to reduce the risk of sewage backing up during heavy rainfall. The FCA records the number of properties that experience historic internal and/or external flooding from public foul, combined or surface water sewers. Llansamlet has the highest number of flood incidents (17) and Gower, Morriston, and Sketty have between 14-16 recorded incidents of flooding.

B6.18 NRW's Flood Map for Planning provides the latest spatial data relating to flood risk.

### **SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

B6.19 Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) are non-statutory high level coastal erosion and flood risk management policy documents to aid the strategic management of the coast. They must be taken into account in local decision-making

and strategic planning, such as LDPs and Local Flood Risk Management Strategies. The Plans split the coastline into small sections (called policy units) and describe how these sections will be managed over the: short-term (2005-2025); medium-term (2025-2055); and long-term (2055-2105). There are four approaches that can be applied to each policy unit, for each period of time, including:

- Hold the line (HTL) by maintaining or changing the existing standard of protection
- Advance the line (ATL) by building new defences on the seaward side of the original defences (although none applied in Wales)
- Managed realignment (MR) which allows the shoreline to move backwards and forwards, with management to control or limit the movement
- No active intervention (NAI) where there is no investment in coastal defences and natural processes are allowed to continue to create an evolving coastline

B6.20 The County falls within the South Wales Coastal Group and the Second SMP (SMP2) for the area was published in 2012<sup>84</sup>. The only changes in management and policy from SMP1 (2001) are:

- **PU10.8 Oxwich Bay**- Retreat with selective hold the line in the south west corner of the bay (at the Oxwich Bay hotel and church access road). Given the important nature conservation value of this stretch, the recommended SMP2 policy is for adaptation measures rather than hold the line, with managed

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<sup>84</sup> [Swansea and Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group \(southwalescoastalgroup.cymru\)](http://southwalescoastalgroup.cymru)

realignment of the dunes. This would not preclude landowners from privately maintaining or upgrading existing defences, subject to obtaining the necessary consents, licences and approvals. Localised defences at the western end of the bay would have a limited impact on coastal processes in the wider shoreline and bay.

- **PU10.10 Port Eynon Bay (Horton to Port Eynon Point)** - SMP1 suggested 'Hold line – possible future retreat'. Given the important nature conservation value of this stretch, the recommended SMP2 policy is for adaptation or erosion-slowing measures rather than hold the line, with managed realignment of the dunes. Small scale works (which could include existing defences surrounding the Salt House and potential measures to reduce the risk of coastal erosion to properties at the western end of the Bay (youth hostel and cottages) and coastal residential properties at Horton) could be considered, as part of the managed realignment policy.

### **Mumbles Defence Works**

B6.21 Works are currently ongoing on renewing 1.2km of the sea defence wall in Mumbles<sup>85</sup> in order protect property from future tidal flooding events due to increased tidal levels and increased storm events as a result of climate change.

Seventy-nine properties at current1 in 10 risk of tidal flooding will be protected.

### **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

B6.22 Data from the UK Government shows Local Authority Territorial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimates from 2005-2022 (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>86</sup>. The information combines data from the UKs Gas Inventory and other sources and shows emissions allocated on an 'end-user' basis where emissions related to energy use are distributed according to the point of energy consumption. The greenhouse gases covered by the statistics are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide and reported in kilotonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) units. The three gases make up an estimated 97% of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK in 2021. The remainder is made up of Fluorinated gases, but it is not currently possible to estimate local authority emissions. Table 3.31 shows the most recent data published on the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2022<sup>87</sup>. The 'grand total' emissions are combined totals of the following categories (2022 data):

- Industrial – 144.7 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e,
- Commercial – 84.9 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e,
- Public sector – 52.2 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e,
- Domestic- 314.8 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e,

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<sup>85</sup> [Mumbles coastal protection project - Swansea](#)

<sup>86</sup> [UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 2005 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>87</sup> <https://naei.beis.gov.uk/laghgapp/>

- transport – 375.2 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e (Minor roads 190.3; A roads 101.7; Motorways 70.3; other 10.3; and diesel railways 2.5)
- Waste management – 47.9 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e,
- Land use, Land Use change and Forestry (LULUCF) Net – 1.0 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Agricultural totals – 55.7 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.

**Table 46: Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimates for the County 2005-2021 (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)**

year	Grand Total (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Per capita emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	year	Grand Total (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Per capita emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
2005	2,214.2	9.6	2014	1,413.1	5.9
2006	2,206.6	9.6	2015	1,350.8	5.6
2007	2,042.2	8.8	2016	1,326.8	5.5
2008	1,994.8	8.5	2017	1,322.7	5.5
2009	1,804.6	7.7	2018	1,273.7	5.3
2010	1,856.5	7.8	2019	1,270.6	5.3
2011	1,575.5	6.6	2020	1,1430.0	4.8
2012	1,626.2	6.8	2021	1,179.9	5.0
2013	1,558.3	6.5	2022	1,076.5	4.5

Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2022<sup>88</sup>

## RENEWABLE/LOW CARBON ENERGY

B6.23 Wales produces 55% of its electricity needs from renewable sources. In January 2023 the Climate Change Minister

announced consultation on targets to meet 100% of its electricity needs from renewable resources by 2035 in order to help meet Net Zero. Funding was also announced in order to explore offshore wind potential and infrastructure in association with Associated British Ports (ABP). The National Energy Plan is expected to be published in 2024 and will help inform RDP energy and infrastructure policies. The [South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan \(2021\)](#)<sup>89</sup> contains a mission of establishing South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy.

B6.24 **The South West Wales Energy Strategy, 2022**<sup>90</sup>, overall objective is to develop a strategic pathway identifying key interventions to deliver on the region’s ambitions for decarbonising its energy system to achieve a net zero energy system by 2050. The Vision is:

*‘Harnessing the region’s low carbon energy potential across its on and offshore locations, to deliver a prosperous and equitable net zero carbon economy which enhances the well-being of future generations and the region’s ecosystems, at a pace which delivers against regional and national emissions reduction targets by 2035 and 2050.’*

B6.25 The priorities for achieving this vision are:

1. Energy efficiency
2. Electricity generation
3. Smart and flexible systems

<sup>88</sup> <https://naei.beis.gov.uk/laghgapp/>

<sup>89</sup> [South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan](#)

<sup>90</sup> [South West Wales Energy Strategy \(gov.wales\)](#)

4. Decarbonise heat
5. Decarbonise transport
6. Regional coordination

B6.26 To meet Welsh Government targets, and to be on track for net zero by 2050, South West Wales needs to reduce emissions from its energy system by 55% by 2035, split by sector as follows:

- 58% reduction in domestic heat and power emissions;
- 56% reduction in commercial and industrial emissions

(excluding very large industrial use);

- 51% reduction in road transport emissions.

B6.27 The underlying model in the strategy assumes a reduction in domestic fuel needs, with insulation, heat pump and other low carbon heating options; a reduction in commercial and industrial fossil fuel demands by switching to alternative fuels and increasing energy efficiency; an increase in electric vehicles (78% of all vehicles by 2035), hydrogen fuel cell network, increased use of public transport and active travel, an overall reduction of private vehicle mileage by 2035; and increase offshore and onshore wind capacity, increase solar PV, marine tidal energy, storage and network infrastructure development to enable connections, with the outcome of the region generating the equivalent of 147% of its own electricity consumption from renewables by 2015

B6.28 **The Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024**<sup>91</sup> follows on from the South Wales Energy Strategy and is an evidenced, spatial plan that identifies the changes required to the local energy system and built environment to achieve a net zero energy system by 2050.

B6.29 The Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and is striving for a net zero carbon Swansea by 2050<sup>92</sup>. Swansea Council 'Charter on Climate Change 2020'<sup>93</sup> sets out the Council's commitment to become a Net Zero organisation by 2030, including:

- A 55% reduction on 2010 Carbon Reduction Commitment emissions in 2019/2020
- Electric vehicle charge points installed in council car parks
- All electricity from 100% renewable energy sources
- 580kw of community solar energy panels installed on schools and communities
- Super-energy-efficient new council houses, built to a "Swansea Standard" with solar battery storage and air source heat pumps
- Grown cycle network by 25% over 3 years
- Achieved 64% recycling levels by 19/20 target
- 21,053 street lights upgraded to low emission LEDs

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<sup>91</sup> [Swansea Local Area Energy Plan 2024](#)

<sup>92</sup> [Climate change and nature recovery - Swansea](#)

<sup>93</sup> [Swansea Council Charter on Climate Change - Swansea](#)

### **Pre Assessed Areas for Wind Energy**

- B6.30 The County contains part of a Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy as defined in Future Wales, covering parts of Mynydd y Gwyr in the north of the County. Pre assessed areas are considered to be the most appropriate locations for large scale (>10MW) wind farm developments.
- B6.31 The LDP was informed by a Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (2018) which evaluated the potential energy capacity of renewable and low carbon technologies in the County. The REA concluded that the County has potential for the development of low carbon and renewable energies. Eleven Local Search Areas (LSAs) for solar were identified, but none for wind. The solar LSAs are defined on the LDP Proposals Map<sup>94</sup>. The LDP AMR 3 states that up to 21.8MW has been delivered within the solar LSAs and up to 40.6MW in the Wind SSA since LDP adoption. An 'Area wide renewable energy assessment'<sup>95</sup> has been prepared to inform the Preferred Strategy, following the methodology set out in the Welsh Government's guidance 'Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - A Toolkit for Planners, 2015'. The REA aims to estimate the scale of resource within the County available for use, providing context for setting local policy and targets. It will also provide direction to the authority on how it can play its part in meeting the National and UK renewable energy targets. The remainder of the REA study will accompany the Deposit LDP2.

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<sup>94</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2010-2025 \(LDP\) - Swansea](#)

### **The Blue Eden Project**

- B6.32 The Council is pursuing a £1.7bn energy hub and tidal lagoon in the Swansea Bay area, known as the Blue Eden Project. The scheme would be privately funded and includes:
- A 60,000m<sup>2</sup> manufacturing plant to make high-tech batteries for renewable energy storage
  - A battery facility that will store the renewable energy produced at Blue Eden and power the site.
  - A 72,000m<sup>2</sup> floating solar array anchored in the Queen's dock area, helping offset CO<sup>2</sup> emissions by an estimated two million kilogrammes a year.
  - A 94,000m<sup>2</sup> data centre storing, processing and providing network capabilities, entirely powered by an uninterruptable renewable energy power supply.
  - An oceanic and climate change research centre
  - Floating dome structures that will become cultural and scientific centres
  - Residential waterfront homes for 5,000 people
  - Approximately 150 floating, highly energy-efficient eco-homes anchored in the water.

### **The National Marine Plan**

- B6.33 The WGs National Marine Plan, 2019, recognises Swansea, alongside other Welsh ports, as having a competitive advantage in exploiting opportunities arising from low carbon and renewable energy generation.

<sup>95</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 \(LDP2\) - Swansea](#)

### Low carbon energy generation in the County

B6.34 Data for 2022 shows some 164,687MWe of low carbon energy generated in the County (StatsWales). There has been an increase in the amount of low carbon energy and heat generated in the County between 2012 and 2020, as seen in Table 47.

**Table 47: The Amount of Low Carbon Generation in the County**

	Number of projects	Electrical capacity (MWe)	Heat Capacity (MWth)	Electrical Generation (MWe)	Heat Generation (MWth)
2020	3,348	90	12	140,827	32,632
2019	3,100	89	9	135,621	26,154
2018	2,987	55	9	61,572	24,957
2017	2,907	55	7	58,717	21,349
2016	3,097	45	7	48,548	19,468
2014	2,208	19	4	23,533	13,533
2012	1,579	8	2	14,733	4,129

Source:StatsWales

### Solar Arrays and Agricultural Land

B6.35 In March 2022 the WG published a letter<sup>96</sup> clarifying that where Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land is identified within a proposed solar PV array development, considerable weight should be given to protecting such land from development, because of its special importance, and unless other significant material considerations indicate otherwise it will be necessary to refuse permission. Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) are required to consult with the Welsh

Government before granting planning permission for any proposals which do not accord with the Development Plan and would involve the loss (both permanent and temporary) of 20 hectares or more of BMV land. This includes losses which are less than 20 hectares but likely to lead to further losses amounting cumulatively to 20 hectares or more. For planning applications which do not 'trigger' the statutory requirement, the WG may comment on planning applications.

### Energy Efficiency of residential dwellings (from the Assessment of Local Wellbeing 2022)

B6.36 Welsh Government uses Energy efficiency of dwellings as a national wellbeing indicator – NI33: Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance (% of dwellings with SAP 65 or higher). The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is a methodology used to assess the energy performance of dwellings, assessing how much energy is consumed and how much carbon dioxide is emitted, based on standardised occupancy conditions. The SAP rating is expressed on a scale of 1-100, the higher the number the lower the energy costs (100 = no energy costs). Forty seven percent of dwellings in Wales have a SAP rating of 65 or above. This data is taken from the Welsh Housing Conditions Survey carried out in 2017/18, which was a sample survey of properties across Wales. This data is not available at a local authority level.

B6.37 The Welsh Housing Quality Standard, which is the statutory standard for all social housing in Wales, currently requires

<sup>96</sup> [Best and most versatile agricultural land and solar PV arrays | GOV.WALES](https://gov.wales/best-and-most-versatile-agricultural-land-and-solar-pv-arrays)

all social housing to achieve a SAP rating of 65 or above. Due to investment to improve the thermal efficiency and insulation of council properties, the average SAP rating for Council dwellings in Swansea is 69 (band C) and 100% of properties have reached this level.

**Table 48: Swansea EPC data January 2008-June 2021 (81,926 domestic EPCs)**

Band (SAP rating)	Number	Percentage
A (92-100)	72	0.01%
B (81-91)	6,538	8%
C (69-80)	21,956	27%
D (55-68)	32,097	39%
E (39-54)	16,097	20%
F (21-38)	4,030	5%
G (1-20)	1,055	1%

B6.38 As an indication of energy efficiency in the private rented/owner occupied sector, data is available from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government - Energy Performance of Buildings Data England and Wales which provides the results of Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data from 2008-2021. Whilst this does not take into account energy improvement measures carried out since an EPC was provided or data for the whole housing stock, in the absence of up-to-date private rented/owner occupier stock condition information, this provides an indication of levels of energy efficiency in dwellings across

Swansea (Table 48). The Welsh Government is in the process of setting new decarbonisation requirements and targets for social housing providers, which will mean Councils and RSLs will be required to ensure their social housing stock is net carbon zero by 2030.

### Tree Carbon Storage

B6.39 Using data from the i-TreeEco projects in Wales, estimates have been made for the carbon stored (per hectare) in each respective town or city (Table 49: Carbon Storage Values for Completed I-Tree Eco Projects in Wales). Trees in Swansea stored an estimated 102,000 tonnes of carbon in 2014<sup>97</sup>.

**Table 49: Carbon Storage Values for Completed I-Tree Eco Projects in Wales**

I-Tree Eco town/city	Year	Total hectares of study area	Trees per hectare	Canopy Cover %	Canopy cover equivalent in hectares	Average C/ha across full study Area (tonnes)	Average C/ha of canopy cover (tonnes) (a)	Estimated total Carbon stored (tonnes)
Bridgend	2014	4,440	99	12.0	532	12	100	53,500
Cardiff	2017	14,064	100	18.9	2,658	22	120	321,000
Tawe Catchment (Swansea)	2014	6,995	76	16.0	1,119	14	91	102,000
Wrexham	2013	3,833	95	17.0	651	17	100	65,800

Source: I-Tree Eco Projects (a) calculated by dividing the estimated carbon stored by the area of canopy in the study area

<sup>97</sup> [Swansea and Tawe's urban trees October 2016 \(naturalresources.wales\)](https://naturalresources.wales/)

## Nature Based Solutions

B6.40 The baseline data within this report is presented under the topic areas outlined within the SEA Regulations. However many of the issues, such as climate change, cut-across themes and this should be borne in mind when reading the Report. For example, section 3A sets out the importance of nature recovery in both mitigating and adapting to climate change and 3E highlights the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing. This cross cutting nature is clearly exemplified by the use of nature based solutions as mitigation and adaption policies having multiple benefits:

- Developing resilient ecological networks of habitats.
- Increased woodland cover, well located for ecosystem service benefits.
- Maintaining, enhancing and restoring flood plains and hydrogeological systems to reduce flood risk and improve water quality.
- Restoration of uplands, particularly peatlands, to manage them for biodiversity, carbon storage, water resources and flood risk, renewable energy and recreation benefits

## KEY ISSUES – CLIMATIC FACTORS

- Built environment and infrastructure must be resilient and adaptable to the current and future effects of climate change, with particular relevance to sea and river flooding.
- The land use spatial strategy and location of new development must take a precautionary approach with regard to flood risk in line with WG policy
- Facilitate the development of appropriate renewable and or low carbon energy schemes in the County, informed by an up to date Renewable Energy Assessment.
- Facilitate the aim that ecosystems and the natural environment are resilient and able to adapt to climate change.
- Protect coastline from inappropriate development and consider the consequential impacts of climate change on the coastline and coastal environments

## LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

B6.41 Without LDP2, development would still have to comply with the requirements of national planning policy and Future Wales with regard to the location of development in relation to flood risk, shoreline management and renewable/low carbon energy proposals. However, it is possible that development could be uncoordinated and lack a wider placemaking approach, including GI, climatic change adaptations and mitigation proposals. Proposals for renewable/low carbon energy would not be informed by an up to date Renewable Energy Assessment.

## B7: MATERIAL ASSETS

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6) (b) population; (c) human health; (j) material assets. Health and wellbeing, equalities

### Circular and Regenerative Economy

B7.1 PPW states that planning system has a vital role to play in making development resilient to climate change, decarbonising society and developing a circular economy for the benefit of both the built and natural environments and to contribute to the achievement of the well-being goals. A circular economy is one which aims to keep materials, products and components in use for as long as possible. Following the principles of the circular economy will reduce unnecessary waste and encourage high quality manufacturing and better materials choices in the built environment. Understanding and identifying the specific characteristics of a circular economy as far as this relates to the preparation of development plans includes appropriate site selection, as well as design and materials.

B7.2 NRW<sup>98</sup> seek a Regenerative Economy which would regenerate ecosystems and replenish natural resources, ensuring Wales only uses its fair share of global resources. NRW suggest using the DISRUPT framework to set out the opportunities for action:

- Design for the future
- Incorporate digital technology
- Sustain and preserve what is already there
- Rethink the business model
- Use waste as a resource
- Prioritise regenerative resources
- Team up to create joint value

B7.3 The Council's Analysis of Housing Supply Paper, 2024, explores how future residential growth can be accommodated in terms of landbank sites and on potential future windfall sites. The analysis prioritises the use of suitable and sustainable previously developed land, and/or underutilised sites, for future housing development over the LDP2 period 2023-38. This ensures efficient use of land by maximising the use of previously developed land, and ensuring development is located close to existing infrastructure and services where capacity exists.

### WASTE

B7.4 Welsh Planning Policy<sup>99</sup> requires each of the three regions in Wales to prepare a Waste Planning Monitoring Report (WPMR) on an annual basis. Swansea forms part of the Mid & South Wales Region.

### Municipal waste

B7.5 The WG's waste strategy 'Towards Zero Waste' (TZW)<sup>100</sup> requires a 1.5% reduction (from the 2006-7 baseline) each

<sup>98</sup> [Natural Resources Wales / State of Natural Resources Report \(SoNaRR\) for Wales 2020](https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan21-waste.pdf)

<sup>99</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan21-waste.pdf>

<sup>100</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/towards-zero-waste-our-waste-strategy.pdf>

year across all waste sectors. The amount of waste collected by the Council (Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) includes household and non-household waste) is decreasing, with 104,939 tonnes of LACW in 2023/24 compared to 106, 858 tonnes in 2022/23<sup>101</sup>. This overall decrease follows a decrease in residual household waste generated. Residual household waste is the total amount of household waste minus household waste sent for reuse/recycling/ composting. The amount of residual waste (black bag) generated per dwelling in the County has been decreasing, from 317kg in 2022/23 to 305kg in 2023/24<sup>102</sup> (below the Welsh average of 360kg per dwelling in 2023/24). This is reflected in the decreasing amount of residual waste produced per person in the County, from 162kg in 2022/23 to 156kg in 2023/24 (below the Welsh average of 168kg per person in 2023/24)<sup>103</sup>.

### **Re-use, Recycling and Composting of LACW**

B7.6 The WGs strategy 'Beyond Recycling', 2021<sup>104</sup>, is a ten year strategy to move towards a circular economy and actions towards the 2050 net zero waste and net zero carbon targets. The Council met the strategy's statutory target of recycling a minimum of 70% of waste by 2024-25 (70.4% of waste reused/recycled/composted 2023/24)<sup>105</sup>. Figure 34 shows the recycling and composting rates in the

County for commercial waste collected by the Council, municipal waste and waste deposited at household waste recycling centres 2006-2021.

- B7.7 Kerbside collection of recyclables and black bagged residual waste extends to all households in the County. Recyclables are taken to the Baling Plant Transfer Station for further sorting/bulking prior to transportation for treatment etc whilst residual waste is sent to Energy from Waste plants in the UK or Europe. Food waste is treated at an anaerobic digestion facility in Bridgend. The regional contract started in August 2017 and lasts 15 (+10) years.
- B7.8 The Council has five HWRC sites and all sites accept WEEE, gas cylinders and household batteries; paints, household chemicals, fluorescent tubes, engine oil. Two of the sites accept car batteries and only some sites accept WEEE items such as fridges, freezers and large household appliances. Asbestos is not accepted at the sites but bonded asbestos sheets can be collected from resident's addresses. Waste tyres are not accepted at the sites.

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<sup>101</sup> [Annual waste generated \(tonnes\) by source](#)

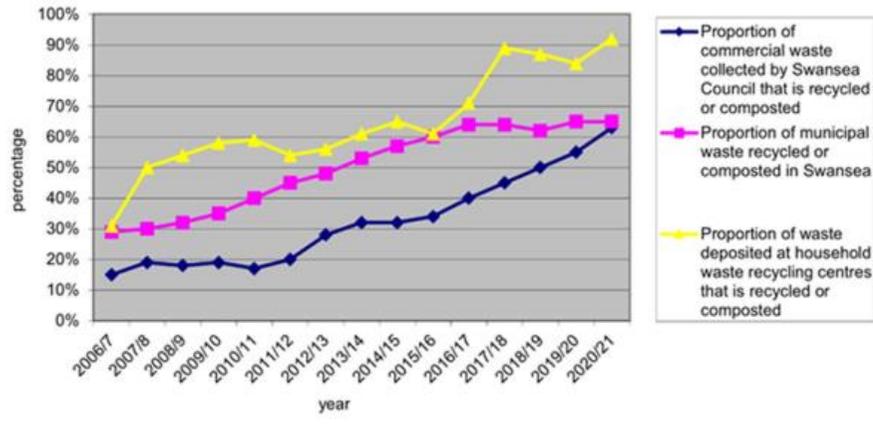
<sup>102</sup> [Annual residual household waste produced per dwelling \(kilograms\) by local authority](#)

<sup>103</sup> <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste/annualresidualhouseholdwasteproducedperperson-by-localauthority>

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/beyond-recycling-strategy-document.pdf>

<sup>105</sup> [Annual reuse/recycling/composting rates by local authority](#)

**Figure 34: Recycling and Composting Rates in the County, 2006 to 2021**



Source: Assessment of Local Well-being 2022, Swansea PSB

**The Local Authority Recycling Carbon Index**

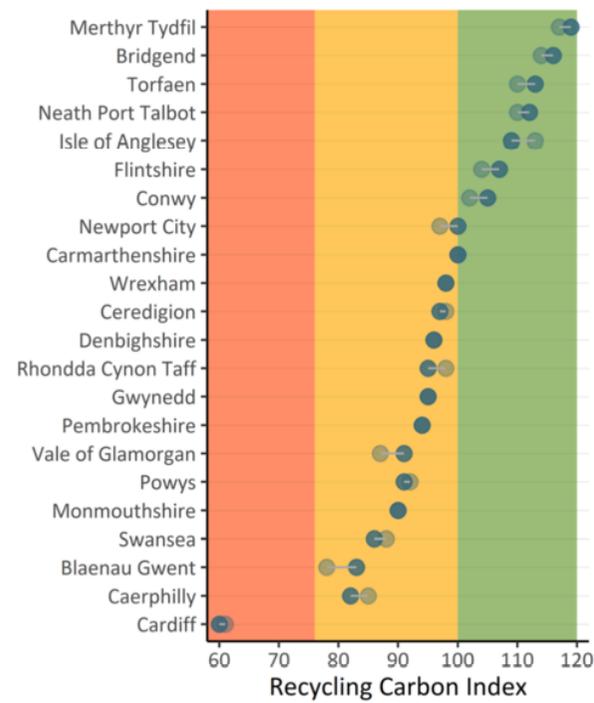
B7.9 The Index shows which local authorities’ recycling activities are delivering the greatest carbon benefits, providing an alternative measure of the environmental performance of waste and recycling services than a purely weight-based measure. Councils are ranked in terms of the CO<sup>2</sup> equivalent saving per head of population and Swansea is ranked as a ‘Good Performer’ (Figure 35).

**Industrial and Commercial (I&C)**

B7.10 NRW (2020) data shows that the quantity of waste generated in the I&C sector in Wales decreased significantly from 3.7 million tonnes in 2012 to 2.9 million tonnes in 2018 (split broadly 50%:50% between industrial and commercial businesses). The main method of

managing I&C waste was Preparation for Reuse, Recycling and Composting (78% and 64%).

**Figure 35: Recycling Carbon Index for Welsh Councils**



Source: Recycling Carbon Index – England, Wales and Northern Ireland Local Authorities 2018/19 (Eunomia, Winter 2020)

**Construction and Demolition (C&D)**

B7.11 The most recent data is from 2012 and comparisons with previous years data cannot be made for a number of reasons, including the changes in the definition of waste

and the economic recession and the lack of major infrastructure projects in 2012. The SW Wales region generated around 35% of the total C&D waste generated in Wales in 2012 and the predominant waste management method in the region was land disposal.

- B7.12 Just over 19% of inert waste managed in Mid and SW Wales in 2019 was sent to landfill, a higher percentage than the other two Welsh regions.

### **Hazardous**

- B7.13 The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations replaced the Special Waste Regulations in 2005 and increased the number of wastes classified as 'hazardous' (e.g. waste TV's, computer monitors and other waste electrical and electronic equipment, florescent tubes and pesticides). The amount of hazardous waste arisings in Swansea was 13,393 tonnes in 2021, a decrease from 16,069 tonnes in 2020 and 19,722 in 2019. The amount of hazardous waste deposited also decreased from 28,369 tonnes in 2019 to 11,319 tonnes in 2021. 'Deposited' waste includes recovery, treatment, transfer or landfilled waste. Less than 1% of deposited hazardous waste was landfilled in Mid and SW Wales) (Mid and South Wales Waste Planning Monitoring Report 2022/23).

- B7.14 There is little data with regard to agricultural waste, either at a national or County level.

### **Landfill sites**

- B7.15 A consequence of the increased LACW recycling and composting of waste is the reduction in the amount of waste being landfilled and WG has a target of zero waste by 2025<sup>106</sup>. However, there will be a need for at least a small landfill capacity in respect of residual waste both in terms of contingency (Energy from Waste (EfW) closed for maintenance / repair etc.) and for certain elements of waste that cannot be recycled or dealt with in other ways. In order to ensure sufficient landfill capacity remains in the region until other residual treatment methods are developed, the WG<sup>107</sup> set out 7 and 5 year landfill void triggers, in order to enable the market to come forward with a solution to the lack of landfill capacity. The Mid & SW Wales region has some 5.5 years landfill capacity remaining, thus above the trigger set out in TAN 21 (Mid and South West Wales Waste Planning Monitoring Report 2022/2023).
- B7.16 The Council stopped taking waste to the County's landfill site, Tir John, in February 2022. The site remains in operation until 2024 with soil and waste being imported to bring the site to the final contours prior to being capped and restored.

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<sup>106</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/beyond-recycling-strategy-document.pdf>

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan21-waste.pdf>

B7.17 In 2021 the WG introduced a moratorium on large scale (<10MW) energy from waste developments<sup>108</sup>. In addition, small scale energy from waste plants of less than 10MW will only be allowable if the applicant can demonstrate need for such a facility for the non-recyclable wastes produced in the region. Any new small scale facilities must also supply heat, and where feasible, be carbon capture and storage enabled or ready. This would therefore mean a plant would not be allowable if waste is to be imported from outside of the proposed region (unless in close proximity to a region), in order to also avoid locking in transport emissions and associated pollution.

## MINERALS

B7.18 Local mineral resources have been of considerable importance in the industrial development of Swansea and the U.K. The area has a complex geology with a wide range of rock types and it was the close relationship of coal, iron ore, limestone, fireclay and silica rock that provided the basis for the Industrial Revolution and the rapid expansion of mineral production in the area. Swansea now relies upon quarries in neighbouring authorities and marine dredged sand to provide for its aggregate needs.

### Limestone, Sandstone and Sand and Gravel Resources

B7.19 Swansea's Carboniferous limestone resources, lie almost entirely within the Gower AONB. Mineral Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1 (2004) precludes additional provision for

the working of minerals within the AONB, but does require that the mineral resources are safeguarded for future use. Swansea contains Pennant Sandstone resources in the north, which overlay the Coal Measures. There are currently no Sandstone quarries in operation.

B7.20 Swansea imports all of its sand from marine-dredged sources in the Bristol Channel, via wharves in Swansea and in neighbouring Neath Port Talbot. Current levels of marine aggregates production are likely to continue in future years, in line with the WGs Interim Marine Aggregates Dredging Policy (IMADP) South Wales, 2004<sup>109</sup> and the National Marine Plan 2019<sup>110</sup>. The County contains land based sand and gravel resources, but they are not currently worked.

B7.21 Safeguarded areas of limestone, sandstone and land based sand and gravel resource (in accordance with the British Geological Survey's safeguarding maps) are safeguarded within the LDP defined on the Proposals Map. It is expected that these will also be shown on the LDP2 Proposals Map (unless there is a change in the national policy requirement to do so).

### Coal

B7.22 South Wales was formerly one of Britain's most productive coal fields, but production has ceased within the County.

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<sup>108</sup> [Written Statement: Taking action to make the circular economy a reality \(24 March 2021\) | GOV.WALES](#)

<sup>109</sup> [Marine Dredging Cover for#6B0DE \(gov.wales\)](#)

<sup>110</sup> [Welsh National Marine Plan \(gov.wales\)](#)

The Welsh Government's Coal Policy Statement 2021<sup>111</sup> sets out the WG's intention not to authorise new Coal Authority mining operation licences or variations to existing licences. The presumption against coalmining is also contained within PPW.

### **Secondary Aggregate**

B7.23 Secondary aggregate is imported (by road) from the Port Talbot steelworks (to be kept under review whilst the Steel Works are restructuring), whilst recycled aggregates from construction, demolition and excavation wastes are likely to be in plentiful supply within the urban areas of Swansea itself. Locally-derived recycled aggregates are important in order to offset the transportation of both primary and secondary aggregates from other sources.

### **Regional Technical Planning Statement for the North Wales and South Wales Regional Aggregate Working Parties, 2<sup>nd</sup> Review (2020)**<sup>112</sup>

B7.24 MTAN 1 (2004)<sup>113</sup> requires the preparation of Regional Technical Statements (RTS) that provide supporting detail to implement national planning policy regarding minerals and covers a period up to 2041 ( with 5 yearly reviews).

B7.25 The Second Review (RTS2) was published in 2020 and states that the local planning authority is required to make future provision for land-won primary aggregates within

its development plan on the basis of the following annualised apportionments:

- Land-won sand & gravel provision: Nil
- Crushed rock aggregates (specifically Carboniferous HSA Sandstone) provision: 0.305 million tonnes per year until the end of the Plan period and for 10 years thereafter (a total of 7.636 million tonnes)

B7.26 Swansea currently has zero existing landbanks of permitted reserves or working quarries of sand & gravel or crushed rock.

B7.27 Given the lack of existing operational sites within Swansea, the Council will need to seek proposals for new working from industry. Any allocations should be identified as Specific Sites or, as Preferred Areas. Failing that, broad Areas of Search should be identified. In the event that allocations (or new permissions) cannot be made to address the shortfall, consideration may, subject to be given to collaborative working with neighbouring LPAs within the same sub-region, such that some of the required provision (apportionment) is effectively transferred.

### **Statement of Sub Regional Cooperation Council - 2021**<sup>114</sup>

B7.28 The Council endorsed RTS2 in 2021, and entered into a Statement of Sub Regional Cooperation (SSRC) with the

<sup>111</sup> [Coal policy statement \[HTML\] | GOV.WALES](#)

<sup>112</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/regionaltechnicalstatement>

<sup>113</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/mtan1-aggregates.pdf>

<sup>114</sup>

<https://democracy.swansea.gov.uk/documents/s71203/07%201%20of%202%20Aggregates%20report.pdf?LLL=0>

other councils in the sub-region (Neath Port Talbot (NPT) County Borough Council and part of Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC)). The SSRC confirms that each constituent LPA accept the individual apportionments for aggregates for their individual Authority areas, as set out in the RTS (second Review), and that (as a minimum) the RTS requirements for that sub-region will be met. NPT agrees to cover Swansea's apportionment requirement until Swansea's LDP2, when a call for candidate sites will help demonstrate interest from the mineral industry.

B7.29 Evidence from the Third Review (RTS3) will be taken into consideration during the preparation of the LDP, as and when it becomes available.

#### **Future Resource Implications due to Major Infrastructure Developments**

B7.30 Potential resources and supply chain considerations associated with potential major infrastructure projects such as the proposed Blue Eden development, the Floating Offshore Wind (FLOW) proposals in the Celtic Sea and Strategic Development Allocations must be considered as they are likely to have significant aggregate demand and the resource implications should be considered in LDP2. This may also have impacts on the Port infrastructure as discussed in section B7.

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<sup>115</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-10/climate-adaptation-strategy-for-wales-2024.pdf>

7.31 National policy states that all existing and potential new wharves and railheads should be identified for safeguarding within the LDP, in order to provide a full range of sustainable transport options (whether or not they are currently utilised).

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

B7.32 The vulnerability of infrastructural assets to climate change is noted within the Climate Adaptation Strategy for Wales (2024)<sup>115</sup>. Many modern-day services and their underlying infrastructure rely on digital connectivity to operate effectively including water, electricity and gas infrastructure.

#### **Transport Network**

B7.33 Llwybr Newydd – the Wales Transport Strategy [\(2021\)](#)<sup>116</sup> sets out the WGs vision that will shape the transport system over the next 20 years. The 3 headline priorities over the next 5 years are also overarching key priorities in the emerging Regional Transport Plan:

- Bring services to people in order to reduce the need to travel;
- Allow people and goods to move easily from door to door by accessible, and sustainable and efficient transport services and infrastructure
- Encourage people to make the change to more sustainable transport

<sup>116</sup> [Llwybr Newydd – the Wales Transport Strategy](#)

B7.34 The [Transport Hierarchy for Planning \(PPW\)](#) supports the aims of enhancing sustainable travel options and decreasing dependency on car travel by bringing services to people to reduce the need to travel. Key gateways into and out of the region include the M4 motorway, trunk and strategic local roads, the strategic rail network, ports and airports.

### Highway Network

B7.35 Swansea Council is the Highway Authority for all non-trunk roads maintainable at the public's expense within the County. The network includes 1108 km of carriageway, 1500 km of footway, more than 28,000 lighting units, 216 structures and 39,053 drainage units with an estimated carriageway value in excess of £1.4 billion. The Councils Highways Forward Works Programme 2020-2025 is a long term programme of planned works which is subject to change due to external forces, changes of funding, network deterioration etc. Due to the effect of climate change and increasing numbers of severe weather events, it is anticipated that there will be a noticeable increase in the deterioration of the network.

### Active Travel Network

B7.36 The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2013) places a legal duty upon local authorities in Wales to map, plan for and promote active travel journeys to make it easier for people

to walk and cycle in Wales, specifically to promote walking and cycling as viable modes of transport for everyday journeys such as to the shops, work or college. NRW's South West Wales Area Statement identifies that giving people access to recreational trails, as well as green/blue travel routes is an important priority, as is an integrated public transport system. This is linked to the 'reducing health inequalities' and climate change themes of the Area Statement.

B7.37 The County contains approx. 124km of active travel routes (draft GI Assessment 2024). Council's Active Travel Network Map (ATNM)<sup>117</sup> 2022 shows routes the Council intends to deliver over a 15-year period (up to 2033). The ATNM includes 213 future aspirational routes for walking and cycling, as well as the existing route network. The Active Travel Annual Report 2020-2021 records a total of 8.2km of new shared use routes were delivered in that period and 400m of improved shared use routes.

B7.38 The ATNM Development Report 2023<sup>118</sup> sets out the prioritising method for routes identified within the ATNM. LDP2 process must be aware of the ATNM prioritising, particularly during the formation of the strategy and selection of development sites.

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<sup>117</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/activetravelact>

<sup>118</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/11567/Active-Travel-Network-Map-ATNM-development-report->

[2023/pdf/Active\\_Travel\\_Network\\_Map\\_ATNM\\_development\\_report\\_2023.pdf?m=1676988427763](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/11567/Active-Travel-Network-Map-ATNM-development-report-2023/pdf/Active_Travel_Network_Map_ATNM_development_report_2023.pdf?m=1676988427763)

## Public Rights of Way

B7.39 Public rights of way are routes, usually across land which is privately owned, over which the public have the right to travel, including footpaths, bridleways and byways. Of the 650km (around 400 miles) of public rights of way within the City and County of Swansea, nearly 515km is public footpath and around 136km is public bridleways. There are 3 byways within the County.

## Railway

B7.40 Swansea Railway station is located within Swansea City Centre and is the terminus of the South Wales Mainline. There are also suburban stations in Gowerton, Llansamlet and Pontarddulais. The ATNM seeks to ensure all rail stations can be accessed by foot or on bike.

## Bus

B7.41 Swansea Bus Station is located in the City Centre and the ATNM states that an important policy objective is to ensure that it can be accessed on foot or by bike. Active travel routes serve transport hubs, including local bus stops to improve interchange facilities between sustainable modes.

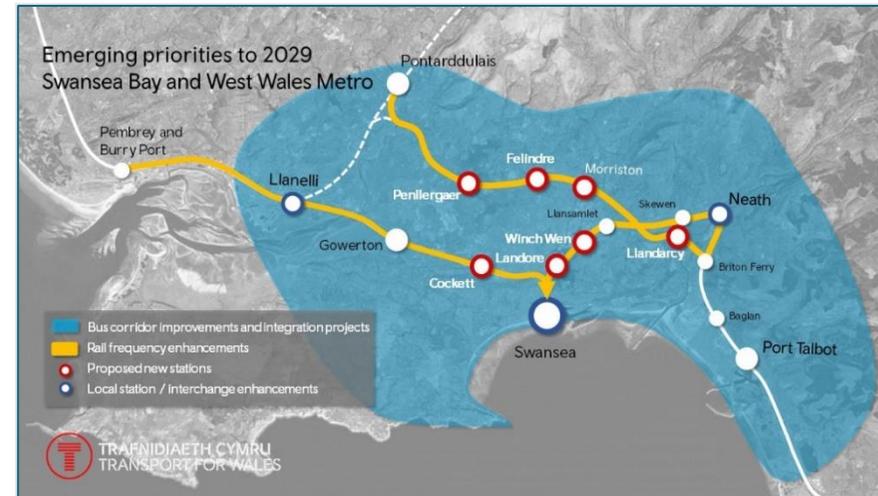
## The Swansea Bay and West Wales Metro

B7.42 Welsh Government and Transport for Wales are working in partnership with Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea Councils to develop proposals for the Swansea Bay and West Wales Metro

(Figures 36 and 37). The aim of the Metro is to provide a series of regional integrated transport systems across Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea.

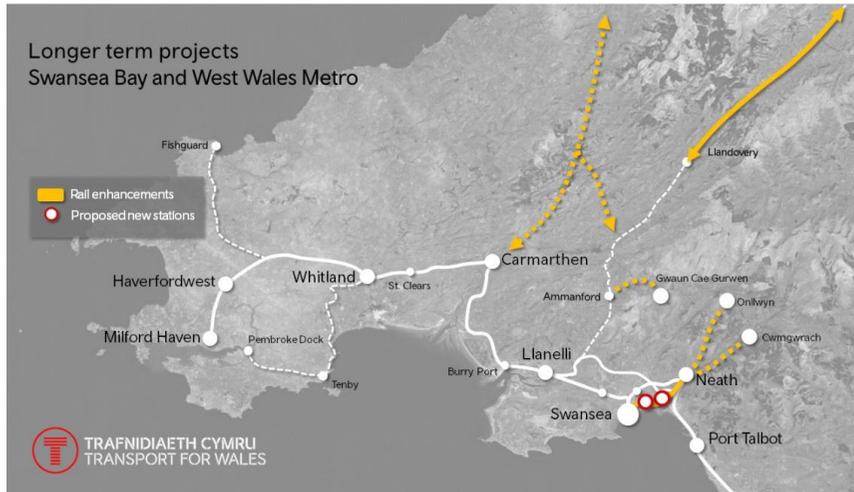
B7.43 As the Metro network is developed it will be important to ensure that transport hubs are well served by active travel routes. Understanding the proposed delivery programme and timelines, particularly with regard to any new stations proposed, will be an important input into the LDP2 evidence base.

**Figure 36: Swansea Bay and West Wales Metro: Emerging Priorities to 2029<sup>119</sup>**



<sup>119</sup> [Future developments | Transport for Wales \(tfw.wales\)](https://www.tfw.wales/)

**Figure 37: Swansea Bay and West Wales Metro Longer Term Priorities**



### Docks/Ports and Airport

B7.44 The National Marine Plan, 2019, seeks to support the sustainable development of port, harbour and marina infrastructure and safeguard the Ports and Shipping Sector by ensuring developments or other activities which may restrict ports and shipping in terms of continuing current operations and responding to future development opportunities are considered and addressed in decision making. The Plan also recognises the significant potential for coexistence of compatible activities with ports and shipping.

B7.45 The **Port** of Swansea is owned by Associated British Ports (ABP) and covers some 521 acres. Together with the ABP's Port Talbot, the port contributes £670 million to the

economy and supports nearly 10,000 jobs. Port Talbot is a Celtic Freeport and ABP expect this increased activity at the Swansea as a resultant. The proposed Celtic Sea Floating Offshore Wind (FLOW) Farms may also result in increased activity at the port which may require a review of the Port infrastructure in time to facilitate the FLOW ambition of up to 5GW by 2030 with a view the deployment of 34GW by 2040. This issue is related to the development and provision of mineral resources as set out above and the South West Wales Energy Strategy discussed in B3 and B6.

### Airport

B7.46 Swansea Airport is owned by Swansea Council and operated by Swansea Airport Ltd. It is located within the Gower AONB. The airport does not operate scheduled passenger flights, though flight schools, private flights and leisure flights can operate from the site.

### Joint Transport Plan for South West Wales 2015-2020

B7.47 The Plan sets out a vision, objectives and a long term strategy for a 20 year period and a five year programme of projects. It was developed by the Swansea Bay City Region Board who seek to deliver the objectives and outcomes from the Regional Economic Regeneration Strategy, develop strategic transport priorities, and prioritise transport schemes across the region (Figure 38).

**Figure 38: Joint Local Transport Plan for South West Wales**



B7.48 The City Region Local Transport Plan (LTP) is targeted at addressing both the National Transport Plan and the WG Programme Priority Areas. The LTP medium and long term strategies, to 2030, are:

- Improving strategic east/west road and rail links
- Improving linkages between key settlements and strategic employment sites
- Improving the efficiency of the highway
- Improving the integration of land use and transportation planning
- Promoting integration
- Improving Strategic Bus Corridors
- Improving safety in transport

- Providing more and better information

## UTILITIES

B7.49 Adequate utilities provision across the County is essential to enable the future delivery of services and development, including employment sites, housing, renewable energy projects and so forth. Water utility infrastructure is discussed within Section 3E

B7.50 National Grid are seeking to improve the speed and ability to connect new renewable energy generation schemes to the grid, via new transmission infrastructure and increasing battery storage facilities.

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

B7.51 The Council has 17 libraries throughout the County and offers a delivery service for customers who cannot access a library.

B7.52 There are 6 leisure centres within the County (4 with swimming pools), operated by Freedom Leisure in partnership with the Council. There is a fitness trail along Swansea Promenade and around Fendrod Lake and permanently laid orienteering markers in twelve parks and wooded areas. There are many other privately-operated sports and leisure providers in Swansea including gyms, swimming pools, bowls, sailing, fishing, horse-riding, tennis, surfing, watersports and archery.

B7.53 There are 16 allotments managed by allotment associations and a privately owned and managed allotment.

B7.54 There are seven cemeteries across Swansea, with space for new graves available at six. There is also a crematorium in Morriston.

### KEY ISSUES – MATERIAL ASSETS

- Maximise the efficient use of land, following the search sequence for new sites outlined in national policy, informed by a land use capacity study.
- Regard must be had to the capacity of landfill sites in the region
- Ensure sufficient mineral resources are available to facilitate key infrastructure projects.
- The potential need for new electricity infrastructure in order to improve network capacity and connections (many cross cutting issues such as implications for landscape and public amenity)
- Active travel network priority routes are taken into account in the development of LDP2
- The land use spatial strategy to have appropriate regard to the emerging South Wales Metro proposals
- Consider potential implications of the Free Port development at Port Talbot in relation to Swansea Docks and Port.
- Consider ecological footprint and climate change impacts of a development by considering the entire life cycle of a development, particularly with regard to materials.

### LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

B7.55 Future development will have to comply with relevant legislation and Future Wales policies relating to waste developments, highways infrastructure, rail, and active travel. However LDP2 can ensure the most recent proposals are considered at a local level and contain policies which reflect current legislation and guidance, for example in relation to the South Wales Metro developments, mineral resources and the dock and port.

## B8: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6) (k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; (b) population; (j) material assets; (f) soil; Health and wellbeing, Equalities, Welsh Language

### THE WELSH LANGUAGE

#### Number of Welsh speakers

B8.1 The number of people able to speak Welsh in Wales continues to decline, with the 2021 Census showing 538,296 usual residents aged 3 or over (17.8%) able to speak Welsh (ONS Dec 2022)<sup>120</sup>. In 2011 the figure was 562,000 or 19% of the usual resident population.

B8.2 In 2021 some 25,986 people in Swansea aged three or over were able to speak Welsh (11.2%). In 2011, 11.4% of people in Swansea aged three or over were able to speak Welsh. There were approx 350 fewer Welsh language speakers (over the age of 3) in Swansea in 2021, and an increase of 1,100 people who do not speak Welsh. Table 50 compares the number and percentage of Welsh speakers by electoral ward between the 2011 and 2021 Census. Note some ward boundaries have changed since the 2011 census so a direct comparison is difficult in some instances.

Table 50: Comparison of Percentage of Residents Age 3+ Able to Speak Welsh, 2021 to 2011, by ward in Swansea

Ward Name	Able to speak Welsh (age 3+)				
	Census 2021		Census 2011		Change between 2011 and 2021* (%)
	Number	%	Number	%	
Bishopston	339	10.7	268	8.4	2.3
Bon y maen	568	8.0	582	8.8	-0.8
Castle	869	6.8	1,133	7.3	-0.5
Clydach	1,657	20.1	1,466	20.3	-0.2
Cockett	954	9.5	1,260	9.8	-0.3
Cwmbwrla	485	6.6	517	6.7	-0.1
Dunvant and Killay	774	8.6			
<i>Dunvant</i>			321	7.5	
<i>Killay North</i>			330	9.6	
<i>Killay south</i>			148	6.8	
Fairwood	273	10.0	287	10.1	-0.1
Gorseinon and Penyrheol	1,395	13.5			
<i>Gorseinon</i>			529	12.8	
Gower	276	9.6	356	9.9	-0.3
Gowerton	569	11.8	666	13.2	-2.6
<i>Kingsbridge</i>			663	17.0	

<sup>120</sup> Welsh Language Profile August 2024, Information, Research and GIS, Swansea Council

Landore	497	7.1	369	6.3	0.8
Llangyfelach	433	16.6	815	16.9	-0.3
Llansamlet	1,916	13.3	1,914	13.9	-0.6
Llwchwr	1,441	16.0			
<i>Lower Loughor</i>			341	15.0	
Mayals	312	12.4	317	12.1	0.4
<i>Mawr</i>			686	38.3	
Morrison	1,709	10.9	1,931	11.8	-0.9
Mumbles	914	11.9			
Mynyddbach	807	9.3	841	9.8	-0.5
<i>Newton</i>			327	10.1	
<i>Oystermouth</i>			416	10.3	
Penclawdd	420	12.1	526	14.9	-2.8
Penderry	804	7.4	850	7.4	0
Penllergaer	499	14.4	422	15.3	-0.9
Pennard	321	10.4	264	10.1	0.3
<i>Penyrheol</i>			807	15.0	
Pontarddulais	1,730	25.9	1,910	31.6	-5.7
Pontlliw and Tircoed Village	468	19.4			
Sketty	1,708	11.8	1,529	10.9	0.9
St Thomas	484	7.2	463	6.7	0.5
Townhill	466	5.6	478	5.8	-0.2
Uplands	1,639	11.9	1,638	10.7	1.2

<i>Upper Loughor</i>			451	16.8	
Waterfront	286	8.0			
Waunarlwydd	353	10.8			
West Cross	626	11.2	511	8.2	3.0
<b>SWANSEA</b>	25,986	11.2	26,332	11.4	-0.2
<b>WALES</b>		17.8	562,016	19.0	-1.2

\*Ward boundary changes mean that exact comparisons are not possible for some wards. \*2011 Ward names are in italics

B8.3 The future development of the language is linked with Welsh Medium Education and there are 10 primary schools feeding into two comprehensive schools in the County. The number of pupils attending Welsh medium education across three age ranges (primary; year 7-11 and years 12-13) was 14.42% in 2021-2022. Welsh medium education is also discussed in section B2.

B8.4 The Council has a vision to increase the number of pupils attending Welsh medium schools to between 23% and 27% of year 1 pupils by 2032, compared to 15.4% in 2019/2020<sup>121</sup>. The Council, within the Sustainable communities for Learning Report to Cabinet, 2024<sup>122</sup>, identified deficiencies in Welsh-medium provision in:

- Gorseinon/Penllergaer
- Sketty/Dunvant/Killay
- Townhill/Mayhill/Waun Wen/Plasmarl

<sup>121</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

<sup>122</sup> [Agenda for Cabinet on Thursday, 15 February 2024, 10.00 am - Swansea](#)

d. St Thomas/Port Tennant.

### Strategies

- B8.5 The Welsh Governments Welsh Language strategy 'Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers', 2017<sup>123</sup>, includes two main targets:
- The number of Welsh speakers to reach 1 million by 2050
  - The percentage of the population that speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh to increase from 10% (in 2013 to 2015) to 20% by 2050.
- B8.6 Swansea Council has a five-year strategy for the Welsh language<sup>124</sup> and the strategy covers two major areas of operation – Community and Authority. *Authority* refers to actions specifically within the Council such as regulatory tasks and *Community* refers to tasks and initiatives through which the Council (alone or in partnership) can identify and nurture Welsh language activities and resources outside the Council – with the aim, as a minimum, of maintaining numbers of Welsh speakers in the area.

### Existing LDP Policy

- B8.7 The LDP defines a **Welsh Language Sensitive Area** (WLSA) on the LDP Proposals Map, along with a specific policy.

The extent of the WLSA is based on 2011 Census data amongst other information.

**Table 51: Comparison Of Wards Which Constituted The Welsh Language Sensitive Area In LDP**

Wards within LDP Welsh Language Sensitive Area	Percentage Welsh speakers	Wards within LDP2 Welsh Language Sensitive Area	Percentage Welsh speakers
	2011 census		2021 census
Clydach	20.3	Clydach	20.1
Gorseinon	12.8	Gorseinon and Penyrheol	13.5
Gowerton	13.2	Gowerton	11.8
Kingsbridge	17		
Llangyfelach	16.9	Llangyfelach	16.6
Lower Loughor	15	Llwchwr	16
Mawr	38.3		
Penllergaer	15.3	Penllergaer	14.4
Penyrheol	15		
Pontarddulais	31.6	Pontarddulais	25.9
Upper Loughor	16.8		
		Pontlliw and tirroed Village	19.4
<b>WLSA Average</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>WLSA Average</b>	<b>17.21</b>
<b>Welsh Average</b>	<b>19%</b>		<b>17.8</b>

Wards with percentage greater than Welsh average

<sup>123</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy.pdf>

<sup>124</sup> [Swansea Council 5 year strategy for the Welsh language - Swansea](#)

B8.8 The WLSA covers electoral wards with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers in the County and collectively an average of 19% speak Welsh, which was the Welsh average in 2011. The WLSA will be reviewed as part of the LDP2 process. Table 51 shows the changes in the number of Welsh speakers within the wards that comprise the WLSA.

## **BUILT HERITAGE**

### **Listed Buildings**

B8.9 There are 500+ listed buildings within the boundaries of the City and County of Swansea<sup>125</sup> ranging from telephone boxes, domestic residences and commercial premises. Buildings are 'listed' because they are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and as a result require special protection. Listing protects the whole building both inside and out and possibly also adjacent buildings if they were erected before 1 July 1948. The prime purpose is to protect the building and its surroundings from changes which will materially alter the special historic or architectural importance of the building or its setting.

B8.10 All buildings erected prior to 1700 and substantially intact are listed, as are most buildings constructed between 1700 and 1840, although some selection does take place. The selection process is more discriminating for buildings erected since 1840 because so many more properties

remain today. Buildings less than 30 years old are generally only listed if they are of particular architectural or historic value and are potentially under threat.

B8.11 There are three grades of listing:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest. Only about 2% of listed buildings are in this category.
- Grade II\* buildings are of particular importance. Around 4% of listed buildings are in this category.
- Grade II buildings are of special interest. 94% of listed buildings are covered by this grade.

### **Buildings of Special Local Interest**

B8.12 Historic buildings help create an areas distinctive character and contribute to identity and sense of place. The County contains many buildings that do not meet the national threshold for designation as Listed Buildings, but are locally significant historic buildings. The Council intends to establish an inclusive process for the identification of places, structures and buildings of special local interest and this will inform LDP2.

### **Conservation Areas**

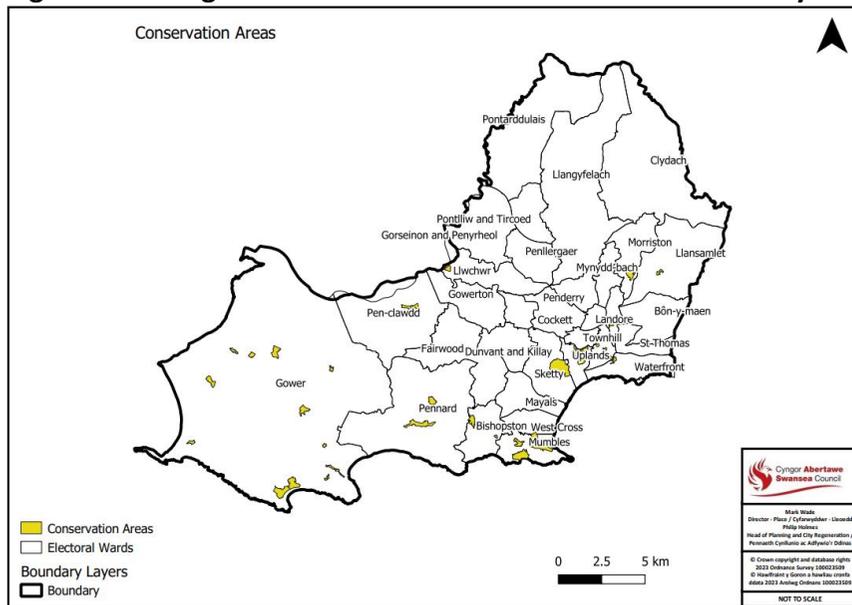
B8.13 A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The emphasis is placed on the quality of an area rather than individual buildings, for example groups of buildings, open spaces, street

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<sup>125</sup> [Listed buildings - Swansea](#)

patterns or trees, can all be important factors which give an area its character. There are currently 31 conservation areas in the City and County of Swansea<sup>126</sup> (Figure 39). They vary greatly in character, due to the diverse mix of settlements found in the area, from small villages to urban areas.

**Figure 39: Designated Conservation Areas Within the County**



B8.14 Restrictions apply in all conservation areas and additional planning controls are imposed within the following conservation areas via an article 4 direction:

- Maritime Quarter
- Mumbles
- Rhossili
- Horton
- Port Eynon
- Penclawdd
- Llangennith
- Reynoldston
- Holt's Field

### Ancient Monuments

B8.15 There are currently over 120 ancient monuments within the boundaries of the City and County of Swansea<sup>127</sup>. The term 'ancient monument' is applied to a very wide range of archaeological sites. Some examples may be completely buried below ground, and may only be known through archaeological excavation. Others are far more prominent, and include the great standing ruins of well known medieval castles and abbeys.

### Archaeological Sensitive Areas

B8.16 Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust have identified five Archaeological Sensitive Areas (ASAs) within the County. The designation indicates areas where the effect of any proposed development on the archaeological resource may become an issue during the determination of a planning application. The boundaries of the ASAs are shown on the current LDP Constraints and Issues Map<sup>128</sup>. The ASAs are located within:

- The City Centre
- Llangyfelach

<sup>126</sup> [Conservation areas - Swansea](#)

<sup>127</sup> [Ancient monuments - Swansea](#)

<sup>128</sup> [Swansea Local Development Plan 2010-2025 \(LDP\) - Swansea](#)

- Oystermouth
- Lower Swansea Valley
- Loughor

### Historic Environment Record

B8.17 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced a duty on the Welsh Ministers to compile and keep up to date a historic environment record (HER) for each local authority area in Wales. The HER is a comprehensive catalogue of archaeological and historical sites, monuments, and finds of all periods throughout Wales which is constantly up-dated and expanded as new information becomes available. The record is used to inform planning and development decisions and allows the impact upon the archaeological resource by a development to be adequately assessed.

### Canals

B8.18 The County contains two canals – the Tennant Canal and the Swansea Canal. The canals form an important part of the county’s heritage and are an important element of the Green Infrastructure network. A Feasibility Study has investigated the potential of restoring and opening up the canal network to create a 32 mile integrated water system connected to Swansea Docks. The LDP seeks to safeguard gaps in the navigable network and the routes are shown on the Constraints and Issues Plan.

### Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

B8.20 Discussed in Section B9.

## KEY ISSUES - CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Help safeguard and support growth in the use of the Welsh language as an integral part of social and community life.
- Contribute to the objective to preserve, protect and enhance cultural assets and their settings.
- Understand the buildings and other assets considered to be of special Local Importance and the mechanisms available through the LDP2 to safeguarding these
- Have regard to the Historic Environment (Wales) 2023 Act throughout LDP2 process.
- Facilitate the beneficial reuse of underused historic buildings.

## LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

B8.21 A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language is one of the seven well-being goals identified in the Well-being of Future Generations Act, which is also embedded in PPW and the sustainable placemaking principles. The importance of the Welsh Language is also highlighted by the Welsh Government's ambitious target to achieve one million Welsh speakers by the year 2050. The impacts of the land use planning system on the Welsh language are not direct, but can be a means to facilitate and encourage growth and ensure the Welsh language is integrated into the social and cultural fabric of a community, via for example new Welsh medium education facilities, and having polices to mitigate the impact of new development on Welsh speaking communities. Without an up to date local development plan there would be no policies in place to ensure new developments mitigate impacts on the

Welsh language, particularly where the Welsh language is an important part of the social fabric.

B8.22 Many heritage assets are protected via legislation other than the land use planning system. However, by including policies relating to built- heritage, archaeology and landscape means that wider considerations relating to Placemaking can be considered.

B8.23 Non statutory designations such as ASAs and Historic Assets of Special Local Interest are given weight by inclusion within LDP2.

## B9: LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES

Baseline evidence covers the following interrelated topics and themes:

SEA Regs Schedule 2(6) (l) landscape; (k) cultural heritage; (i) climatic factors; (a) biodiversity (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (j) material assets. Health and wellbeing, equalities.

### LANDSCAPES

#### LANDMAP

B9.1 LANDMAP is a complete all-Wales GIS based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set.

B9.2 NRW: Area 3: Swansea LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report Final, 2015. Recommended updates to the visual and sensory aspect layers, taking into account settlement expansions and resultant new settlement boundaries particularly around the M4, Morriston Hospital and Pontarddulais; windfarm planning consents; and the Felindre Business Park development. Some aspect areas have also been revalued.

#### Historic Landscapes

B9.3 The Gower AONB contains two areas that are designated on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding and of Special Interest in Wales. The Gower Registered Historic Landscape defines West

Gower and Cefn Bryn as the two best surviving and most complete, close but topographically discrete, archaeologically rich areas of the peninsula.

#### Historic Parks and Gardens

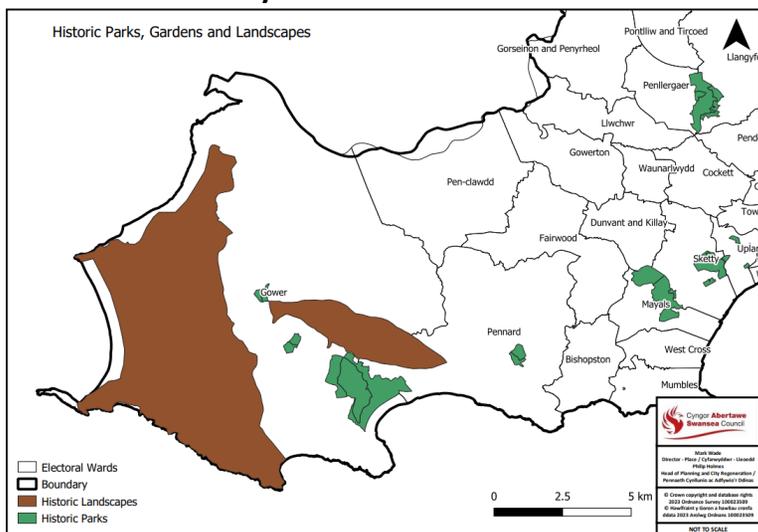
B9.4 Historic parks and gardens are part of Wales's national identity. They enrich the texture and pattern of our landscapes and form a valuable record of social, cultural and economic change. Many offer outstanding conservation value for wildlife as well as opportunities for public recreation. As a source of enjoyment and learning, and a valuable network of green spaces, our historic parks and gardens play an important role in building a healthier and greener Wales.

B9.5 Historic parks and gardens are a fragile and finite resource that can be easily damaged or lost. It is important to raise awareness of their significance and to encourage those involved in their management to treat them as valuable and distinctive places. Through their care and commitment to safeguarding these precious assets, we will all be able to enjoy these historic parks and gardens of special historic interest now and in the future.

B9.6 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 makes it a statutory duty for the Welsh Ministers, through Cadw, to compile and maintain a register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. The effect of a proposed development on a registered site or its setting may also be a 'material consideration' in the determination of a

planning application. The Council has 13 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens as shown in Figure 40.

**Figure 40: Designated Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens in the County**



B9.7 The 13 historic parks and gardens are:

- Fairyhill
- Stouthall
- The Dingle
- Penrice Castle
- Kilvrough
- Clyne Castle
- Singleton Park and Sketty Hall
- Cwmdonkin Park
- St James' Gardens and Crescent
- Penllergare
- Cwmgelli Cemetery
- Parc Llewellyn
- Brynmill Park

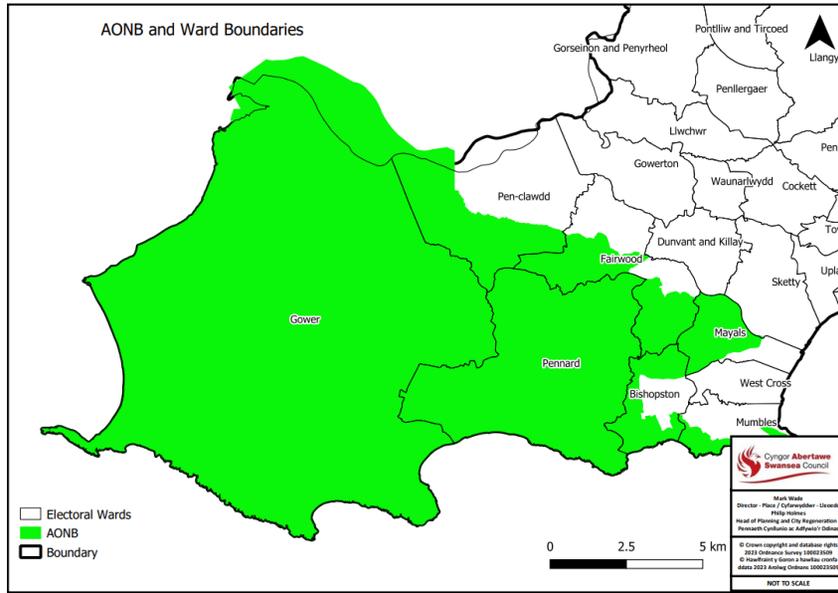
## Gower National Landscape – an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

B9.8 An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a designated landscape, whose distinctive character and natural beauty is so precious that it is to be protected in the national interest. AONBs are protected and enhanced for nature, people, business and culture. The Gower AONB (Figure 41) became the first designated AONB in the UK in 1956. It covers an area of 188 km<sup>2</sup> (73 m<sup>2</sup>) and much of the coastline (33 miles) is designated **Heritage Coast**, from Caswell Bay to the Salthouse Point in Crofty. The designation seeks to protect coastlines from insensitive developments. There is no defined inland boundary. The Council must take the designation into account when making decisions on planning applications. The Gower AONB Management Plan includes the Heritage Coast within its scope.

B9.9 In England, the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) along with the National Landscapes Association (formally the National Association of AONBs) developed proposals to reinforce the commitment to protecting these landscapes – their natural and cultural heritage, and to launch ambitious targets addressing the aims of the AONB family. Part of the proposals included rebranding the AONBs as National Landscapes. This was adopted in England in November 2023. Welsh AONBs followed in order to align with those in England and the Gower AONB was rebranded in May 2024. The

legal status of the AONB remains the same and legally it is known as the 'Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Landscape' or 'Gower AONB'.

**Figure 41: Area of the County Covered by the Gower Area of Outstanding National Landscape**



B9.10 The vision of Gower as a special landscape protected for future generations remains the same – a landscape protected so that it can be enjoyed by all, providing a sustainable future for those who work, live and visit Gower. However the declaration of the Climate and Nature Emergencies require action to protect Gower's

landscape. The Glover Review (England) and Marsden Report (Wales) made clear that AONBs have an important part to play in responding to those pressures and threats, making a number of recommendations for the future.

B9.11 National Landscapes aspire to be exemplars of how thriving, diverse communities can work with and for nature in the UK: providing clean air and water, restoring ecosystems, providing food, storing carbon to mitigate the effects of climate change, safeguarding against drought and flooding, whilst also nurturing people's health and wellbeing.

B9.12 Gower Landscape Character Assessment. (2013)<sup>129</sup> identifies 41 discrete Landscape Character Areas of varying size within the Gower AONB and the area of Swansea contiguous with the AONB to the north of the boundary. The Gower Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Caravan and Camp Sites<sup>130</sup> built on the Gower LCA and identifies which areas of the Gower AONB are at landscape capacity, in terms of caravan and camping sites, and which areas might have potential for planned expansion of facilities, whilst taking account of the capacity and suitability of the area to accommodate such expansion. The documents provide baseline evidence and underpin some LDP policies.

<sup>129</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3663/Gower-Landscape-Character-Assessment->

[2013/pdf/smGower\\_Landscape\\_Character\\_Assessment\\_2013.pdf?m=1632999476570](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/3663/Gower-Landscape-Character-Assessment-2013/pdf/smGower_Landscape_Character_Assessment_2013.pdf?m=1632999476570)

<sup>130</sup> <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/gowerlandscapecapacitystudy>

### **Special Landscape Area**

B9.13 The LDP designates four Special Landscape Areas:

- Mawr Uplands
- Lower Loughor Valley and Estuary and Southern part of the Burry Inlet; and
- North East Gower and Cockett Valley.
- Garngoch and Lower Afan Llan Valley.

B9.14 The Special Landscape Areas are areas outside the Gower AONB that are considered to be of high landscape importance and the designation seeks to provide increased landscape protection (shown in Figure 3.37).

### **Clyne Valley Country Park**

B9.15 Clyne Valley Country Park is the county's only country park, covering some 700 acres of open and wooded hillsides, steep gorges, former quarries, meadowland, streams, lakes and wet valley floor. This varied landscape provides a range of habitats for a great diversity of plants and animals. Due to its industrial past, the park also contains a number of ancient monuments and also a number of leisure activities such as part of the national cycle network, a BMX pump track and a play area. Part of the site is in the Gower AONB and the Killay Marsh Local Nature Reserve lies within the boundary of the park.

### **Local Playgrounds and Parks**

B9.16 The County contains 97 playgrounds, owned and maintained by the Council. There has been significant

investment in playgrounds in recent years, with upgrading and the creation of 7 new playgrounds.

B9.17 There are 37 parks in the County, owned and maintained by the Council. Six of these parks were awarded Green Flag status in 2022, recognising their role in residents wellbeing and improving the natural environment. They are: Clyne Gardens, Singleton Botanical Gardens, Brynmill Park, Parc Llewellyn, Cwmdonkin Park and Victoria Park.

B9.18 Green Flag awards were also awarded to Swansea University Singleton Campus and Penllergare Valley Woods. A further 14 community awards were given to smaller community based gardens and green spaces.

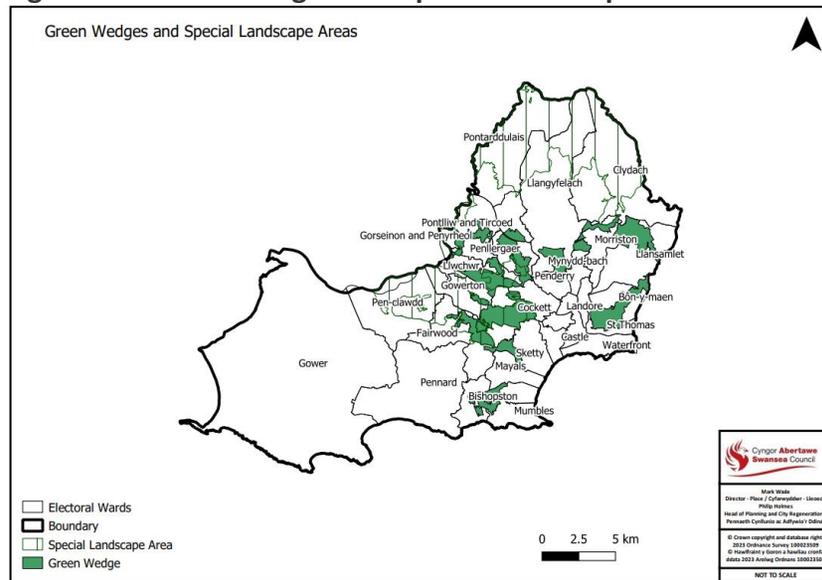
B9.19 Under the United Nations Right of the Child (UNRC) children and young people have a right to play and therefore there should be appropriate safe and appropriate areas for them throughout the County, ensuring a range of opportunities for various age groups.

### **Green Wedges**

B9.20 The LDP designates eight green wedges within the County. Green wedges are areas of the Countryside that are considered to act as buffers between settlements to prevent settlement coalescence in areas under pressure for development and are shown in Figure 42. The designated areas which will be subject to review as part of LDP2 preparation are:

- Birchgrove and Glais
- Bishopston and Newton
- Dunvant and Three Crosses
- Gowerton/Waunarlywydd and Dunvant
- Penclawdd and Blue Anchor
- Penllergaer and Pontlliw
- Penllergaer/Kingsbridge and Gowerton/Waunarlywydd/ Fforestfach
- Penyrheol and Grovesend

**Figure 42: Green Wedges and Special Landscape Areas**



### Village Greens

B9.21 The County has 11 designated Village Greens, covering some 9.3 ha. They are listed in Table 52.

**Table 52: Registered Village Greens**

Name	Area/Community	Final Date of Registration
Eastern Penrallt	Llanrhidian	01/10/70
Penrice Green	Penrice	01/10/70
Llangyfelach	Llangyfelach	01/08/72
Sketty Green	Sketty	16/01/86
Reynoldston Lower & Higher Green	Reynoldston	11/11/08
Bishops Grove & Dulais Grove	Sketty	01/05/08
Rhyd y Defaid Drive & Valley Way	Sketty	30/04/09
Alderwood Road	West Cross	26/06/12
Heathwood Road	West Cross	01/03/13
Castle Acre Green	Norton	15/10/15
Tirmynydd Road	Three Crosses	6/02/17

### Common Land

B9.22 There are 49 registered areas of Common Land within the County, covering some 7,116ha. The majority of these are located in Gower and Mawr. A list of registered areas of common land can be found in Annex 2.

### SEASCAPE

B9.23 The definition of seascape in the UK Marine Policy Statement, 2011, 2.6.5.1 is: '*Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and the adjacent marine*

*environment with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other’.*

- B9.24 The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 requires the WG to develop a spatial planning approach to the management of its marine areas, which is presented within the Welsh National Marine Plan, 2019. Policy SOC\_U7 of the Marine Plan states that “*proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on seascapes have been taken into consideration*”. The policy sets out the criteria to be taken into consideration and encourages opportunities to enhance seascape.
- B9.25 The Carmarthen Bay, Gower and Swansea Bay Local Seascape Character Assessment, 2017, identifies 8 (SCA 2 – 9) (Seascape Character Areas (SCA’s)) which abut the County’s coastline and a number of other offshore SCA’s around the County.
- B9.26 Three of the County’s beaches have been awarded blue Flags in 2024: Caswell Bay, Langland Bay, Port Eynon Bay, together with Swansea Marina. Bracelet Bay has been awarded the Green Coast Award meaning that it is a ‘hidden gem’ with excellent water quality and unspoiled environment, but without the infrastructure and intensive management generally associated with traditional seaside resorts an ‘exceptional place to visit and enjoy diversity and rich coastal heritage’.

## KEY ISSUES - LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES

- Contribute to the objective to conserve and enhance protected landscapes, particularly Gower AONB and its setting.
- Review the SLA boundaries, the Green Wedge and settlement boundaries.
- Balance pressure and need for development against the need to protect the integrity of protected landscapes.
- Provide sufficient safe and appropriate formal and informal areas for children and young people to play:
- Use GI Assessment and Strategy to inform LDP2, when available
- Sensitivity of seascape and undeveloped coast to developments, onshore and offshore be considered within LDP2
- Climate change influences on landscape, seascape and coastline be considered in LDP2.

## LIKELY FUTURE WITHOUT THE PLAN

- B9.27 With respect to landscapes, only the Gower AONB will be statutorily protected for its landscape quality and the weight of protection for SLAs and green wedges will be weaker as they are a local designation.
- 9.28 The multi-functional benefits of the wider green infrastructure and its connectivity would not necessarily be recognised or safeguarded without LDP2. This could have significant consequences through jeopardising the effective management of the

impacts of climate change and result in habitat fragmentation.

B9.29 The consideration of developments influence on seascape, plus the cumulative impacts of developments, may not be considered without the LDP2.

## ANNEX 1: SITES OF ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, THE NUMBER OF QUALIFYING FEATURES AND INDICATIVE CONDITION

Number	Feature	Site Name	Number of Qualifying Features (SAC and SSSIs only)	Indicative Condition (SACs and SSSIs only)
2	Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance	Burry Inlet		
		Cors Crymlyn Crymlyn Bog		
7	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Bristol Channel Approaches	1 feature	favourable
		Twyni Bay Caerfyrddin Carmarthen Bay Dunes	8 features	5 unfavourable; 2 unknown 1 favourable
		Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries	11 features	9 Unfavourable
		Cors Crymlyn Crymlyn Bog	3 features	Unfavourable
		Coedydd Yn Gwyr Gower Ash Woods	2 features	Unfavourable
		Tiroedd Comin Gwyr Gower Commons	5 features	Unfavourable
		Afordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymr Limestone Coast of South and West Wales	8 features	3 favourable 4 unfavourable 1 unknown
2	Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Burry Inlet	13	7 favourable, 5 unfavourable 1 unknown
		Bae Caerfyrddin Carmarthen Bay	1	favourable

Number	Feature	Site Name	Number of Qualifying Features (SAC and SSSIs only)	Indicative Condition (SACs and SSSIs only)
36	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Barlands Common Stream Section (Bishopston SSSI)	1 feature	unfavourable
		Berry Wood	1 feature	unknown
		Bishop's Wood	1 feature	unknown
		Blackpill		
		Bracelet Bay	2 features	favourable
		Burry Inlet	1 feature	favourable
		Caswell Bay	5 features	1 favourable 2 unfavourable 2 unknown
		Cefn Bryn Common	12 features	3 unfavourable 9 unknown
		Courthouse Grassland	3 features	1 unfavourable 2 unknown
		Cors Crymlyn Crymlyn Bog	11 features	1 favourable 5 unfavourable 5 unknown
		Cwm Ivy Marsh and Tor	1 feature	destroyed
		Fairwood, Pengwern and Welshmoor	2 features	1 unfavourable 1 unknown
		Glais Morain	1 feature	unfavourable
		Gower Coast: Rhossili to Port Eynon	16 features	3 unfavourable 13 unknown
		Graig Fawr	4 features	1 favourable 1 unfavourable 2 unknown
		Great Tor (Three Cliffs Bay)	1 feature	favourable
Horton, Eastern and Western Slade	8 features	8 unknown		

Number	Feature	Site Name	Number of Qualifying Features (SAC and SSSIs only)	Indicative Condition (SACs and SSSIs only)
35	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Ilston Quarry	1 feature	unknown
		Langland Bay (Rotherslade)	1 feature	unfavourable
		Minchin Hole	2 features	unfavourable
		Nicholaston Wood	1 feature	unknown
		Nant y Crimp	3 features	2 unfavourable 1 unknown
		Oystermouth Old Quarry	1 feature	unfavourable
		Oxwich Bay	14 features	7 favourable 7 unknown
		Coedydd Parkmill a Cwm Llethrid Parkmill Woodlands and Llethrid Valley	5 features	2 favourable 2 unfavourable 1 unknown
		Pennard Valley		
		Penlleger Railway Cutting	1 feature	unfavourable
		Penplas Grassland	1 feature	unfavourable
		Penrice Stables and Underhill Cottage	2 features	1 unfavourable 1 unknown
		Pwll Du Head and Bishopston Valley	12 features	1 favourable 1 unfavourable 10 unknown
		Rhossili Down	8 features	2 unfavourable 6 unknown
		Rose Cottage, Llethrid	1 feature	favourable
		Six Pit, Swansea Vale and White Rock	3 features	Unknown
Sluxton Marsh, Whitemoor	2 features	1 destroyed 1 unknown		
Twyni Chwitffordd, Morfa Landimor a Bae Brychdwn	12 features	2 favourable 6 unfavourable 4 unknown		

Number	Feature	Site Name	Number of Qualifying Features (SAC and SSSIs only)	Indicative Condition (SACs and SSSIs only)
35	SSSI	Whiteford Burrows, Landimore Marsh and Broughton Bay		
4	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Oxwich		
		Gower Coast		
		Whiteford		
		Crymlyn Bog and Pant y Sais		
6	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Bishops Wood		
		Cwm Llwyd Wood		
		Killay Marsh		
		Mumbles Hill		
		Pwll Du Cliffs		
		Cadle Heath		
numerous	SINCs	n.b.: a SINC is locally designated because of its significant nature conservation value. Designated SINC boundaries are subject to review.		
43	South and West Wales Wildlife Trust Reserves	Throughout the County		

## ANNEX 2 : REGISTERED COMMON LAND IN THE COUNTY

Name of Common	Area/Community	Final Date of Registration
Rhossilli Downs & Cliffs	Rhossilli, Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	05/06/94
Mynydd Bach Y Glo	Cockett	15/11/02
Hardings Down (includes Pitton Cross, Pilton Green, Burry Green, Coety Green)	Rhossilli, Llangennith, Llanmadoc, Cheriton, Port Eynon & Reynoldston	15/11/02
Newton & Summerland Cliffs	Mumbles	01/10/70
Ryers Down	Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	01/10/70
Bracelet	Mumbles	01/10/70
Llanmadoc Hill & Tankey Lake Moor	Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	07/01/09
Picket Mead	Mumbles	16/04/07
Llanrhidian Marshes & Landimore	Llanrhidian Higher, Llanrhidian Lower, Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	10/12/97
Mayals Green	Mumbles/Sketty	16/04/07
Llanrhidian Hill & the Common	Llanrhidian Lower	10/12/99
West Cefn Coed	Sketty	01/10/70
The Wern & the Rhallt	Llanrhidian Higher	10/12/99
Cefn Coed	Sketty	01/10/70
Cefn Bryn	Port Eynon, Reynoldston, Penrice, Ilston, Llanrhidian Lower, Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	22/01/09
Gors Lawena	Cockett and Llchwyr	01/10/70
Pengwern	Ilston	01/10/70
Cadle	Penderry	01/10/70
Welsh Moor, Forest Common & The Bryn	Ilston, Llanrhidian Higher & Llanrhidian Lower	26/02/10
Mynydd Cadle	Penderry	01/10/70
Mynydd Bach Y Cocs	Llanrhidian Higher	07/01/09
Mynydd Bach	Penderry	01/10/70

<b>Name of Common</b>	<b>Area/Community</b>	<b>Final Date of Registration</b>
Penclawdd and Gowerton Marshes	Llanrhidian Higher & Gowerton	01/08/72
Blackpill Burrows	Sketty	01/10/70
Pennard Cliffs and Burrows	Ilston & Pennard	19/08/89
Middle Head Mumbles	Mumbles	01/10/70
Bishwell	Dunvant & Gowerton	07/01/09
Langland Cliffs		1st October 1970
Fairwood and Clyne	Bishopston, Upper Killay, Mumbles, Dunvant, Ilston, Pennard & Llanrhidian Higher	07/01/09
Bishopston Valley	Pennard & Bishopston	10/11/07
Barlands	Bishopston	07/01/09
Morfa Mawr	Grovesend	27/04/89
Mynydd Gelliwastad	Mawr, Clydach & Morriston	11/04/89
Mynydd Garngoch	Gorseinon, Llchwyr, Penllergaer & Pontlliw	01/10/0
Cefn Drum	Mawr & Pontarddulais	20/03/92
Llangyfelach	Llangyfelach	04/01/90
Mynydd Lliw	Gorseinon, Grovesend, Pontarddulais & Pontlliw	27/04/89
Stafford	Llchwyr & Gowerton	01/08/72
Gorseinon	Penllergaer	01/10/70
Goppa Hill and Bryn Bach	Mawr, Pontarddulais & Pontlliw	17/03/92
Penmaen and Nicholston Burrows	Ilston	13/04/98
Pentwyn Mawr and Craig Y Bewd	Mawr	18/03/92
Penller Castell, Mynydd Y Gwair and Banc Maestir Mawr	Mawr	19/03/92
Wern Olau	Llanrhidian Higher	01/08/72
Oxwich Point and Slade Cliffs	Port Eynon & Penrice	07/01/09
Common Cliff and Overton Cliff	Port Eynon	18/07/73
Rhyddwen	Mawr	09/02/88
Pant Y Celyn	Llanrhidian Higher	01/08/72
Llotrog Bank	Llanrhidian Higher	01/08/72





# CDLI Abertawe Swansea LDP 2023-2038



**SWANSEA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2038 (LDP2)**

**PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN (PREFERRED STRATEGY)**

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report**

**Appendix C: ISA Framework**

**December 2024**



## **C1 ISA Framework**

C1.1 The Sustainability Framework (ISA Framework) contains 16 ISA objectives, which meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations, and are used to assess the sustainability of LDP2. Each objective has 'decision making criteria' (DAQs) in order to aid the assessment and an indicator to aid monitoring. Table C1 presents the ISA objectives, DAQs for the LDP2 plan as a whole, and draft indicators. The indicators may change as the LDP progresses and new information emerges.

## **C2 Candidate Site Scoring Guide**

C2.1 The purpose of the draft Candidate Site Scoring Guide in Table C2 is to provide a consistent interpretation of the issues and evidence that are appropriate for consideration of the DAQ's in a land use context. It should be noted however, that there will inevitably be sites where specific issues will require consideration which have not been covered by the Scoring Guide.

C2.2 The draft guide includes the DAQs for LDP2 as well as specific DAQs for candidate sites, and offers a detailed interpretation of how the ISA scoring key (which is applied across all stages of the ISA process) should be applied in the context of a Candidate Site Assessment. This improves the consistency of the application of scores across the assessment and enables transparent examination of the reasons and evidence upon which an assigned score is based. Comments will also be included at the end of each assessment to further inform the reasoning behind each scoring conclusion and highlight where further information should be sought which may improve any significant effects or likely impacts.

C2.3 The draft guide and DAQ's may be amended to take account of any changes necessary as LDP2 progresses. Similarly scoring will take into account the information available at the time of assessment. Scores can be amended at any point up to LDP2 Deposit Stage, as further information, such as changes to national policy or emerging technical studies. The comments section of each assessment will document how the scores have been affected by the additional information received. Revised assessments will be published as part of the ISA process.

**Table C1: ISA Objectives, LDP2 Decision Aiding Questions and Draft Indicators**

SEA Topic	ISA Objective	Decision Aiding Questions Will the LDP2:	Draft Indicators
<p>1 <b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p>	<p><i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The number of planning applications permitted on nationally and internationally designated sites contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-The number of planning applications permitted on locally designated sites contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-The number of applications permitted on regionally designated geodiversity sites contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-Ensure that at least 30% of Swansea County is protected and effectively managed for nature by 2030, including marine, terrestrial and freshwater areas (see LNRAP for definitions)</li> </ul> <p>[N.B. If data becomes available during production of LDP2, consider indicators on: species/habitat loss and or restoration/creation; and the amount of species/habitat enhancements achieved via planning consents.]</p>

2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-Embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Annual dwelling completions (in-line with the DPMs monitoring methodology)</li> <li>-Annual dwelling completions for affordable housing</li> <li>-HMO concentrations</li> <li>-Gypsy &amp; Traveller accommodation provision in-line with the LDP2 policy framework.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>- seek to promote and protect the Welsh language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked</li> <li>-Worklessness rate (working age)</li> </ul>
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the County’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Planning applications permitted for employment uses (B uses), measured in floorspace (ha), on sites allocated for mixed/employment uses in LDP2</li> <li>- job growth</li> <li>- number of commuters into the county/out of county</li> </ul>

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Length of new Active Travel Routes created</li> <li>-Major new residential developments located within 400m of a public transport stop</li> <li>-new open space/play area/GI created</li> <li>-percentage of residents in good health</li> </ul>
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of planning applications permitted for development on BMV grade agricultural land contrary to the policy framework.</li> </ul>
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>-promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of water bodies at excellent, good, moderate and poor condition compared to previous data release.</li> </ul>

8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	-Number of planning applications permitted within the AQMA contrary to the policy framework.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Length of new Active Travel Routes created</li> <li>-Major new developments located within 400m of a public transport stop</li> </ul>

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	Number of planning applications permitted in areas subject to most significant flood risk (wording to be confirmed subject to publication of revised TAN 15).
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	- Number of planning applications for renewable energy and capacity permitted (electricity and heat) - wording to be confirmed following the Renewable Energy Assessment.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	- The waste policies within the LDP will be reviewed to ensure they reflect the latest WPMR for the South West Wales region and an appropriately worded indicator will be prepared based on the final policy framework.

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators to be reviewed during LDP2 production with regard to any potential mineral allocations/workings.</li> <li>- Number of planning applications permitted within safeguarded mineral areas contrary to the policy framework.</li> </ul>
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage (including Welsh language)</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation area, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of applications permitted with an outstanding objection from a statutory heritage advisory body, considered to adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas.</li> </ul>

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscapes and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast?</li> <li>-protect destination landscapes?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators to be reviewed during LDP2 production to potentially identify an appropriately worded indicator that will monitor loss of GI network (to be reviewed following GI assessment).</li> <li>- Number of planning applications permitted within the Gower AONB contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>-Number of planning applications permitted within the Special Landscape Areas contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>- Number of planning applications permitted for development in the green wedge contrary to the policy framework.</li> <li>- Data from tree canopy cover work to be kept under review re: potential future ISA indicators.</li> </ul>
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County'.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contextual – number of Welsh speakers in the County</li> <li>- <i>Welsh medium education – increase in primary school cohort</i></li> <li>- Number of planning applications within the WLSA that trigger relevant thresholds permitted contrary to the policy framework.</li> </ul>

## **C1 Candidate Site Scoring Guide**

- C1.1 The purpose of the draft “Candidate Site Scoring Guide” in Table C2 is to provide a consistent interpretation of the issues and evidence that are appropriate for consideration of the DAQ’s in a land use context. It should be noted however, that there will inevitably be sites where specific issues will require consideration which have not been covered by the Scoring Guide.
- C1.2 The draft guide includes the DAQs for LDP2 as well as specific DAQs for candidate sites, and offers a detailed interpretation of how the ISA scoring key (which is applied across all stages of the ISA process) should be applied in the context of a Candidate Site Assessment. This improves the consistency of the application of scores across the assessment and enables transparent examination of the reasons and evidence upon which an assigned score is based. Comments will also be included at the end of each assessment to further inform the reasoning behind each scoring conclusion and highlight where further information should be sought which may improve any significant effects or likely impacts.
- C1.3 The draft guide and DAQ’s may be amended to take account of any changes necessary as LDP2 progresses. Similarly scoring will take into account the information available at the time of assessment. Scores can be amended at any point up to LDP2 Deposit Stage, as further information, such as changes to national policy or emerging technical studies. The comments section of each assessment will document how the scores have been affected by the additional information received. Revised assessments will be published as part of the ISA process.

**Table C2: Draft Candidate Site Scoring Guide for Swansea Local Development Plan 2**

<b>Objective 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<b><i>'Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	- site designated at international, national or local level for biodiversity conservation, ecological or geological importance. - Consider the location of the site in relation to an identified biodiversity or geodiversity resource, protected habitat or species or other biodiversity/geodiversity constraint. Has acceptable mitigation been shown. - are there protected species or habitats off site that would be impacted by the proposal (e.g. bats or badgers that do not live on site but would be impacted). Has acceptable mitigation been shown. - Are there protected trees, hedgerows or woodlands? - will the potential development result in potential habitat fragmentation/connectivity? -Is the proposal accompanied by a GI Assessment and proposed/enhanced GI provision/network within and around site is acceptable -Will the development achieve a net biodiversity benefit
++	Proposal will not have a significant negative effect on international, regional or locally important habitats and protected or priority species nor result in a loss of connectivity or decrease in ecosystem resilience OR proposal will have a positive impact on biodiversity. AND proposal is accompanied by a GI statement
+	Proposal will not have significant negative effect on international or regional important habitats and species but may affect locally important habitats and species but mitigation and enhancement is considered appropriate OR proposal will have a positive impact on biodiversity. AND proposal is accompanied by a GI statement
+/-	Some negative and positive effects on any interests
-	Overall likely negative effect on interest of local importance. And/or within or adjacent to an area of local importance. Connectivity or ecosystem resilience not considered. No mitigation and/or enhancement proposed No GI statement
--	Overall, likely significant negative effect on interests of more than local importance. Either within or adjacent to an areas of more than local importance. Impact of habitat loss and/or species loss cannot be mitigated. OR no mitigation and/or enhancement proposed. No GI statement.
I	Effect depends on how allocation is developed
?	Effect unknown
X	Not applicable
0	No impact on biodiversity compared to the current situation

<b>Objective 2: Housing and Placemaking</b>	<b><i>'Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking'</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students? -Allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -Embed Placemaking
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	Is the site located in an area: a) where there is an identified housing need b) identified for residential growth in the Preferred Strategy c) served by community infrastructure, or will provide infrastructure d) that is deficient in open space/GI provision e) well served by public/active travel/PROW routes, or can provide new routes f) with infrastructure/utilities constraints (including highway infrastructure) g) within the WLSA What is the housing capacity of site and at what stage of the plan period could it be delivered?
++	The Site will meet identified housing need AND is located in an area identified in Spatial Strategy AND is deliverable within the first five years of the Plan period.
+	Site will meet an identified housing need AND is located in area identified for growth in Spatial Strategy BUT constraints have been identified which will mean that the site is likely to be delivered after the first five years after adoption of the Plan period.
+/-	No constraints identified affecting site deliverability BUT is not located in area identified for growth in the Spatial Strategy
-	Constraints have been identified which result in the delivery of the site within the plan period as being uncertain
--	The site is not located in an area identified for growth within the Spatial Strategy and is in an unsustainable location with regard to accessibility and or/size AND constraints have been identified which prevent the site from being delivered within the Plan period
I	Effect depends on how allocation is developed
?	Unknown at this stage
X	Not applicable
0	Site has neutral effects on provision of housing compared to current situation (i.e. proposals for non residential or proposals which do not result in a net gain of housing)

<b>Objective 3: Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<b><i>'Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities'</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	Does the site provide: -new community infrastructure, or is it located in close proximity to existing community infrastructure -a range of housing types to meet local needs -employment opportunities, or is close to existing employment opportunities -distance to public and/or active transport Does the proposal result in a <b>loss</b> of community facility/infrastructure ? Does the site positively/negatively impact on the Welsh language? Does the site positively/negatively impact on certain communities and groups as outlined within the IIA?
++	Significant positive effects from: provision of significant new community infrastructure; <b>OR</b> provision of range of housing types in close proximity to a range of high level community infrastructure or employment opportunities; <b>OR</b> provision of strategic employment in close proximity to housing and sustainable/active transport; <b>AND</b> each of the previous points the impact on Welsh language has been considered and is acceptable
+	Likely positive effects from: provision of local community infrastructure, <b>OR</b> provision of range of housing types in close proximity to local community infrastructure or employment opportunities, or provision of non-strategic employment in close proximity to housing and sustainable/active transport <b>AND</b> each of the previous points the impact on Welsh language has been considered and is acceptable
+/-	Some likely positive effects arising from contribution to social inclusion, equality from provision proposed and potentially Welsh language <b>BUT</b> also some likely negative effects due to location in relation to sustainable transport, employment opportunities.
-	Likely negative effects due to one or more of the following: poor location in relation to sustainable transport and employment opportunities <b>OR</b> lack of opportunities to provide necessary supporting community infrastructure <b>OR</b> limited opportunities to provide a range of housing types; <b>AND</b> no consideration of Welsh language, or WLAP considered insufficient
--	Likely significant negative effects due to: poor location in relation to sustainable transport and employment opportunities <b>AND</b> lack of opportunities to provide necessary supporting community infrastructure <b>AND/OR</b> limited opportunities to provide a range of housing type; <b>AND</b> no consideration of Welsh language, or WLAP considered insufficient
I	Effect depends on how allocation is development and how implemented
?	Unknown at this stage
X	Not applicable
0	Neutral effect on social inclusion and equality compared to current situation.

<b>Objective 4: Economic Growth</b>	<b><i>'Diversify and strengthen the County's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve educational and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.'</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	Will the proposal/site provide: - direct provision of employment (i.e. employment site [B use class]). - other economic uses such as tourism, leisure. - development that contributes to the Council's objectives for City Centre Regeneration/NGA. - new educational facilities  Will the proposal/site result in: - the <b>loss</b> of existing employment use, education facility or negatively impact upon skills levels.  The proximity to, and capacity of, existing educational facilities (n.b. closure of an educational facility may not be negative as it may be replaced by a new provision)
++	Significant positive effects resulting from proposals which: contribute to regional economy or to achieving the plan's economic strategy or contribute to delivery of City Centre Strategic Framework. Adequate capacity exists within existing education provision, or new education facility proposed as part of development
+	Positive effects resulting from proposals which contribute to achieving the Plan's economic strategy on a non-strategic scale and supports the development of Swansea as a competitive place. Adequate capacity exists within existing education provision
+/-	Negative effects resulting from a loss of asset or economic use are balanced by positive effects resulting from proposals which contribute to achieving the plan's economic strategy/contribute to competitiveness.
-	Negative effects resulting from a loss of asset or economic. Some capacity identified in existing schools, but a lack of capacity in others (e.g. primary provision is sufficient, secondary is lacking)
--	Significant negative effects on achieving the Plan's economic strategy/supporting competitiveness. No capacity identified in education facilities and no additional facilities proposed
I	Effects depends on proposal and how it is implemented
?	Impact on the economy is unclear at this stage
X	Not applicable
0	Neutral effect compared to current situation - proposed use does not contribute to the economy, education provision or impact upon skill levels.

<b>Objective 5: Health and Wellbeing</b>	<b><i>'Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.'</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	Assess effect on ability to create environments that encourage health and well-being which includes consideration of extent to which proposal creates/or is located in proximity to: 1. Existing/opportunities to create new/link into active travel/PROW network 2. Accessible existing open space/creation of new open space 3. Existing community services and facilities/creation of new community services and facilities 4. Contaminated and/or unstable land 5. Tranquillity - Development will result in a noise emitting land uses or will be impacted by an existing noise emitting development in close vicinity. Development is located in a Quiet Area or NPA. 6. Tranquillity - Development will result in light spill/light pollution or will be impacted by existing light pollution. Compare to tranquillity map. 7. Located within AQMA. Will impact negatively upon AQMA. 8. Loss of open/space/PROW/community facility  Proposal is specifically for a health care facility -Proposal is accompanied by a HIA -Assess impact of proposal on Soundscape/tranquillity.
++	Proposal has a significant positive effect on ALL elements of a healthy lifestyle. Proposal may or may not be accompanied by a HIA which determines impacts are positive. OR proposal is for a health care facility
+	Proposal is accompanied by a HIA which has determined that it has a positive effect on SOME elements of a healthy lifestyle, impact on others has been addressed by mitigation measures which are acceptable. Or proposal is for a health care facility.
+/-	Proposal has positive effect on SOME elements of a healthy lifestyle but has a negative effect on others (e.g. provides new greenspace but is located in area detached from sustainable travel). Mitigation measures cannot overcome all negative impacts.
-	Proposal has a negative effect on SOME elements of a healthy lifestyle and there are no mitigation measures presented
--	Proposal has a negative effect on ALL elements of a healthy lifestyle and no mitigation measures are presented
I	Effect depends on how the proposal is implemented
?	Effect on healthy lifestyles is unknown at this stage
X	Not applicable
0	Proposal has a neutral impact on a healthy lifestyle compared to current situation

<b>Objective 6: Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<b><i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -minimise the best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance? -protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss -maximise the use of previously developed land? -reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)? -reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	Assess extent to which development would affect the ability of soil to function: - impact upon BMV grade 1-3a agricultural land - impact on carbon rich (peat) soils - brownfield or greenfield land (PDL) - contaminated/unstable  <i>n.b. ANY built development will have some negative impact on soil.</i>
++	Likely positive effects on soil quality arising from protection of site as a greenspace area (unless hard surface areas/3G pitches etc proposed)
+	The negative effects of loss of land due to development are outweighed by the soil improvements proposed (e.g. remediation of contaminated land with an acceptable mitigation strategy or reuse of a brownfield site which includes net increase in area of permeable soil via loss of existing hardstanding's, buildings etc.)
+/-	The negative and positive effects of development balance each other out OR Brownfield site but soil improvements or remediation possible
-	Overall negative impact on soil resources. Involves the loss of greenfield sites and/or carbon rich soils and/or loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b and below).
--	Overall significant negative impact on soil resources. Involves the loss of Grade 1, 2 & 3a agricultural land or carbon rich soils; development on contaminated land or unstable land not accompanied by an acceptable mitigation strategy.
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Unknown effect on soil resources at this stage
X	Not applicable
0	The site is an existing brownfield site not cleared and/or regenerated. Re-use of existing hard surfaces and buildings means there would be a neutral effect on soil resources as a result of redevelopment/reuse

<b>Objective 7: Water</b>	<b><i>'Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, the quantity and quality of water resources.</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas (<i>assessed via Objective 10 DAQs</i>)</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- proximity to controlled waters</li> <li>- Will the site affect the quality of controlled waters</li> <li>- will the site impact on the quantity of controlled waters</li> <li>- Is the site served by existing sufficient foul and surface water drainage infrastructure, or can it be provided</li> <li>- Has a SUDS scheme been submitted? Is it acceptable? – this may not be applicable for those resi sites screened out at Stage 1.</li> <li>- is the site impacted by leaching from contaminated land</li> </ul>
++	Removes all sources of leachate from contaminated land. Does not drain to CBEEMS (or if it does NRW are happy with drainage strategy); No WWTW constraints identified. No aquifer on site. Any submitted SUDS scheme considered acceptable.
+	Removes all sources of leachate from contaminated land. Does not result in additional surface run off to beach/coast. No WWTW constraints identified. No aquifer on site. SUDS scheme considered acceptable
+/-	Removes all sources of leachate from contaminated land. Does not drain into CBEEMS. BUT has capacity issues which can be addressed through new infrastructure, though viability/deliverability etc of site impacted.
-	Site is affected by one of the below issues: Drains into CBEEMS; Located on an aquifer; Contaminated land issues; Limited capacity WWTW area. No SUDS scheme submitted or the outcome of mitigation makes deliverability unviable
--	Site is affected by 2 or more of the below issues: Drains into CBEEMS; Located on an aquifer; contaminated land issues; Limited capacity WWTW area; Whole or part of site has surface water flooding issues and no submitted SUDS scheme or scheme is considered unacceptable.
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Uncertain effect
X	Not applicable
0	Neutral effect on water quality. No change from existing landuse/status.

<b>Objective 8: Air Quality</b>	<b><i>'Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.'</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -help facilitate improvements in air quality? - ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development? - ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality -promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	- Is the site located within the AQMA? - will it increase vehicular volumes through an AQMA? - Proximity to existing sources of emissions - will it result in emissions which may impact upon air quality?
++	Proposal is well located in relation to non-car transport/active travel opportunities AND will not impact on the AQMA or areas where NO2 levels are exceeding targets and delivers opportunities for PROW and/or active travel linkages and network improvements
+	Proposal is well located in relation to non-car transport opportunities AND will not impact on the AQMA but does not offer PROW or Active travel improvements or network linkages
+/-	Proposal offers opportunities for enhancement of the active travel network BUT may increase traffic flow through an AQMA but will also may result in specific negative impacts (e.g. Improve cycle lanes etc but blocking up PROW)
-	Proposal is not well located in terms of existing sustainable travel network AND/OR does not offer enhancement to existing network AND/OR traffic flow through AQMA or results in negative effects on PROW network (e.g. blocking up or extinguish of PROW). No mitigation.
--	Proposal is not well located in relation to non-car transport opportunities and results in negative effects on PROW network (e.g. blocking up or extinguish PROW). Located within AQMA and no mitigation presented
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Uncertain effects
X	Not applicable
0	Neutral effects

<b>Objective 9: Air</b>	<b><i>'Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments? -support sustainable transport options, including active travel -promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure -linkages to active travel infrastructure off site -promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	-Distance to public transport stop -distance to active travel route -inclusion of active travel infrastructure in development -linkages to active travel infrastructure off site
++	Proposal is well located in relation to non-car transport/active travel opportunities and delivers opportunities for PROW and/or active travel linkages and network improvements
+	Proposal is well located in relation to non-car transport opportunities but does not offer PROW or Active travel improvements or network linkages
+/-	Proposal offers opportunities for enhancement of the active travel network BUT may also result in specific negative impacts (e.g. Improve cycle lanes but not close to public transport)
-	Proposal is not well located in terms of existing sustainable travel network AND/OR does not offer enhancement to existing network AND/OR results in negative effects on PROW network (e.g. blocking up or extinguish of PROW)
--	Proposal is not well located in relation to non-car transport opportunities and results in negative effects on PROW network (e.g. blocking up or extinguish PROW)
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Uncertain effects
X	Not applicable
0	Neutral effects

<b>Objective 10: Climate Change</b>	<b><i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- site capacity sufficient to allow climate change adaption measures such as GI for species/habitat migration</li> <li>- proximity to public transport network – links to objective 8.</li> <li>- potential to incorporate renewable/low carbon energy provision – this will mainly be in design/building control considerations and therefore insufficient detail to score at this stage unless specific measure for whole site, such as District Heating Network.</li> <li>- Is the proposed use acceptable in accordance with the TAN 15 precautionary approach in areas of known flood risk OR NRW's Flood Map for Planning? Has an FCA been submitted? Is it acceptable?</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Mitigation and adaptation measures are unlikely to be required because 100% residential sites proposed within flood zone 2 and 3 will be screened out at Stage 1. Most sites are likely to be scored "x not applicable".</i></p>
++	GI strategy submitted and considered acceptable. Allows areas for species/habitat migration. Is not located in an area of flooding – zones 2 or 3. Submitted FCA considered acceptable.
+	GI strategy submitted and considered acceptable. Is located in a C2 flood zone, but FCA has been submitted and accepted.
+/-	Part of site located in C2 or C3 flood zone but mitigation proposed via FCA.
-	.Loss of GI. Submitted GI strategy not considered acceptable at this stage. No mitigation or enhancement. part or all of site located in C2 flood zone. No FCA submitted or the outcome of mitigation makes deliverability unviable
--	Loss of GI. No GI strategy submitted. No potential to incorporate GI provision. Whole or part of site located in Flood zone C3 and no submitted FCA or FCA is considered unacceptable.
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Impacts unknown, either at this stage of submission or because of type of development
x	<i>Note: Mitigation and adaptation measures are unlikely to be required because 100% residential sites proposed within flood zone 2 and 3 will be screened out at Stage 1. Most sites are likely to be scored x not applicable with regard to flood risk.</i>
0	Neutral impact

<b>Objective 11: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<b><i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and infrastructure in appropriate locations? - encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	- propose renewable energy or low carbon development of resources or associated infrastructure in appropriate location which does not conflict with constraints/other allocations. -propose the use of renewable low carbon technologies in developments?  <b><i>n.b.: score will be specific for renewable/low carbon candidate site proposals – for all others score 0, unless a district Heat network/solar farm is proposed as part of a development</i></b>
++	Renewable/low carbon energy generating facility or storage facility in an appropriate location (i.e. identified search area) with no other constraints
+	Renewable/low carbon energy generating facility or storage facility in an appropriate location (i.e. identified search area) with some constraints that can be overcome via mitigation
+/-	Renewable/low carbon energy generating facility or storage facility in an appropriate location (i.e. identified search area) but with constraints that must be overcome and concern over cumulative issue
-	Renewable/low carbon energy generating facility or storage facility outside an identified search area and in a location with some constraints and the cumulative impact would be visually detrimental
--	Renewable/low carbon energy generating facility or storage facility outside an identified search area in a location with constraints that cannot be overcome, such as solar farm on BMV land grades 1-3a or Energy from Waste facility (both are against WG policy)
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	
X	Not applicable
0	

Objective 12: Waste	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: - promote the circular economy? - encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	- will the proposal contribute to the management of waste <u>in</u> a sustainable manner, including recycling and composting? <b>Note:</b> <b><i>Depending on stage of assessment and level of detail submitted, most sites will score “?” uncertain effects unless proposal is for a specific waste management facility, due to fact that objective relates to impact of development on:</i></b> - suitable storage and management of waste and recycling in developments that can be adequately accessed. - effects on waste facilities network is only applicable to submission of proposals for waste facilities/infrastructure - Site Waste Management Plans will set out how waste management is integrated into development, both during development and after e.g. bin locations etc. This is detailed information available at application stage - Will the development require extensive soil excavation/levelling etc that can be reused on site - submission accompanied by a natural material management plan - submission accompanied by a life cycle assessment in relation to carbon footprint.
++	The proposed development is for acceptable waste management facility or infrastructure. OR Site proposal submission is accompanied by an acceptable natural material management plan and or Life cycle assessment
+	The proposed development is for acceptable waste management facility or infrastructure OR Site proposal submission is accompanied by an acceptable natural material management plan and or Life cycle assessment with acceptable mitigation
+/-	Has both positive and negative impacts in terms of provision of waste management facility, but potential negative in terms of natural material management plan or LCA. Mitigation may improve proposal
-	Proposed development is not acceptable (for reasons such as location, type of facility).
--	Proposed development is not acceptable (for reasons such as location, type of facility). OR site will require excavation to accommodate development, and no natural material management plan submitted or findings not acceptable. LCA not submitted, or findings unacceptable
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	
X	Not applicable
0	

<b>Objective 13: Managing Natural Resources</b>	<b><i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -meet requirements of RTS2? (or adopted version) -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? -safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	-Will the site sterilise safeguarded mineral reserves. -Will the site contribute to the regional apportionment of mineral reserves.
++	Development IS NOT located in a Category 1 or 2 Aggregate Safeguarding Area and thus no sterilisation of the resource will occur <b>OR</b> proposal is for the winning and working of minerals in a suitable site
+	N/A
+/-	Development is located in a Category 1 or 2 Aggregate Safeguarding Area but the developer intends to work the resource as part of the development (i.e. work the resource prior to construction)
-	Development IS located in a Category 2 Aggregate Safeguarding Area and will result in sterilisation of the resource
--	Development IS located in a Category 1 Aggregate Safeguarding Area and will result in sterilisation of the resource
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Development is uncertain – e.g. temporary development which may become permanent in future
x	Not applicable
0	Nature of proposal has no effect on sterilisation of resources, e.g. existing brownfield site

Objective 14: Historic and Cultural Heritage	<i>'Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County'.</i>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: -protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	The impact on cultural/built heritage designations and their settings: -conservation areas -historic parks, gardens & their settings, -historic landscapes, -listed buildings - locally important building -ancient monuments, - archaeological resources  -Is the site within a designated Welsh Language Sensitive Areas (WLSA) (assessed via LDP objective 16 DAQs) -does it have a direct impact upon the Welsh language (such as a new Welsh medium school) (assessed via LDP objective 16 DAQs)
++	There are no cultural heritage/historic environment designations affecting the site OR The proposal seeks to protect and enhance a designated cultural and historic environment asset
+	There are no cultural heritage/historic environment designations affecting the site OR The proposal seeks to protect and enhance a designated cultural heritage/historic environment asset
+/-	Development would protect some aspects of/have positive effects on designated cultural heritage/historic environment assets BUT will have some negative effects on others
-	Will have some negative impacts on designated cultural heritage/historic environment assets
--	Will result in a negative impact on designated cultural heritage/historic environment assets
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Uncertain effects
X	Not applicable
0	Proposal has no impact

<b>Objective 15: Landscape</b>	<b><i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Design Aiding Question	Will LDP2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>- protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</li> </ul>
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	Is the site within, or in the setting of, : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gower AONB</li> <li>- a designated SLA</li> <li>- a designated green wedge</li> <li>- Historic Landscape</li> <li>- the Heritage Coast</li> <li>- Conservation Area?</li> </ul> <p>Impact on visual amenity and key views ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Is it accompanied by a LVA or LVIA and are the conclusions acceptable?</li> <li>-Is it accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment?</li> <li>-Does the proposal consider the Gower Landscape Character Assessment?</li> <li>-does it consider the Seascape Assessment and impact on seascape?</li> <li>- is it accompanied by a landscaping strategy?</li> </ul> <p>Will the proposal impact on Dark Skies designation</p>
++	Proposals will maintain and enhance quality and distinctiveness of landscape, townscape and seascape. NOT located in conservation area, listed building, historic park, garden, historic landscape, designated landscape. NOT located on undeveloped coastline/waterfront or Heritage Coast. No likely impact on AONB tranquillity
+	May maintain, but not necessarily enhance the quality and distinctiveness of landscape, townscape and seascape. No likely impact upon tranquillity of AONB.
+/-	May maintain and enhance some elements but negatively impact on others (e.g. townscape improved to detriment of seascape)
-	Will neither maintain nor enhance and distinctiveness of landscape, townscape and seascape. Likely indirect negative effect due to location adjacent to or with visual proximity to in conservation area, listed building, historic park, garden or designated landscape, designated landscape, coastline or waterfront. Likely impact on AONB tranquillity
--	Will neither maintain nor enhance and distinctiveness of landscape, townscape and seascape. Likely direct significant negative effect due to location in conservation area, listed building, historic park, garden, historic landscape or designated landscape. Located on coastline/waterfront therefore likely to affect seascape, particularly if on undeveloped coast or Heritage Coast. Likely impact on AONB tranquillity
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Unsure of effect at this stage. No landscape impact information available to inform assessment.
X	Not applicable
0	Neutral effect on quality and distinctiveness of landscape, townscape and seascape

<b>Objective 16: Welsh language</b>	<b><i>'Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County'.</i></b>
LDP2 ISA Objective Decision Aiding Question	Will LDP2: - promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?
Further DAQs and consideration of ISA Objective to Candidate Site Assessment	-Is the site within a designated Welsh Language Sensitive Areas (WLSA)? - will proposal directly impact the Welsh language (positively or negatively) such as a Welsh language medium school? - has impact of development been assessed and mitigation proposed (if relevant)?
++	Site is not located within the WLSA AND The proposal seeks to protect and enhance the Welsh language
+	Site is within the WLSA but is not considered to negatively affect the area. The proposal seeks to protect and enhance the Welsh language
+/-	Site is not within a WLSA AND/OR Development would have positive effects on the Welsh language BUT potential to have some negative effect
-	Site is within a WLSA and there may be negative effects on the Welsh language
--	Site is within a WLSA and will result in significant negative effects on the Welsh language
I	Effect depends on proposal and how implemented
?	Uncertain effects
X	Not applicable
0	Proposal has no impact



# CDLI Abertawe Swansea LDP 2023-2038



**SWANSEA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2038 (LDP2)**

**PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN (PREFERRED STRATEGY)**

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report**

**Appendix D: Preferred Strategy Welsh Language Impact Assessment**

**December 2024**



## D1.0 INTRODUCTION

- D1.1 The Swansea Local Development Plan 2023-2038 (known as ‘LDP2’) will provide the new basis for determining planning applications for proposed development in Swansea. The Preferred Strategy is the ‘Pre-Deposit’ Plan for LDP2. LDP2 should consider the use of the Welsh language in so far as it is relevant to the use of land. Section 62(6A) of the PCPA 2004<sup>1</sup> (as amended by section 11 of the PWA 2015<sup>2</sup>) sets out a legislative requirement that Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of LDP2 must include *“an assessment of the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh Language in the area of the authority.”*
- D1.2 Section 4 of Welsh Governments (WG) ‘The Development Plans Manual’<sup>3</sup> encourages an integrated approach to undertaking a sustainability appraisal of a development plan. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) of LDP2 identifies the likely significant economic, environmental and social effects of LDP2 and suggests relevant mitigation measures. The Sustainability Framework (ISA Framework) was developed within the ISA Scoping Report in consultation with the SEA Consultation Bodies (Natural Resources Wales and Cadw) alongside input from other stakeholders (e.g. Public Health Wales). The 16 ISA objectives reflect issues highlighted within the Scoping Report and include objectives relating to the Welsh language.
- D1.3 This Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) summarises the outcomes of the ISA of the Preferred Strategy, as well as presenting background evidence and data relating to the Welsh language, particularly within the County. This will be kept under review and updated, if necessary, in preparation of the Deposit Development Plan.

## D2.0 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

### The Development Plan Manual, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 2020

- D2.1 The Development Plan Manual states that a key outcome for the LDP system is *“to support sustainable development and quality places based around the National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, aligned with national policy (set out in PPW) integrated with a SA/SEA/HRA, including Welsh Language and the requirements of the WBF GA 2015<sup>4</sup>.”*
- D2.2 Paragraph 4.14 of the Manual summarises the legislative requirements and guidance as follows:  
*“LPAs must consider the likely effects of their development plan as part of the SA process and include a statement within the deposit plan on how this has been considered and/or addressed within the development plan.  
The SA process is the mechanism for considering how the scale and location of growth, the vision, objectives, policies and proposals individually and in combination,*

<sup>1</sup> [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/10/section/62)

<sup>2</sup> [Planning \(Wales\) Act 2015 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/10/section/11)

<sup>3</sup> [development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/10/section/11)

*impact on the Welsh language. Where evidence indicates a detrimental impact on the use of the Welsh language the LPA can assess whether the strategy should be amended or mitigation measures should be identified.”*

### **Future Wales, 2020<sup>5</sup>**

D2.3 The WG's Future Wales is the national development plan. It contains eleven Outcomes – overarching ambitions based on national place making principles and national sustainable placemaking outcomes set out in PPW. Outcome 4, relates specifically to the Welsh language:

- *“A Wales where people live.... in places with a thriving Welsh language.”*  
*“We aim to have a million Welsh speakers in Wales by 2050...The language will be an embedded consideration in the spatial strategy of all development plans. Where Welsh is the everyday language of the community, development will be managed to ensure there are jobs and homes to enable the language to remain central to those communities’ identities. Elsewhere development will be a positive force towards encouraging the creation of education and social infrastructure to enable the language to develop as a natural, thriving part of communities ”*

D2.4 Future Wales’ spatial strategy *“...enables the creation of thriving, sustainable communities and is aligned with the Welsh Government’s broader goal of a million Welsh language speakers by 2050.”* In relation to the Southwest Wales region: Future Wales notes that of the population of over 700,000 there are 147,864 Welsh speakers and that:

*“there are concentrations of settlements where Welsh is the first language for many people. It is important that Strategic and local Development Plans consider the relationship between strategic housing, transport, and economic growth and the Welsh language. Strategic and Local Development Plans should contain settlement hierarchies and growth distribution policies that create the conditions for Welsh to thrive and remain as the community language in the many places where everyday life takes place in Welsh”*

### **Planning Policy Wales<sup>6</sup>**

D2.5 The WG’s national planning policy for Wales is contained in Planning Policy Wales (PPW). The National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes set by Welsh Government include a requirement that the LDP system “enables the Welsh language to thrive” (Creating and Sustaining Communities outcome).

### **Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20:Planning and the Welsh Language, 2017**

D2.6 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20<sup>7</sup>, provides detailed guidance on how Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should consider LDP options in terms of their impact on the Welsh language. Where relevant to the use of land, the SA should include an assessment of evidence of the impacts of the spatial strategy, policies and allocations on the use of the Welsh language.

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<sup>5</sup> [Update to Future Wales - The National Plan 2040 \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan20-welsh-language.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12](#)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan20-welsh-language.pdf>

*“2.1.5 When producing LDPs it is possible to assess the potential cumulative effects of development on the Welsh language across the plan area. This provides an opportunity to consider effects on local communities and the wider plan area together. Furthermore, one of the key benefits of a plan led system is to give certainty and confidence to developers and to communities; the best way of doing this is to consider the use of the Welsh language during the preparation of LDPs”.*

D2.7 Paragraph 3.3 of the TAN states *“The preferred strategy of the LDP will derive from a series of strategic options. These options will set out potential levels of growth and key locations for growth. LPAs should identify how each option is expected to impact on the use of the Welsh language”.* Part B of TAN 20 (Practice Guidance) provides guidance to LPAs on the consideration of the Welsh language during LDP preparation, monitoring and review.

### **Swansea Council 5 Year Strategy For The Welsh Language<sup>8</sup>**

D2.8 The strategy covers two major areas of operation - Community and Authority. Community refers to tasks and initiatives through which the council (alone or in partnership) can identify and nurture Welsh language activities and resources outside the council - with the aim, as a minimum, of maintaining numbers of Welsh speakers in the area. Authority refers to actions specifically within the council, but some of these resources may also be of use in the Community arena.

### **Swansea Council’s Welsh in Education Strategic Plan, 2022<sup>9</sup>**

D2.9 The Plan details how the Council will carry out education functions to improve the planning of the provision of education through the medium of Welsh, improve the standards of Welsh-medium education and of the teaching of Welsh, targets for improving the planning of the provision of Welsh-medium education and for improving the standards of that education and of the teaching of Welsh.

D2.10 The Vision for 2022-2032 is:

- 1. Providing equal opportunities for all learners to learn Welsh and speak the language confidently and to promote the benefits of bilingualism.*
- 2. To increase the percentage of pupils opting for Welsh-medium education, to between 23% and 27% of Year 1 pupils by the end of the Plan, and apply the principles of the 15-minute neighbourhoods to ensure that all learners have access to Welsh-medium education within a reasonable distance of their homes.*
- 3. That learners who have attended a Welsh-medium setting in the primary phase will be encouraged and expected to continue with this when transferring to subsequent key stages in the secondary phase.*
- 4. To ensure significant growth in Welsh-medium education, to increase the number of people of all ages who become fluent in Welsh, English and other languages and who can use their languages confidently with their families, friends, neighbours and in the workplace.*

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<sup>8</sup> [Swansea Council 5 year strategy for the Welsh language - Swansea](#)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

5. *To provide an equal linguistic opportunity to learners with additional learning needs (ALN).*
6. *To provide an equal linguistic opportunity to learners with Welsh or English as additional languages.*
7. *To aspire that, through this plan, Swansea contributes significantly to the national goal of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.*

D2.11 In January 2021 some 388 Year 1 children were being taught through the medium of Welsh, representing 15.1% of that year's cohort in Swansea. The admission number for Welsh-medium primary schools in September 2021 was 495, meaning capacity for an additional 107 children to be taught through the medium of Welsh in the Year 1 cohort that year. That would represent 19.2% of the cohort.

D2.12 The Council aspires to significantly increase the number of pupils and families who choose Welsh medium provision in Swansea. On the basis of the increases prescribed by Welsh Government, and Council 10 year pupil population forecast, the Council will need to:

- Increase the number of Year 1 pupils being taught through the medium of Welsh by between 200 to 400 pupils (based on current (2021) cohort figures). In view of the location and linguistic make-up of our schools currently, we have the following complementary strategies to achieve the target increase in Year 1 children taught through the medium of Welsh:
- Increase the Welsh-medium pre-school offer as part of a wider marketing strategy to promote the benefits of being bilingual. This will include at least one Cylch Meithrin linked to every Welsh-medium primary school and / or areas within their catchment and looking at opportunities to increase the Flying Start Welsh offer within our current settings.
- Fill the approximately 107 additional Year 1 Welsh-medium places already available in our schools through the effective promotion of the benefits of bilingual provision.
- Establish new Welsh-medium school(s) / increase capacity in areas where there is high demand and / or identifying areas where Welsh-medium education is currently less easily accessible. In such cases, it may be necessary to include projects in a future capital programme.

D2.13 Pupil numbers are predicted to fall within the County. The Council has a vision to increase the number of pupils attending Welsh medium schools to between 23% and 27% of year 1 pupils by 2032, compared to 15.4% in 2019/2020<sup>10</sup>. The Council, within the Sustainable communities for Learning Report to Cabinet, 2024<sup>11</sup>, identified deficiencies in Welsh-medium provision in:

- a. Gorseinon/Penllergaer
- b. Sketty/Dunvant/Killay
- c. Townhill/Mayhill/Waun Wen/Plasmal
- d. St Thomas/Port Tennant.

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<sup>10</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP\\_2022\\_2032\\_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/1966/Swansea-WESP-2022--2032-final/pdf/diWESP_2022_2032_FINAL.pdf?m=1709890075437)

<sup>11</sup> [Agenda for Cabinet on Thursday, 15 February 2024, 10.00 am - Swansea](#)

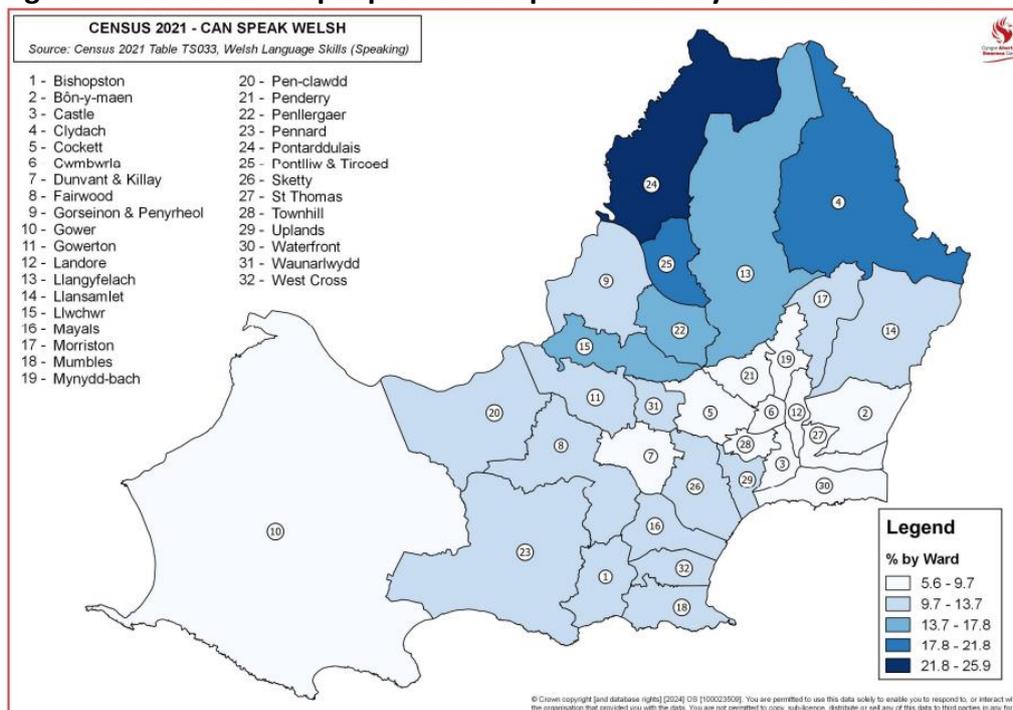
D2.14 The existing LDP includes plans for four new school builds on strategic sites in Garden Village, Penllergaer, Cefngyfelach and Pontarddulais.

### 3.0 BASELINE DATA

D3.1 Swansea Council’s August 2024 **Welsh Language Profile**<sup>12</sup> presents the latest available statistics and information on Welsh language skills in the County, how it has changed in recent years and variations by local area and age. The key source of statistical information is the ten-yearly national Census – last undertaken in England & Wales by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in March 2021. Census statistics are published by ONS for local areas in Wales on the number and proportion of Welsh speakers and people aged 3 and over with Welsh language skills, alongside a range of ‘multivariate’ outputs (i.e. cross-tabulations with other population or household characteristics).

D3.2 The 2021 Census asked ‘Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?’ – answered by ticking one or more of five boxes (one for each category and ‘None of these’) in any combination. This question was only asked in Wales. The Census does not collect information on how often people speak Welsh, or how well they speak the language. Figure 1 shows the geographical distribution of Welsh speakers in the county by percentage. It is clear that the north and west areas of the county generally have the highest proportion of Welsh speakers, and the urban wards close to the city centre the lowest proportions.

**Figure 1 Distribution of people able to speak Welsh by ward in Swansea 2021 Census**



<sup>12</sup> [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/17269/Swansea-Welsh-Language-Profile-August-2024/pdf/jnSwansea\\_Welsh\\_Language\\_Profile\\_v3\\_Aug24\\_t8dsl2xve43a.pdf?m=1723729181047](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/17269/Swansea-Welsh-Language-Profile-August-2024/pdf/jnSwansea_Welsh_Language_Profile_v3_Aug24_t8dsl2xve43a.pdf?m=1723729181047)

D3.3 Data from the 2021 Census (Table 1) showed that around 26,000 people in the County (11.2% of all aged 3 and over) were able to speak Welsh, lower than the equivalent figure for Wales (17.8% or 538,300 people). The largest percentages of Welsh speakers in Swansea live in the wards of Pontarddulais (25.9%), Clydach (20.1%) and Pontlliw & Tircoed (19.4%). The wards with the lowest percentages of Welsh speakers are Townhill (5.6%), Cwmbwrla (6.6%), and Castle (6.8%).

D3.4 Table 1 also compares the 2011 and 2021 Census results. In 2011, the total number of people able to speak Welsh in the County was 26,332, or 11.4% of the population aged 3 and over. Therefore, over the ten year period (2011-2021) there was a reduction of some 346 people age 3+ who can speak Welsh, a fall of 1.3%. This compares with a small increase in Swansea's total population aged 3 and over of 0.3% (+730 people) over same time. However, this is lower than the 5.3% fall of the number of Welsh speakers aged 3 and over in Wales over the same period.

**Table 1: Ward level Welsh Language skills 2021 Census compared to 2011 Census**

Ward Name	Able to speak Welsh (age 3+)				
	Census 2021		Census 2011		Change between 2011 and 2021* (%)
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Bishopston	339	10.7	268	8.4	2.3
Bon y maen	568	8.0	582	8.8	- 0.8
Castle	869	6.8	1,133	7.3	- 0.5
Clydach	1,657	20.1	1,466	20.3	- 0.2
Cockett	954	9.5	1,260	9.8	-0.3
Cwmbwrla	485	6.6	517	6.7	-0.1
Dunvant and Killay	774	8.6			
<i>Dunvant</i>			321	7.5	
<i>Killay North</i>			330	9.6	
<i>Killay south</i>			148	6.8	
Fairwood	273	10.0	287	10.1	-0.1
Gorseinon and Penyrheol	1,395	13.5			
<i>Gorseinon</i>			529	12.8	
Gower	276	9.6	356	9.9	-0.3
Gowerton	569	11.8	666	13.2	-2.6
<i>Kingsbridge</i>			663	17.0	
Landore	497	7.1	369	6.3	0.8
Llangyfelach	433	16.6	815	16.9	-0.3
Llansamlet	1,916	13.3	1,914	13.9	-0.6
Llwchwr	1,441	16.0			
<i>Lower Loughor</i>			341	15.0	
Mayals	312	12.4	317	12.1	0.4
<i>Mawr</i>			686	38.3	

Morrleston	1,709	10.9	1,931	11.8	-0.9
Mumbles	914	11.9			
Mynyddbach	807	9.3	841	9.8	-0.5
<i>Newton</i>			327	10.1	
<i>Oystermouth</i>			416	10.3	
Penclawdd	420	12.1	526	14.9	-2.8
Penderry	804	7.4	850	7.4	0
Penllergaer	499	14.4	422	15.3	-0.9
Pennard	321	10.4	264	10.1	0.3
<i>Penyrheol</i>			807	15.0	
Pontarddulais	1,730	25.9	1,910	31.6	-5.7
Pontlliw and Tircoed Village	468	19.4			
Sketty	1,708	11.8	1,529	10.9	0.9
St Thomas	484	7.2	463	6.7	0.5
Townhill	466	5.6	478	5.8	-0.2
Uplands	1,639	11.9	1,638	10.7	1.2
<i>Upper Loughor</i>			451	16.8	
Waterfront	286	8.0			
Waunarlwydd	353	10.8			
West Cross	626	11.2	511	8.2	3.0
<b>SWANSEA</b>	25,986	11.2	26,332	11.4	-0.2
<b>WALES</b>		17.8	562,016	19.0	-1.2

\*Ward boundary changes mean that exact comparisons are not possible for some wards.

2011 Ward names are in italics

Source: Swansea Council ward profiles 2011 and 2021 [https://www.swansea.gov.uk/2011censuswards/Ward profiles - Swansea](https://www.swansea.gov.uk/2011censuswards/Ward%20profiles%20-%20Swansea)

D3.5 Analysis of change over time by ward is complicated by changes to some ward boundaries following boundary reviews in May 2022. The 2021 Census ward level outputs are on the basis of the new wards. Table 2 shows the differences between each census. In order to aid comparison, some wards can be grouped to reflect the previous ward boundaries which is also shown in Table 2. The table shows:

- Of the 24 grouped ward areas in this analysis, 10 showed an increase in the number of Welsh speakers, with 14 areas showing decreases.
- Within Swansea the largest increases between Censuses in the number of Welsh speakers (170-180 approx.) were recorded in the wards of Mumbles and Sketty. The largest increase in percentage terms was in Landore ward (+35%), although this was lower in absolute terms (+130 approx.). Elsewhere, larger percentage increases were mostly recorded in wards to the south and west of central Swansea.
- Four areas showed decreases of over 10% between Censuses, the largest being Penclawdd ward (-20% or 100 people approx.). Other notable decreases in the number of Welsh speakers were mainly in the more rural north areas of the county, including areas historically (and still) with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers.

**Table 2: Change in Welsh speakers in Swansea Wards\*, 2011 to 2021 Census**

Wards (single or grouped) Ranked by % change in Welsh speakers	Welsh speakers		Change 2011-21	% Change 2011-21
	2011	2021		
Landore	369	497	+128	+34.7
Bishopston	268	339	+71	+26.5
Mumbles, West Cross <sup>1</sup>	1,254	1,540	+286	+22.8
Penllergaer	422	499	+77	+18.2
Sketty	1,529	1,708	+179	+11.7
Gorseinon and Penyrheol <sup>2</sup>	1,336	1,395	+59	+4.4
Cockett, Waunarlwydd <sup>1</sup>	1,260	1,307	+47	+3.7
Castle, St Thomas, Waterfront <sup>1</sup>	1,596	1,639	+43	+2.7
Llansamlet	1,914	1,916	+2	+0.1
Uplands	1,638	1,639	+1	+0.1
Llwchwr <sup>2</sup>	1,455	1,441	-14	-1.0
Mayals	317	312	-5	-1.6
Bôn-y-maen	582	568	-14	-2.4
Townhill	478	466	-12	-2.5
Dunvant and Killay <sup>2</sup>	799	774	-25	-3.1
Gower, Pennard <sup>1</sup>	620	597	-23	-3.7
Mynydd-bach	841	807	-34	-4.0
Fairwood	287	273	-14	-4.9
Penderry	850	804	-46	-5.4
Cwmbwrla	517	485	-32	-6.2
Morriston	1,931	1,709	-222	-11.5
North county wards <sup>3</sup>	4,877	4,288	-589	-12.1
Gowerton	666	569	-97	-14.6
Pen-clawdd	526	420	-106	-20.2
<b>Swansea</b>	<b>26,332</b>	<b>25,986</b>	<b>-346</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>562,016</b>	<b>538,296</b>	<b>-23,720</b>	<b>-4.2</b>

Source: 2011 and 2021 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright.

Notes

1. Wards grouped to enable comparable statistics following LDBCW boundary review in 2022.
2. 2011 Census wards have been grouped to enable comparisons with the new ward.
3. 'North county wards' represents the sum of statistics for the new wards Clydach, Llangyfelach, Pontarddulais and Pontlliw & Tircoed (former wards Clydach, Llangyfelach, Mawr, Pontarddulais).

D3.6 The ability to speak Welsh varies by age. The 2021 Census estimates that 25.8% of children aged 5-15 in Swansea and 17.7% of those aged 16-19 are able to speak Welsh, above the overall average of 11.2%. These figures reflect the influence of the education system on Welsh language skills and its usage among school-age children. At ages 16-19 there has been an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between Censuses of 240 or 12.8%. By contrast, this figure fell across Wales by 11.1%. A similar percentage increase was recorded for the 20-44 age group in Swansea, at +12.8% (Wales +2.0%).

#### OTHER SOURCES OF DATA

D3.7 Paragraph 3.15 of TAN 20 states that LPA's should not rely solely on census data. Census data is collated by wards which do not reflect community or social groups – they are a means to ensure electoral equality.

#### The National Survey for Wales

D3.8 The National Survey for Wales (NSW), provides a separate source of statistical information on the Welsh language. The scope of the questions (asked of people aged 16+ only) differ from the Census by including indications of fluency, frequency

and other aspects of Welsh language use. The NSW is currently a telephone survey based on a smaller sample of just over 11,000 people in Wales, which limits the scope for local authority level outputs for some measures, with high confidence intervals in others. The latest Welsh language data from the survey is for the April 2022 to March 2023 period, so more recent than the 2021 Census. The NSW 2022-23 data indicates that 11% of people in Swansea 'can speak Welsh' (Wales 18%), with a further 7% indicating 'some Welsh speaking ability' (Wales 16%), whilst 82% 'can't speak Welsh' (Wales 66%). 6% of people in Swansea consider themselves 'fluent' in Welsh (below the Wales average of 11%).

### **Annual Population Survey**

D3.9 The latest Annual Population Survey (APS) results for Swansea, for the year ending December 2023) suggest that 47,100 people (19.6% of people aged 3 and over) can speak Welsh. This remains lower than the Wales average of 29.2%, but (as across Wales) this is significantly above the 2021 Census figures, although this has also been the case for earlier Censuses and APS data.

### **Welsh Medium Education Provision**

D3.10 The future development of the language is linked with Welsh Medium Education and there are 10 primary schools feeding into two comprehensive schools in the County. As discussed above, the Council's **Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022** details how the Council plans the provision of education through the medium of Welsh, including increasing the Welsh-medium pre-school offer and establish new Welsh-medium school(s) / increase capacity in areas where there is high demand and / or identifying areas where Welsh-medium education is currently less easily accessible.

D3.11 **Menter Iaith Abertawe** (Swansea's Welsh Language Initiative) was established in 2001, with an aim to promote and expand the use of the Welsh language in the City and County of Swansea. They provide opportunities for people to use the Welsh language throughout the County. The Group host Welsh Medium playgroups, mother and baby groups and youth clubs in the County.

### **LDP policies**

D3.12 The Welsh language addressed via both Strategic and detailed policies. Strategic Policy HC 1 seeks to safeguard and promote use of the Welsh language

#### **HC 1: Historic and Cultural Environment**

The County's distinctive historic and cultural environment will be preserved or enhanced by:

- i. Requiring high quality design standards in all development proposals to respond positively to local character and distinctiveness;
- ii. Identifying and safeguarding heritage assets, sites and their settings;
- iii. Supporting heritage and cultural led regeneration schemes;
- iv. Safeguarding and promoting use of the Welsh language

D3.13 Policy HC 3 is a detailed policy which designates a **Welsh Language Sensitive Area** (WLSA) in the County and sets out criteria requiring a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) to assess certain windfall developments within the WLSA; and

requires allocated sites within the WLSA to submit Welsh Language Action Plans (WLAPs) in support of planning applications. The boundaries of the WLSA is defined on the LDP Proposals Map.

### HC 3: Development in the Welsh Language Sensitive Area

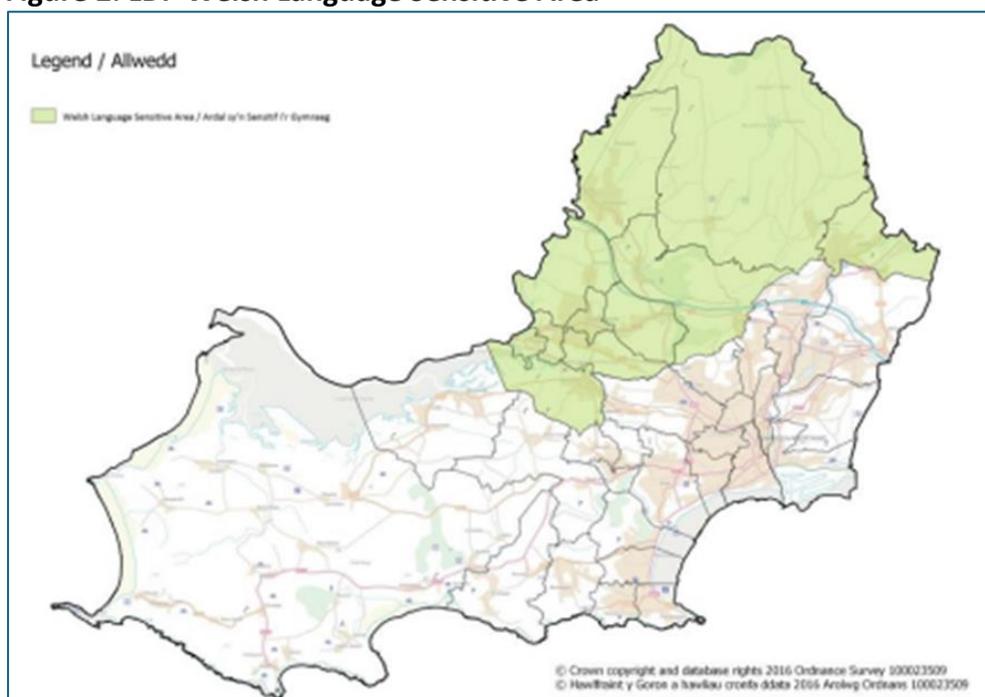
The Welsh language will be safeguarded and promoted throughout the County. Within the Welsh Language Sensitive Area the Council may subject the following developments on windfall sites to a Welsh Language Impact Assessment:

- i. Residential development for 10 or more dwellings; and
- ii. Retail, commercial or industrial development with a total floorspace of 1000 sq.m or more.

Planning applications for the above scale and type of developments on allocated sites within the Welsh Language Sensitive Area will be required to submit a Welsh Language Action Plan. This should set out the measures to be taken to protect, promote and enhance the Welsh language.

D3.14 Seven Strategic Housing Policy Zones (SHPZs) are identified in the current LDP. These are based around wards which are grouped into housing market areas. A Housing market area is *'a geographical area within which there are clear links between where people both live and work. These areas can be defined by the patterns of household movement. These patterns are influenced by factors such as proximity to family, friend, employment, education and other facilities, and are likely to operate across local authority boundaries.'* The SHPZ with the greatest quantum of residential allocations within the LDP is the Greater North West (GNW) SHPZ, which coincides with an area with the highest level of Welsh language speakers and where it is part of the social and cultural fabric of the community.

Figure 2: LDP Welsh Language Sensitive Area



D3.15 The extent of the WLSA is based on 2011 Census data amongst other information and is shown in Figure 2. The WLSA covers electoral wards with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers in the County and collectively an average of 19% speak Welsh, which was the Welsh average in 2011. The Council considered that the wider social and economic impacts of the cumulative development within the Greater North West SHPZ must be taken into account when considering impacts on the Welsh language and the Welsh language is considered to be of particular sensitivity or significant within the whole of the defined area.

D3.16 Four of the County's eleven Welsh medium primary schools are located within the WLSA, together with one of the County's two Welsh medium secondary schools. Schools located outside the WLSA boundary have catchments extending into the boundary (Table 3).

**Table 3: Wards Within the WLSA and School Catchment (at time of LDP production, 2019)**

Ward	Catchment Primary School	Catchment Secondary School
Clydach	YGG Gellionen	YG Bryntawe
Gorseinon	YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr
Gowerton	YGG Logyn Fach; YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr
Kingsbridge	YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr
Llangyfelach	YGG Bryniago; YGG Tirdeneuw; YGG Pontybrenin; YGG Gellionen	YG Gwyr; YG Bryntawe
Lower Loughor	YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr
Mawr	YGG Felindre; YGG Gellionen; YGG Bryniago; YGG Tirdeneuw	YG Bryntawe; YG Gwyr
Penllergaer	YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr
Penyrheol	YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr
Pontarddulais	YGG Bryniago	YG Gwyr
Upper Loughor	YGG Pontybrenin	YG Gwyr

### **LDP Monitoring**

D3.17 As part of the statutory development plan process, following adoption of the LDP, the Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) setting out how the objectives of the Plan are being achieved, how the strategy, key policies, allocations, and infrastructure requirements are being delivered, and identifying any challenges, opportunities, and contextual changes in which the Plan operates. The Council must publish an AMR and submit it to Welsh Government (WG) each year. LDP indicator 88 monitors the number of planning applications permitted within the WLSA which have been accompanied by a WLAP (Table 4).

**Table 4: LDP Monitoring Indicator 88**

<b>Key policies:</b>	<b>HC 1, HC 3</b>	<b>Related policies:</b>		<b>H 1, SD 1</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target:</b>	<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Trigger point:</b>	
<b>88. Local Indicator: The number of applications permitted in the WLSA accompanied by a Welsh Language Action Plan.</b>	No applications permitted within the WLSA without addressing measures to safeguard and encourage the use of the Welsh language in the community.	<b>Adoption:</b>	Policy adopted in the Plan	
		<b>AMR No.1:</b>	3 planning applications on allocated sites in the WLSA were consented in 2019-20. All were accompanied by a Welsh Language Action Plan setting out the measures to be taken to protect, promote and enhance the Welsh language	
		<b>AMR No. 2:</b>	1 relevant planning consent on allocated sites within the WLSA in 2020-21. This was accompanied by a Welsh Language Action Plan setting out the measures to be taken to protect, promote and enhance the Welsh language.	
		<b>AMR No. 3:</b>	2 relevant planning consents on allocated sites within the WLSA in 2021-22. The decisions were in-line with the policy framework.	
		<b>AMR No. 4:</b>	1 relevant planning consent on allocated sites within the WLSA in 2022-23. The decision was in-line with the policy framework.	
		<b>AMR No. 5:</b>	No relevant planning consents on allocated sites within the WLSA in 2023-24.	
<b>Analysis:</b>				
<p>This indicator monitors the number of planning applications permitted in the WLSA that were accompanied by a Welsh Language Action Plan. It should be noted that Welsh Language Action Plans are required by Policy HC 3 to be submitted with planning applications on allocated sites in the WLSA for residential development of 10+ units or retail, commercial or industrial development of 1,000+ sq m floorspace. This could usefully be clarified in the indicator description when the LDP is reviewed. In 2023/24, one application met the requirements but was not accompanied by a WLAP, as there was no reference to HC 3 and justification was provided as to why a WLAP was not required in the officer report.</p>				
<b>Action:</b>				
<b>Officer training required.</b>				

Source: LDP AMR 5 2023-204, 2024

## LDP2 Strategic Housing Policy Zone Review

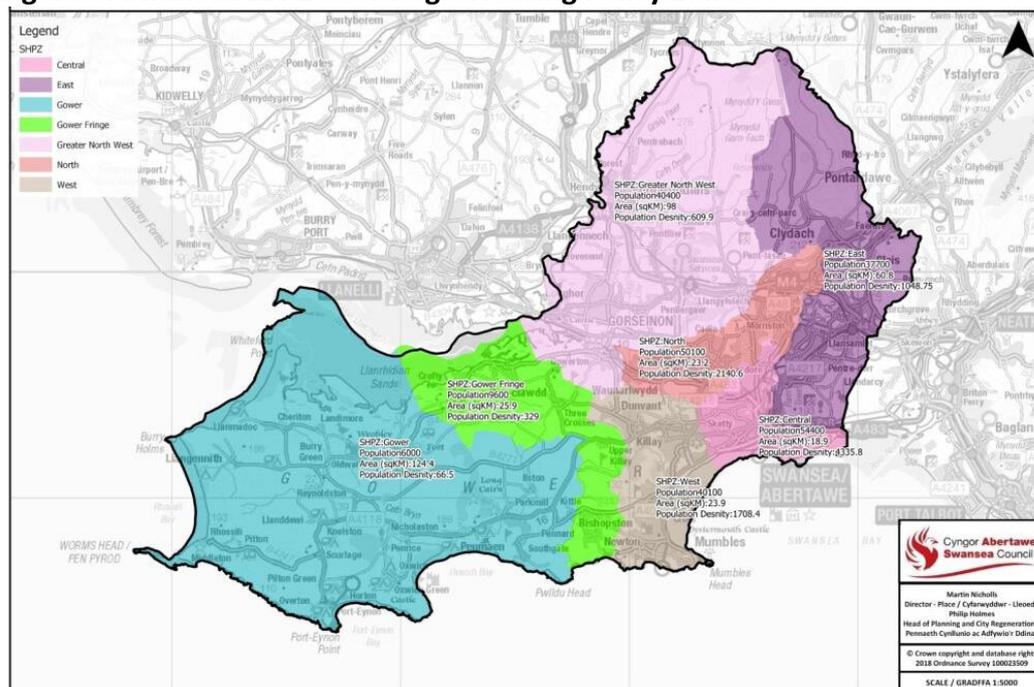
D3.18 Since the LDP was adopted, amendments have been made to some ward geographies which have impacted the boundaries of the SHPZs. These impacts have been reviewed and the SHPZs have been updated as part of the analysis which has informed the LHMA work. All SHPZs now align with the new ward geographies.

D3.19 Figure 3 illustrates the geographical location of the amended SHPZs. This identifies the existing population and population density of each zone, and their land areas. The distribution of population by the SHPZs (Census 2021) is shown in Figure 4. Twenty three percent of residents live within the Central HMA, with a further 21% living within the North HMA. No other HMA accommodates more than 20% of the authority's residents, although the Greater North West and the West both accommodate 17% and the East accommodates 16%. Gower and Gower Fringe are considerably less populated than the other areas, each accommodating only 3-4% of the total population. Table 5 lists the Wards that are included within each zone.

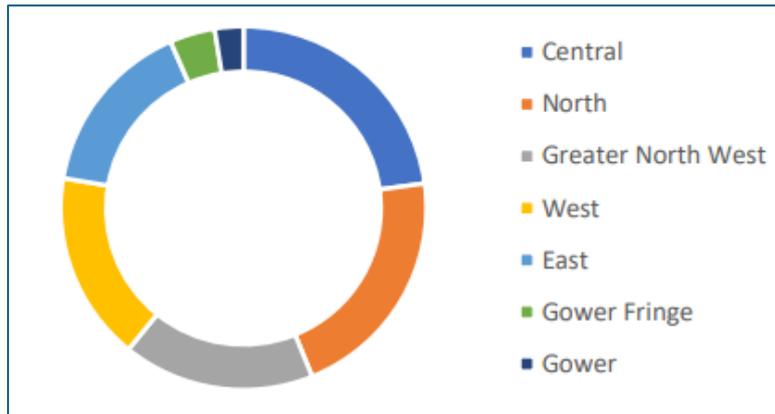
**Table 5: SHPZs And Composite Ward Groupings**

SHPZ ZONE	Electoral Wards within the Zone
Central	Castle, Cwmbwrla, Landore, Townhill, Uplands, Waterfront
East	Bon-y-maen, Clydach, Llansamlet, St Thomas
Gower	Gower, Pennard
Gower Fringe	Bishopston, Fairwood, Penclawdd
Greater North West	Gorseinon and Penyrheol, Gowerton, Llangyfelach, Llchwyr, Penllergaer, Pontardd, Pontlliw & Tircoed
North	Cockett, Morrision, Mynydd-bach, Penderry, Waunarlywydd
West	Dunvant and Killay, Mayals, Mumbles, Sketty, West Cross

**Figure 3: Swansea LDP2 – Strategic Housing Policy Zones**



**Figure 4: Population Profile of the SHPZs**



## **D4 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE LDP2 PREFERRED STRATEGY UPON THE WELSH LANGUAGE**

D4.1 As stated in Section 3, the ISA report includes assessment and discussion relating to the potential impacts of the Preferred Strategy upon the Welsh language. The ISA Report contains the assessment and discussion of various iterations of the Vision, Objectives and Strategic Policies of the Preferred Strategy. They are not repeated within this appendix, which focuses on the Preferred Strategy itself. The ISA report also summarises the findings of the WLIA as part of its assessment of effects on the Welsh Language. From the baseline data, a key issue from the ISA Scoping Report emerged in respect of the Welsh language:

*Key Issue: Help safeguard and support growth in the use of the Welsh language as an integral part of social and community life.*

D4.2 Annex D1 is extracted from the ISA Report of the Preferred Strategy and shows the relationship between the ISA objectives and relevant legislation or policies, including that on the Welsh Language. The ISA considers the Welsh language via three objectives. ISA Objective 16 specifically relates to the Welsh language, whilst objectives 3 and 14 are more directed at the day to day use of language in the community and as part of the cultural fabric of the County:

- ISA objective 3: **‘Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities’**
- ISA objective 14: **‘Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets, of the County’**
- ISA objective 16: **‘Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County’**

### **Preferred Strategy Key Issues**

D4.3 The Preferred Strategy highlights 35 key issues identifying a range of opportunities, challenges and unique characteristics pertaining to the County. They underpin the

Preferred Strategy, drive the strategic direction of the Plan and inform the Vision and Objectives. The Key Issue 30 is specific to the Welsh language:

*‘Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language in Swansea, including through the Council’s 10-year Welsh in Education Strategic Plan, is a corporate aim. This reflects the Council’s intention to increase the use of the Welsh language in order to contribute towards the wider national target of achieving a million Welsh speakers by 2050.’*

## The Vision

D4.4 The Preferred Strategy Vision is as follows. It should be noted that the Vision for Swansea 2038 is expressed as ‘Abertawe 2038’ to embrace the County’s cultural heritage and be reflective of wider aims to increase the number of Welsh speakers over the Plan period and beyond:



Abertawe 2038 will be a thriving coastal city of innovation and creativity at the heart of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area, where people can enjoy a high quality of life in outstanding natural and built environments. Placemaking, climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement will be the foundation principles for new development, helping to create places that encourage healthy living and enhance people’s well-being. Swansea City Centre and its adjoining waterfront areas will be vibrant, mixed-use destinations offering a unique range of leisure opportunities, commercial services and open spaces alongside high density urban living. These areas will be complemented by a network of neighbourhoods of distinct character across urban and rural locations where communities can thrive, offering a range and choice of high quality homes in safe environments, well connected to day-to-day services, facilities and employment opportunities. Residents and visitors will have good access to enhanced natural environments, including the area’s spectacular coastline and rural hinterlands, and to Swansea’s diverse range of cultural and heritage assets. Places will benefit from an abundance of multi-functional green infrastructure and resilient ecosystems at all scales, which alongside sustainable forms of growth and transformative investment will help support Swansea’s transition to net zero.

D4.5 The ISA of the Preferred Strategy Vision concludes that it successfully addresses aspects of sustainable development, including positive social, economic and environmental benefits. Furthermore, it attempts to reflect the bilingual nature of the County (Abertawe 2038) and references cultural assets, which would encompass Welsh language and culture.

## LDP2 Preferred Strategy Objectives

D4.6 The eighteen LDP2 objectives are consistent with the Council’s corporate plans and strategies, reflect national policy, and embrace the objectives of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. LDP2 objective 16 specifically relates to the Welsh language, whilst objectives 15 and 17 are also relevant.

- **Objective 16: Promote and Safeguard the Welsh language**

*Contribute towards increasing the numbers of Welsh speakers in Swansea by 2050.*

- **Objective 15: Conserve and Enhance the Cultural and Historic Environment**  
Conserve and enhance the County's high quality cultural and historic environments, including safeguarding heritage assets at risk and facilitating positive change through appropriate regeneration and restoration.

- **Objective 17: Promote Well-being and Equality**  
Create inclusive places that are safe and integrate high standards of amenity and environmental quality to support equality, good health and well-being.

**Table 6: Preferred Strategy LDP2 Objectives against ISA objectives**

LDP 2 Objectives	ISA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1			++	++					+	-	?	?	?	++	++	+/-
2			+/-	++	+	+			++	-	?	?	?	?	?	+/-
3			++	++					+/-				?		?	+
4		+/-	+/-	+					-			x	?	+/-	+/-	+/-
5	++	+	+		+			?		++	++	+	+	?	+	x
6	++	+/-			+	+	++	++		+			+/-	+	++	x
7	?		+		x			++	x	++	++	+		+/-	-	x
8		++	+	++		+			+			x				
9		x	x		x		+	x	x	++	+	++	+	+	?	x
10		+	x	+	x	?		?	?	?	+	++	++	+	-	x
11		++	++	+	++				++		+			+/-	?	+/-
12		+	+		++	0		+	+						?	x
13		x	++	?	+	?	x	++	++	++	x	x		0	?	x
14		++	++	++			++	x	++	+	++	++		0	?	x
15		+/-	+	+		0	?		+/-		+/-	+	0	++	++	++
16	x	+/-	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	++	x	++
17	+	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++		++	+		+	+	++
18	+	++	++	+	++			+	++	?	x	+		++	?	++

Key:

	Predicted effect	Suggested action/response
++	Likely to have very positive affects compared to current situation	Consider any further enhancement measures
+	Likely to have positive affects compared to current situation	Consider any further enhancement measures
+/-	Range of positive and negative affects compared to current situation	Consider whether mitigation for negative effects and or enhancement for positive effect could change score.
-	Likely to have a negative affect compared to current situation	Consider mitigation measures: first avoidance of the impact, then reduction of impact, and finally compensation for the impact (e.g. delete/reconsider/amend the policy or site allocation). Reconsider policy/proposed use.
--	Likely to have a very negative effect compared to current situation	Consider mitigation measures to reduce the severity of the effect, but these are likely to be difficult and/or expensive. Reconsider the policy or proposed use
	Effect depends on how the policy and allocation are implemented	Suggestions for implementation
?	Unknown at this stage	More information is required. Consider where the information could be sourced? How and when it could be collected
x	Not applicable	reason is explained
0	Neutral effect compared to the current situation	Consider whether intervention could bring positive effects

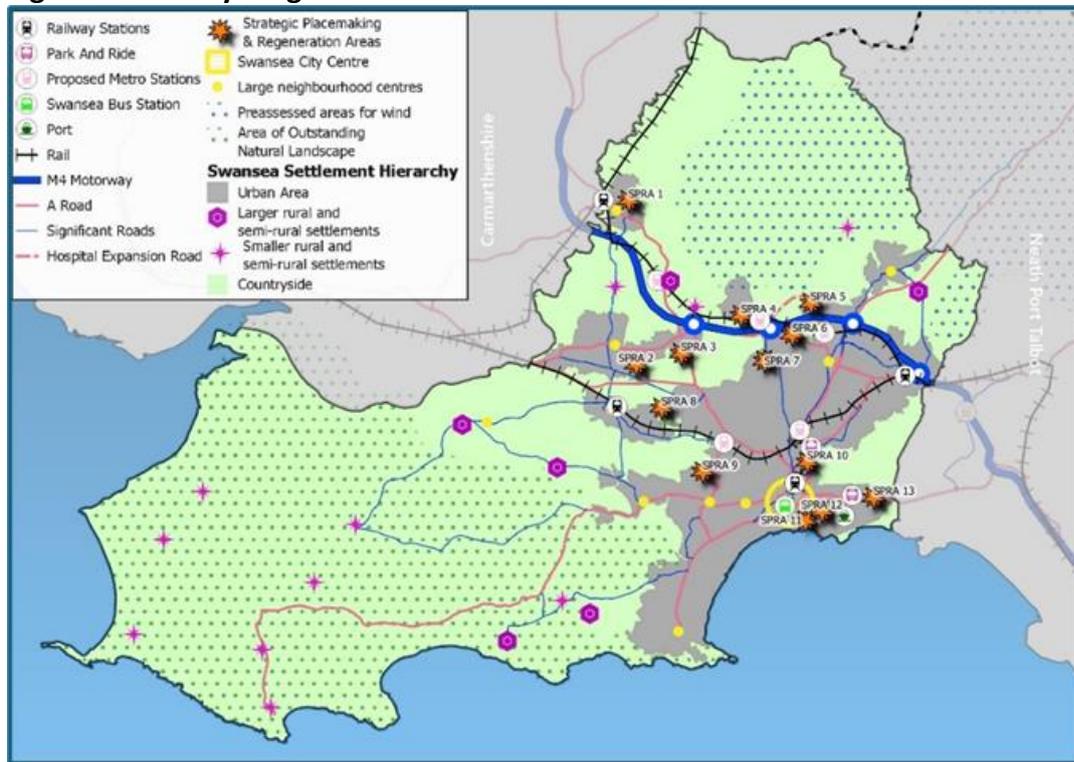
- D4.7 The LDP2 objectives were assessed against the ISA Framework objectives. The full assessment can be viewed within the ISA Report of the LDP2 Preferred Strategy. A summary of the assessment is contained in Table 6.
- D4.8 Many of the LDP2 objectives are not directly relevant to the Welsh language and similarly many of the ISA objectives were not directly relevant to the specific LDP2 objective of increasing the number of Welsh speakers within the County. Many of the outcomes of the LDP2 objectives are unknown and are dependent on other factors such as policies in the Deposit Plan, site allocations, type of development or location. LDP2 objectives in relation to culture and heritage scored positively, and the scoring noted that regeneration and new development may help retain people in a community. LDP2 objective 1 fails to specifically mention housing as part of regeneration schemes, so much would depend on the type of development and its location. It is noted that too much new development may overwhelm a community, but conversely may also offer opportunities for new social infrastructure such as schools (potentially Welsh medium as per the Education Strategy) or community centres and enable a quantum of affordable housing which may enable people to remain in their communities.
- D4.9 Following a compatibility analysis, it was noted that the LDP2 objective 16: Welsh Language, had strong compatibility with four objectives and neutral links with the remainder. There were no compatibility issues noted.

### **The Preferred Strategy**

- D4.10 Paragraph 3.3 of TAN 20 states *“The preferred strategy of the LDP will derive from a series of strategic options. These options will set out potential levels of growth and key locations for growth. LPAs should identify how each option is expected to impact on the use of the Welsh language”*. Consideration of alternative growth scenarios and spatial approaches is set out within the main ISA Report itself and, in order to avoid repetition information on the alternatives are not repeated in this appendix, which focuses on the Preferred Strategy itself.
- D4.11 The Preferred Strategy will make provision for **11,410** new homes over the plan period to 2038 to provide a range of quality new homes to meet the identified housing requirement for future generations. This incorporates a 20% flexibility allowance over the housing requirement of 9,510 new homes to allow for certain sites not coming forward as anticipated and to ensure the 9,510 is met. This is accompanied by a job creation target of **10,238 net jobs** and allocation of 25ha of employment land.
- D4.12 The Key Diagram in Figure 5 illustrates the Preferred Strategy: **‘Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2038**. A hybrid option is considered as the preferred spatial approach for LDP2, mainly consisting of **Approaches 2: Strategic Placemaking and 4: Highly Connected Communities**, together with elements of the other 3 approaches. The assessment of the **‘Placemaking Strategy for Abertawe 2038’**

against ISA objectives 3, 14 and 16 is seen in Table 7 below, extracted from the main ISA Report.

**Figure 5: The Key Diagram**



**Table 7: Assessment Of Spatial Approach Against ISA Objectives**

<b>3. Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<b>++</b>
<p>The chosen levels of housing and employment growth will help create employment opportunities and provide housing to meet needs, including affordable housing. Providing housing to help combat the housing shortage and provide employment opportunities can help address mental and physical health and wellbeing concerns. Delivering housing and employment opportunities across all wards (including rural areas) will have positive long term effects on meeting people’s needs, and will help tackle social exclusion and inequalities. However, it must be noted that accessibility to services, and meeting affordable housing need (notably in rural areas) are potentially problematic in some areas and must be taken into account at site selection stage and Deposit plan policies.</p>	
<b>14. Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>+</b>
<p>Incentive to regenerate older and/or historic buildings within areas of housing need, the impacts of which can be positive with regard to perceptions of community safety. The chosen level of growth can contribute towards the retention of younger age cohorts, noting that in the 16-19 age group, the increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between 2011 and 2021 was 12.8% (with a similar increase for the 20-44 age group also).</p>	
<b>16. Welsh Language</b>	<b>+/-</b>
<p>The chosen level of growth can contribute towards the retention of younger age cohorts, noting that in the 16-19 age group, the increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Swansea between 2011 and 2021 was 12.8% (with a similar increase for the 20-44 age group also). Also potential</p>	

to 'attract/appeal' to those that may have moved away e.g. University/early career but are now looking to return to the County – noting the 20/44 age group trend. Significant number of houses and an influx of people who do not speak Welsh language may have *negative long term effects* upon the language, particularly in the north west SHPZ. Conversely, greater amounts of affordable housing, local employment, schools and community facilities, together with a number of smaller sites throughout the County may allow a reasonable level of growth to support and sustain Welsh language in Welsh speaking communities and promote and enhance the language in the wider community, with *positive effects in the medium and long term*.

### Key Site Allocations

D4.13 The strategy for the distribution of growth includes existing strategic placemaking commitments within the Greater North West Zone SHPZ, the North SHPZ and the Swansea Central Area, which have not been assessed as part of this ISA as they already have planning consent. Areas of 'potential opportunities' (areas with no clear boundary) are shown on the key diagram but no candidate site has been subject to ISA at this time.

### Strategic Policies

D4.14 Twenty one Strategic Policies were appraised against the ISA framework to consider whether they would result in likely significant effects. These are set out in the assessment sheets in Appendix F of the ISA Report. There is a specific policy in relation to the Welsh language - Strategic Policy SP7: Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh Language:

#### **Strategic Policy SP7: Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh Language**

Development proposals must safeguard and promote the Welsh language and culture across the County.

Development proposals which have a detrimental impact on the vibrancy of Welsh language and culture will not be permitted.'

D4.15 The reasoned justification to the policy states that the Deposit Plan will delineation an **area of linguistic sensitivity** on the Proposals Map, continuing the approach set out within the Adopted LDP 2010-2025, subject to evidence and rationale.

D4.16 **Other strategic policies that will directly impact the Welsh language include:**

- **SP6: Planning Obligations for Infrastructure and Other Measures:** The policy seeks to ensure that all new developments, irrespective of their size, location, or land use, make efficient use of existing infrastructure and, where relevant, make appropriate provision for, or contribute to, new infrastructure. Measures that could be required to make the development acceptable include measures relating to the *Welsh language*, including immersion initiatives and mitigation measures as required.
- **SP19: Historic and Cultural Assets:** Development proposals should seek to safeguard and promote the Welsh language, as it is recognised as a cultural asset.

D4.17 Table 8 summarises the scores of the policies and Table 9 sets out policies and commentary where the ISA highlighted potential impacts on the Welsh language, including mitigation against other policies.

**Table 8: LDP2 Preferred Strategy Policies Assessment Against ISA Objectives**

Strategic Policy	ISA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	--	++	++	++	+	--			++	+	x	x	-	x	-	+/-
2	-	+	+	+	x	-			+	x	x	x	-	x		+/-
3	-	++	++	+	++	-				x	x	x	-	?	-	++
4	++	++	++		++				+	++	+	++	++	+	++	+
5	++	++	+		++	-	x		++	+	x	x	-	+	+	x
6			+	x	+	x	+	x		+	x	x	x	x	x	+
7	x	x	++	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	++	x	++
8	--	++	+/-	++	++	--				+	++	x	--		-	+/-
9	+	++	++	++	+	+	-	+	++	-	x	x	x	+		?
10	x	x	+	++		+	-	?	+	-	x	x	x			?
11	+/-	x	++	++	+	-	x	x	+/-	-	x	x	x	++	++	+
12	++	+	+	x	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	x	x
13	++	+	++	+	++	-	++	++	++	x	x	x	-	x	+	
14	x	+	+/-	x	+	x	x	+	++	+	+	x	x	x	?	x
15	++	+	+	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	?	x
16	++	+	+		++	+	++	+	x	++	x	x	x	+	+	x
17	++	?	+	+	++	+	+	+	x	++	x	x	x	+	++	x
18	++	x	x	x	+	++	x	x	x	+		x		++	++	x
19	x	x	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	++	+	++
20	+	x	x	+	++	+	x	x	x	++	x	++	++	x	+	x
21	+	x	x	+	++	+/-	++	++	++	+	x	++	++	++	++	x

**Table 9: Commentary on ISA of Selected Strategic Policies**

<b>SP1 Growth Strategy</b>
Policy includes reference to settlement strategy and hierarchy of centres within employment section, so positive likely effect against employment ISA objective. Positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, health and wellbeing, equality and social exclusion, reducing the need to travel and climate change as it focuses on provision of housing and employment in accessible areas that conform with the settlement strategy. Additional greenfield land development will have negative effects on biodiversity, soil, landscapes and natural resources due to the potential sterilisation of minerals. Job creation and affordable homes will help retain younger age groups - which experienced a growth in Welsh speakers, as well as potentially attracting working age groups back to the County. Provision of affordable housing etc is positive, but consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc.
Mitigation: SP2-SP8, SP12-14, SP16-18, SP21
<b>SP2 Sustainable Settlement Strategy</b>
The policy provides clarity re: areas of development by identifying locations and tiers and minor grammatical changes clarify that it relates to all development, so will have positive effect against ISA objective 4. Positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, equality and social exclusion and reducing the need to travel as it focuses on the strategic location of development. Additional greenfield land development will have negative effects on biodiversity, soil and natural resources due to the potential sterilisation of minerals. Provision of affordable

housing etc is positive, but consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc. Impacts on landscape, air and water will depend on how the policy is implemented and such factors as location of development or type of development.

Mitigation: SP1; SP3-SP11; SP13, SP14; SP18; SP21

### **SP3: Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing**

Policy refers to HMOs, More Homes Programme and the LHMA, providing clarity and having likely positive effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, equality and social exclusion and health and wellbeing. Additional greenfield land development will have negative effects on biodiversity, soil and natural resources due to the potential sterilisation of minerals. Provision of affordable housing etc is positive, but consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc. Impacts on landscape, air and water will depend on how the policy is implemented and such factors as location of development or type of development.

Mitigation: SP14; SP18; SP19; SP21

### **SP5 Masterplanning Residential Development**

Relates to developments of 50 dwellings or more. Positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing and reducing the need to travel and promoting on active travel and public transport. Likely positive effects against the biodiversity ISA Objective as seeks biodiversity net benefit and GI enhancement. Potential negative effects against ISA objectives relating to soil and natural resources due to development of greenfield sites.

Mitigation: SP4; SP16: SP17; SP20; SP21

### **SP6 Planning Obligations and Infrastructure**

Measures may include biodiversity enhancement, affordable housing etc, so likely effects against a number of ISA objectives depend on type of development and whether those particularly measures are required as part of a S106 rather than conditions for example. Policy seeks to address deficiencies in infrastructure and community facilities, so positive effects against ISA objectives relating to equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing, capacity of infrastructure (water) and the Welsh language.

Mitigation: SP3; SP6; Sp13; SP16; SP17

### **SP7: Safeguarding and Promoting the Welsh Language**

Positive likely effects on the Welsh language, culture and heritage, equalities and social exclusion and health and wellbeing.

Mitigation: SP2; SP3; SP6

### **SP8: Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas**

Policy includes reference to Health-led SPRAs and provides 'locations' of 13 SPRAs, but not specific site areas. Some of the SPRAs, most notably within the greater north west housing policy zone, already have planning consent. There are positive likely effects against ISA Objectives relating to housing supply, economic growth, equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing, climate change and renewable and low carbon energy. Assessment of against the cultural heritage ISA objective will depend on the detailed location of a scheme and how it is implemented as it refers to new cultural benefits, but doesn't mention protecting and enhancing existing assets. Specifically in relation to the Welsh language, there are likely to be both positive and negative effects as the SPRAs are not equally distributed throughout the County and consideration will be needed in regards concerns that large development may have negative effects on the language if there is no mitigation e.g. phasing, planning condition(s) etc. and also if there is not provision of low levels of

housing in rural areas to sustain the Welsh language. Policy SP8 and subsequent site allocations will have to be carefully assessed as the plan progresses in this regard.

Mitigation: SP3, SP7, SP14 -SP18, SP21

**SP12: Tourism and the visitor Economy**

Policy includes reference to investment, recognises that tourism facilities benefit the County's residents, includes reference to culture and notes that Swansea is a destination for leisure and events, not just 'tourism'. Positive likely effect on ISA objectives relating to equality and social exclusion, health and wellbeing, Welsh language and culture.

Mitigation SP1; SP2; SP4; SP7; SP9; SP10; SP14; SP16; SP17; SP18

**SP13: Health and Wellbeing**

The specified growth in Morriston Hospital is likely to result in increased job opportunities, but will have a potential negative effect on soils and natural resources. The potential likely effect on the Welsh language will depend on the implementation of the policy – on what community facilities and housing is provided for example.

Mitigation: SP1; SP2; SP4; SP6; SP7; SP13; SP14; SP18; SP21

**SP19: Historic and Cultural Assets**

Amended policy which now includes specific reference to safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language and placemaking – improving potential likely effect against Welsh language and housing and placemaking ISA objectives.

Mitigation: SP2; SP4; SP7; SP15; SP18

**CUMULATIVE, SYNERGISTIC AND INDIRECT IMPACTS**

D4.18 These are difficult to assess as they are influenced by the impact of Welsh government policy, migration levels both within Wales itself (i.e. people moving to Swansea who speak Welsh), migration of Welsh speakers out of Swansea, uptake of Welsh medium education, economic factors – greater level of jobs etc may increase population/retain population or conversely population loss may occur due to economic decline.

**SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT**

D4.19 The Development Plan Manual states that the LPA should undertake a settlement assessment to inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local services and facilities. The LPA must identify areas of linguistic sensitivity or importance to ensure growth is suitably directed to areas where impact on the Welsh language can be positive. The assessment should not be confined to the geographical boundaries of its administrative boundary, but take account of the relationship settlements have with neighbouring areas.

**WLSA LANGUAGE SENSITIVE AREA REVIEW**

D4.20 In line with LDP2 Preferred Strategy Strategic Policy 7, the WLSA must be reviewed to inform the Deposit LDP2. The previous definition of the WLSA boundary included consideration of the levels of Welsh spoken in neighbouring authorities, particularly adjacent to the County borders and where there was a quantum of development planned. Table 10 shows the changes in the number of Welsh speakers within the wards that comprise the WLSA, together with the ward boundary changes. The table

shows that when taken together, the average of Welsh speakers within the existing WLSA is only slightly below the Welsh average (17.8% compared to 17.21%). Further analysis and consultation will inform the delineation of a WLSA within the Deposit Plan, including with neighbouring authorities

**Table 10: Wards Comprising the WLSA**

Wards within LDP Welsh Language Sensitive Area	Percentage Welsh speakers	Comparable Wards post boundary changes	Percentage Welsh speakers
	2011 census		2021 census
Clydach	20.3	Clydach	20.1
Gorseinon	12.8	Gorseinon and Penyrheol	13.5
Gowerton	13.2	Gowerton	11.8
Kingsbridge	17		
Llangyfelach	16.9	Llangyfelach	16.6
Lower Loughor	15	Llwchwr	16
Mawr	38.3		
Penllergaer	15.3	Penllergaer	14.4
Penyrheol	15		
Pontarddulais	31.6	Pontarddulais	25.9
Upper Loughor	16.8		
		Pontlliw and Tircoed Village	19.4
<b>WLSA Average</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>WLSA Average</b>	<b>17.21</b>
<b>Welsh Average</b>	<b>19%</b>		<b>17.8</b>

 Wards with percentage greater than Welsh average

## CANDIDATE SITES

D4.21 Consideration of potential impact upon the Welsh language will include examination of the candidate sites and the potential impact of each site and the cumulative impact of a number of sites, within communities and as part of the assessment of the WLSA. The Preferred Strategy does not include site specific land use allocations, settlement boundaries and detailed planning policies. Such detailed elements will form part of the Deposit Plan and will emerge from the strategic principles and policies in the Preferred Strategy. A detailed evaluation of the Candidate Sites submitted is not included within this Strategy, information will be published on the register of candidate sites which should be referred to.

**ANNEX D1: Relationship between ISA Framework Objectives and Relevant Legislation**

ISA Objective TOPIC	LDP REVIEW ISA OBJECTIVE	Relationship between the Proposed ISA Framework Objectives and Other Relevant Legislation					
		SEA TOPIC (SEA Regs Sch 2.6)	Equalities Act	Wellbeing of Future Generations Act	Health Impact Assessment	Welsh Language	SWW Area Statement Themes
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>'Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance green infrastructure provision, habitat connectivity and ecosystem resilience'.</i>	Biodiversity, Human health, Fauna, Flora, Soil	X	Cohesive, responsible, resilient, healthier	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>'Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking'.</i>	Population, Human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage	√	Prosperous, equal, cohesive, healthier	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>'Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities'.</i>	Population, Human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage	√	<i>Prosperous, Equal, healthier</i>	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>'Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.'</i>	Population, Human health	√	Prosperous, equal, healthier	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate

<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>'Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.'</i>	Population, Human health	√	Healthier, vibrant, cohesive, equal	√	√	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by avoiding development on BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	Soil, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Climatic factors, landscape	X	<i>Resilient, responsible, prosperous</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Water</b>	<i>'Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources'.</i>	Biodiversity, Human health, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Water, Climatic factors, Material assets	X	<i>Responsible, resilient, healthier, equal</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Air</b>	<i>'Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.'</i>	Human health, Air, Climatic factors, Biodiversity, Flora, fauna	√	<i>Responsible, resilient, healthier, cohesive, equal</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
	<i>'Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'.</i>						
<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	Air, Climatic factors, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Human health, Water	X	Prosperous, resilient, responsible, healthier	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate

<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in appropriate locations</i>	Air, Climatic factors, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Material assets	X	Prosperous, responsible, healthier	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	Material assets, Climatic factors, Human health	X	<i>Prosperous, responsible, healthier</i>	√	X	Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	Material assets, Climatic factors, Landscape, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Soil	X	<i>Prosperous, resilient, responsible</i>	X	X	Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate.
<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>'Protect and enhance the quality of the historic, cultural environment and assets of the County'</i>	Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape	√	<i>Culture and Language, cohesive, Equal</i>	X	√	Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape and seascape. Ensure the protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	Landscape, Architectural and archaeological heritage	X	<i>Resilient, cohesive, culture and language</i>	√	X	Reducing Health Inequalities; Ensuring Sustainable Land Management; Reducing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity; Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
<b>Welsh language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County'.</i>	Cultural heritage,	√	<i>Culture and Language, cohesive, Equal</i>	X	√	



# CDLI Abertawe Swansea LDP 2023-2038



**SWANSEA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2038 (LDP2)**

**PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN (PREFERRED STRATEGY)**

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report**

**Appendix E: ISA Assessment Sheets**

**December 2024**



## Scoring key:

Symbol	Predicted effect	Suggested action/response
++	Likely to have very positive affects compared to current situation	Consider any further enhancement measures
+	Likely to have positive affects compared to current situation	Consider any further enhancement measures
+/-	Range of positive and negative effects compared to current situation	Consider whether mitigation for negative effects and or enhancement for positive effect could change score.
-	Likely to have a negative affect compared to current situation	Consider mitigation measures: first avoidance of the impact, then reduction of impact, and finally compensation for the impact (e.g. delete/reconsider/amend the policy or site allocation). Reconsider policy/proposed use.
--	Likely to have a very negative effect compared to current situation	Consider mitigation measures to reduce the severity of the effect, but these are likely to be difficult and/or expensive. Reconsider the policy or proposed use
I	Effect depends on how the policy and allocation are implemented	Suggestions for implementation
?	Unknown at this stage	More information is required. Consider where the information could be sourced? How and when it could be collected
x	Not applicable	reason is explained
0	Neutral effect compared to the current situation	Consider whether intervention could bring positive effects



In 2038 Swansea will be thriving as a coastal city of innovation at the heart of the South-West Wales National Growth Area where people are able to enjoy a high quality of life. Placemaking, climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement will be foundation principles to guide development, helping to create places that encourage healthy living and enhance people's well-being. Swansea City Centre and adjoining waterfront areas will be a destination that offers an unique range of leisure opportunities, commercial services and open spaces alongside high density urban living. These vibrant areas will be complemented by neighbourhoods and communities of distinct character in urban and rural locations, which will offer a range and choice of high-quality homes in safe environments, well connected to day-to-day services, facilities and employment. Residents and visitors will be able to enjoy good access to outstanding natural environments, including the spectacular coastline, as well as benefit from Swansea's diverse range of cultural and heritage assets. Multi-functional Green Infrastructure and resilient ecosystems at all scales will, alongside sustainable forms of growth and commercial investment, support Swansea's transition to net zero by 2050.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	comments
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>- embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>-promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>-promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	No specific reference to equality in the Vision– maybe include reference? Does innovation include education (further education)? Maybe make this clear in supporting text?
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the County's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Reference to economic growth but no specific reference to education in the Vision– maybe include reference? Does innovation include education (further education)? Maybe make this clear in supporting text?
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	?	Doesn't relate to specific locations of development at this stage.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> </ul>	++	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	+	References ambition towards net zero, but no specific reference to renewable and low carbon energy transition
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	?	No reference to 'sustainable management of resources' which would encompass the circular economy. If so then may score more positively
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	?	No reference to 'sustainable management of resources' which would encompass natural resources. If so then may score more positively
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County	+	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast? -protect designated landscapes? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	+	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	?	No specific reference to Welsh language – Refers to 'cultural assets' but not clear if this refers to the Welsh language. Maybe refer to a bilingual Swansea? <i>Agree, change Swansea 2038 to Abertawe 2038 to reflect the bilingual culture in the County</i>



**POST ASSESSMENT VERSION OF VISION**

**‘Abertawe 2038’ will be thriving as a coastal city of innovation and creativity at the heart of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area, where people can enjoy a high quality of life in outstanding natural and built environments. Placemaking, climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement will be the foundation principles for new development, helping to create places that encourage healthy living and enhance people’s well-being. Swansea City Centre and its adjoining waterfront areas will be vibrant, mixed-use destinations offering a unique range of leisure opportunities, commercial services and open spaces alongside high density urban living. These areas will be complemented by a network of neighbourhoods of distinct character across urban and rural locations where communities can thrive, offering a range and choice of high-quality homes in safe environments, well connected to day-to-day services, facilities and employment opportunities. Residents and visitors will have good access to enhanced natural environments, including the area’s spectacular coastline and rural hinterlands, and to Swansea’s diverse range of cultural and heritage assets. Places will benefit from an abundance of multi-functional Green Infrastructure and resilient ecosystems at all scales, which alongside sustainable forms of growth and transformative investment will help support Swansea’s transition to net zero.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	comment	New score
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++		++
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking’.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++		++
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	<i>Comment remains as previous - No specific reference to equality in the Vision– maybe include reference? Maybe make this clear in supporting text?</i>	+
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the County’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	<i>Comment remains as previous – Reference to economic growth but no specific reference to education in the Vision– maybe include reference? Does innovation include education (further education)? Maybe make this clear in supporting text?</i>	+

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++		++
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	?	<i>Comment remains as previous - LDP policies and the location of growth not known at this stage of the LDP.</i>	?
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+		+
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	<i>Comment remains as previous - Depends on locations of growth and policy requirements. Avoid sensitive developments in areas of potentially poor air quality.</i>	I
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++		++

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++		++
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Will the LDP facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	<i>Comment remains as previous - References ambition towards net zero, but no specific reference to renewable and low carbon energy transition</i>	+
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	<i>Comment remains as previous -No reference to 'sustainable management of resources' which would encompass natural resources. If so then may score more positively</i>	?
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	<i>Comment remains as previous - No reference to' sustainable management of resources' which would encompass natural resources. If so then may score more positively</i>	?
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County</li> </ul>	+	Mentions cultural and heritage assets, but not in context of conserving and enhancing	+
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+		+

	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	?	'Abertawe 2038' reflects Welsh language, and reference to 'cultural assets'. Could be more positive if specifically referred to supporting/promoting the Welsh language.	+
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**Objective 1: Deliver transformational change through regeneration**

Enable regeneration initiatives and investments capable of delivering transformative, positive change across Swansea, with a focus on delivering key development projects within and around the central and city waterside areas. Ensure such regeneration creates a thriving waterfront city destination that celebrates and enhances the area's unique natural and built heritage assets and facilitates investment to reinforce Swansea's role and status at the heart of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	All development should deliver biodiversity net gain. GI should be inherent part of new projects. Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective. Could be more positive if specified in objective
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	I	Depends on development – housing is not specified in objective. Nor is a range and choice of tenures. Could be more positive if specified in objective
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Focuses on regeneration and economic investment throughout Swansea which will help employment opportunities and reduce socio-economic disadvantage.
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	Focuses on regeneration and economic investment throughout Swansea to increase employment opportunities and education and skills levels.
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	I	Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	The objective focuses on the central area, but also refers to throughout the County, so depends where regen etc sites and locations. Likely to be minimal BMV in central areas or existing urban areas.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	The objective focuses on the central area and the city centre waterfront, but also refers to throughout the County so depends where regen etc sites and locations in respect of rivers and coastline/estuary; access to exiting foul water networks and supply networks..
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	The objective focuses on the central area, but also refers to throughout the County, so depends where regen etc sites and locations. Policy and site allocation should seek to avoid additional development which would negatively impact on the AQMA.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	The objective focuses on the central area, which is most sustainable in terms of reducing need to travel – centres first, but also across county so depends where regen etc sites and locations.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>→ restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Focuses on city centre and central area which is most sustainable in terms of reducing need to travel – centres first. However, is a flood risk area. Development will require FCA and appropriate mitigation. Climate resilient building construction, location etc

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated technologies in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	?	Potential to integrate low carbon/renewable energy generation in design of developments. Potential DHNs if developing at sufficient scale
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	?	Depends on how waste is used in developments - use of natural materials recovery plan. Also type of waste management scheme and location unknown at present
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	?	Minerals are necessary for construction and regeneration. Depends on regeneration schemes and building design/construction, how primary and secondary aggregates are used, use of natural materials recovery plan. No details of location of development regarding impact on safeguarded resources.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	++	Highlights built heritage assets
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast? -protect designated landscapes? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	++	Objective seeks to celebrates the area's unique natural and built heritage assets. Must ensure this is delivered via policies. No reference to AONB.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	Regeneration may help retain people in a community but objective fails to mention housing. Conversely, too much new development may overwhelm a community. Depends on type of development and location.

<b>Objective 2: Prioritise Centres First</b>				
<b>Promote a 'Centre first' approach for major regeneration schemes and developments that deliver significant new leisure, retail, office, health, education and civic uses, maintaining the right mix of land uses within centres to support their unique and varied role, function and character</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented. All development should deliver biodiversity net gain. GI should be inherent part of new projects. Could be more positive if specified in objective
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented. Does regen include housing developments? Could be more positive if specified in objective.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+/-	The promotion of centre first is positive in that vibrant and economically viable city, district and local centres are essential for resilient communities and social exclusion – However, the objective potentially excludes non designated centres and settlements, thus not providing equality of opportunity, embedding socio-economic disadvantage and less resilient communities. Also lack of clarity on whether housing developments are included within the objective.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	The objective is positive in that it seeks to encourage employment and education facilities within established centres. However could score more positively with clarity if centres first includes defined rural settlements
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Refers to leisure, health. Focuses on centres, not outside centres

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Largely positive as focused on brownfield within centres – unlikely to be any BMV or peat rich soils
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Focus on central area so depends where regen etc sites and locations. Should have Suds etc – depends on development implementation.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Focus on central area so depends where regen etc sites and locations and what type of development – AQMA etc district centre and regen in Hafod area – more people, more traffic, more exposure to poor air quality.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Focus on central area, but across county so depends where regen etc sites and locations.

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Not all centres will be within flood risk area, but objective focuses on city centre – flood risk area. Will require FCA and appropriate mitigation. Climate resilient building construction, location etc. Focus on central area is most sustainable in reduction on need to travel – centres first
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	?	Potential to integrate low carbon/renewable energy generation in design of developments. Potential DHNs if developing sufficient scale
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	Depends on design and construction techniques, how waste is sourced, use of natural materials recovery plan. Also type of waste management scheme and location unknown
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	Minerals necessary for construction and regeneration. Depends on design and construction, how primary and secondary aggregates are used, use of natural materials recovery plan. Unlikely to impact safeguarded resources if concentrating within urban areas.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	No specific mention of cultural assets and built heritage within objective. If reference added then it could be more positively scored.

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>--protect the Heritage Coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	No specific mention of cultural assets and built heritage within objective. If reference added then it could be more positively scored.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	Regeneration may help retain people in a community. Too much new development may overwhelm a community. Depends on type of development and location.

**Objective 3: Provide for sustainable economic activity and good quality jobs**

Enable development that will increase the diversity and resilience of economic activity in both rural and urban areas, delivering development that creates high value, high skilled jobs including for business innovation

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented. All development should deliver biodiversity net gain. GI should be inherent part of new projects. Could be more positive if specified in objective
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented. No clear link between this objective and housing.
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Clear mention of both urban and rural areas within objective which will help combat economic socio economic disadvantages across the County
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	Clear mention of both urban and rural areas within objective and increase the diversity and resilience of economic activity
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	I	Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective. No clear link to address socio economic disadvantages across the County apart from urban and rural areas

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective. Depends on sites and where development is located.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Depends where new employment sites and locations are located
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Depends on type of development and location. Legislation would control emissions.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+/-	Depends where new employment sites and locations are located. Rural employment has potential to reduce local need to travel, but conversely may also increase rural traffic if serving wider economy. Reduced public transport opportunities in rural areas.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Depends on scale and location of proposal.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	I	Innovation businesses = green economy? Green economy not specified.  Not sure what types of industry etc
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	I	Unsure at this stage
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	?	New employment likely to be dependent on minerals which are necessary for construction and regeneration Depends on location of growth – resist sterilisation.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?	I	Potential job creation re: regen of buildings. Depends on scheme
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect designated landscapes? -protect the Heritage Coast? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	?	Depends on nature and location of proposed development. Mitigate via policy
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+	Retain and attract young Welsh speakers people with employment opportunities

<b>Objective 4: Enhance the visitor economy</b>				
<b>Improve, expand, and diversify the County's all year-round visitor economy offer through the provision of appropriate sustainable tourism facilities and infrastructure.</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	I	Depends how implemented. All development should deliver biodiversity net gain. GI should be inherent part of new projects. Could be more positive if specified in objective
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+/-	Potential positive if purpose built and results in second homes coming back on market for families. Potential negative impact of using existing housing stock as second homes/short term lets etc.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+/-	May provide some employment opportunities throughout the county, but not necessarily level up inequality if seasonal jobs. May also impact on communities if house prices etc increase as a result of second homes etc
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	+	Depends on types of jobs – potential issues with seasonality and low wages
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	I	Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective. If new development in countryside potentially could impact on BMV, which is also a vital element of the rural economy.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location and scale of development
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location and scale of development
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	-	Potentially negative if encouraging more people to travel to, and within the County. Rural areas less likely to have public/accessible/active travel. Need to ensure good transport links.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location and scale of development

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	I	Depends on scheme and incorporation of renewables/low carbon tech
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	?	Minerals are necessary for construction and regeneration – development scale and location are important, with reference to sterilisation of safeguarded resources.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	Will the LDP protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	+/-	Depends on scheme - potential positive if regen of old buildings for tourism accommodation and/or facilities. Must ensure impacts on historic landscapes, conservation areas, parks and gardens are appropriate and mitigated against.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect and enhance seascape? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect designated landscapes? -protect the Heritage Coast? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	+/-	Depends on location of proposal. Potential to aid regeneration of historic buildings to accommodate visitor growth/venues/facilities etc. However recreation and accommodation pressure within National Landscape. Policies to control and ensure no adverse impact
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	Potential negative impact of second homes etc. Potential positive if purpose built and results in second homes coming back on market for families.

<b>Objective 5: Respond to the Climate Emergency</b>					
<b>Support measures to minimise the causes and consequences of climate change and increase the ability through development to build resilience and adapt to future effects of climate change</b>					
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>		
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience and green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented. All development should deliver biodiversity net gain. GI should be inherent part of new projects. Could be more positive if specified in objective	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	building in sustainable locations (not on flood plains etc). doesn't mention climate resilient homes, but 'good quality'.	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Resilient communities - positive.	
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on types of economic activity and location of growth	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	I	Responds to climate emergency and therefore supports community safety but depend on how policies implement and deliver objective.	

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Implicit but depends on policy and location of developments
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Implicit but depends on policy and location of developments
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	Unknown at this stage
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Implicit but depends on policy and location of developments
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	No specific reference to flood risk and erosion, but considered inherent as a 'consequence' of climate change.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?		
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?		Circular economy – reuse etc less use of primary materials. Positive for climate
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources		Use of secondary resources part of circular economy
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	?	May result in protection of historic assets from flood risk?
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect designated landscapes? -protect the Heritage Coast? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	+	Positive impact on landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape in relation to impacts of climate change
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	X	No direct link

**REWORDED POST ISA**

**Objective 5: Respond to the Climate Emergency**

Support measures to minimise the causes and consequences of climate change and ensure developments build resilience, adapt to the future effects of climate change and deliver significant new and enhanced multi-functional green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	All development should deliver biodiversity net gain. GI should be inherent part of new projects.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	Building in sustainable locations (not on flood plains etc). Doesn't mention climate resilient homes, but 'good quality'.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Resilient communities - positive.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on types of economic activity and location of growth
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	-	Provides GI and ensures that developments take account of climate change, thereby delivering environments that support health and wellbeing.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Implicit but depends on policy and location of developments
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Implicit but depends on policy and location of developments
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	Unknown at this stage
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Implicit but depends on policy and location of developments
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	No specific reference to flood risk and erosion, but considered inherent as a 'consequence' of climate change.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	++	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	+	Circular economy – reuse etc less use of primary materials. Positive for climate
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	+	Use of secondary resources part of circular economy
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	?	May result in protection of historic assets from flood risk?
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect designated landscapes? -protect the Heritage Coast? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	+	Positive impact on landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape in relation to impacts of climate change. Promotes use of GI.
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	X	No direct link

**Objective 6: Respond to the Nature Emergency**

Contribute towards addressing the nature emergency by protecting and enhancing the County's natural environment, landscape, townscape, and seascape, including the Gower Area of National Landscape. Contribute towards building, restoring and sustaining resilient ecological networks and reversing biodiversity decline, including through significant new and enhanced multi-functional Green Infrastructure.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+/-	Could potentially be constraints to new development in locations of need. Positive in that sustainable locations and placemaking referred to.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>-promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Inclusion of GI should help improve health and wellbeing in regeneration areas etc, increasing the resilience of communities
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of facility
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Inclusion of GI should help improve health and wellbeing in regeneration areas etc

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Objective seeks to protect, but will also depend on location of development, which are not known yet.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Includes multifunctional GI and seascape
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	Includes multifunctional GI which can aid reduce air pollution
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of development. If increase GI corridors and active travel corridors may increase uptake in active travel.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Climate and nature emergencies are interlinked. GI an important aspect of flood risk reduction an addressing climate change impacts and mitigation.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	I	Effect on ecology, landscape, seascape and townscape depends on location of development and type of development/scale.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	I	Circular economy – reduce use of primary materials and reuse of secondary materials. Production of less waste is positive for climate and thus bio
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	+/-	Potential detrimental impacts during working of minerals, but mitigation and enhancement required post production could lead to net gain and ecological enhancement. Safeguarding resources from sterilisation is beneficial for landscape and ecology in the long term.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	+	Landscape would include historic landscapes, parks and gardens and conservation areas
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast? -protect designated landscapes? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	++	Positive impact on landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape in relation to impacts nature emergency GI etc
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	

<b>Objective 7: Enhance the use and production of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>				
<b>Assist in moving to a low carbon economy by facilitating delivery of appropriate renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes and infrastructure, and through integrating low carbon and renewable technologies into developments</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	?	Depends on type of technology, scale and location of development. All new development must result in net bio enhancement, but unsure of location re: habitat fragmentation etc
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	I	Depends on renewable and low carbon techs incorporated into new developments.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>'Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Potential reduction of energy prices and increase in energy security.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on nature of proposal and number of jobs created
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	No direct link to objective.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on site and type of renewable/low carbon proposal. Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Depends on type of technology and scheme proposed – e.g hydro.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	Air quality positive compared to fossil
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of schemes
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation; and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	++	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	+	Use of waste heat may be considered as a low carbon or even renewable energy source.
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	I	Aggregates are an inherent part of many renewable/low carbon energy schemes. Potential sterilisation of land based resources, but many schemes are temporary in nature.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	+/-	May impact on historic landscapes and buildings. Energy efficiency of old buildings may help maintain the buildings due to energy efficiency
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	-	Potentially detrimental impacts on landscape due to new additional infrastructure. Policies must ensure these are mitigated
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	

<b>Objective 8: Deliver sustainable settlement growth</b>				
<b>Promote a sustainable development strategy that prioritises the re-use of appropriate previously developed land, having regard to the role and function of settlements</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	I	PDL may be ecosystem rich. All development deliver net gain. Depends on proposal
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	++	Refers to sustainable development strategy and role and function of settlements. Change reference to sustainable growth strategy to reflect title of objective.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Sustainable development strategy may support regen opportunities throughout Swansea
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	++	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	I	Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective. Depends on strategy.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Depends how implemented. Focus on PDL but may result in settlement expansion which may impact on BMV. Will depend on how policies implement and deliver objective.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Depends where located etc
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Sustainable growth strategy, but depends on where the development is located
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Sustainable growth strategy, but depends on where located, scale and type of development. For example city centre is in flood risk area but central location in terms of public transport. Depends on policy and implementation

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	I	Spatial element re: Pre Assessed Areas and potentially Local Search Areas, will be incorporated into the spatial strategy. Depends on future policies and strategies
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Considered as part of spatial strategy and site selection process to avoid safeguarded areas etc
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	Considered as part of spatial strategy and site selection process to avoid safeguarded areas etc
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	I	Considered as part of spatial strategy and site selection process to consider the impact of development within landscapes. Mitigate via policy.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	Considered as part of spatial strategy – role and function of settlements. Consider areas of linguistic sensitivity. Address via plan and policies

<b>Objective 9: Facilitate transition to a Circular Economy</b>				
<b>Promote sustainable waste management and infrastructure and the transition to a circular economy.</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; ecosystem resilience, enhance green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	I	Unsure at this stage. Depends on proposal
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	X	No direct link
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	X	No direct link
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	I	Depends on proposal
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	X	No direct link
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance? -protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss -maximise the use of previously developed land? -reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)? -reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?	I	Depends how implemented. Will depend on proposal and location and how policies implement and deliver objective.

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+	Use less water and don't pollute
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	National moratorium against incineration – waste air emissions controlled by legislation
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Positive due to circular economy – waste hierarchy and reuse etc
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	National moratorium against incineration – waste hierarchy. However waste heat may be classed as low carbon or renewable energy.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	+	Secondary aggregates – circular economy

<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Use of secondary materials in restoration
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	Unknown at this stage
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

<b>Objective 10: Ensure Sustainable Use of Mineral Resources</b>				
<b>Support safeguarding and sustainable use of mineral resources and minerals infrastructure, and ensure that a steady adequate supply of minerals is maintained</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on scale and location of development
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	Minerals are necessary for construction
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	X	No direct link
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Minerals necessary for growth construction and minerals industry provide jobs
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	No direct link

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	?	More info required. Depends on proposal and location (e.g. new mineral working can only be where mineral lies, potentially under BMV)
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Depends on type of development and location, e.g washing of materials, sand and gravel resources etc
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	Safeguarding minerals will have no impact. Depends on type of infrastructure and location in terms of emissions.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	?	No impact due to safeguarding minerals. Depends on type of infrastructure and location in terms of emissions. Transporting minerals into county may increase travel.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	?	Safeguarding minerals will have no impact. Depends on type of infrastructure and location in terms of emissions. Maintaining supply may be increasing need to travel as minerals being transported into County – depends on future RTS work and assessments.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	Use of mineral resources in low carbon infrastructure etc e.g. base of wind turbines and solar panels.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	++	Circular economy – secondary aggregates
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Circular economy – secondary aggregates
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Potential landscape impact of new quarry, roads etc. No new quarrying permitted within the AONB. Safeguarding mineral resources will be positive for landscape protection in the long term.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

<b>Objective 11: Enhance delivery of New Homes to meet needs</b>				
<b>Respond to the identified housing need by facilitating greater delivery of a range and choice of high-quality climate resilient homes that are well connected to the services and facilities required to meet people's day to day needs, prioritising affordable housing delivery where possible</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on development. All must deliver bio net gain
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Prioritisation of AH.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Range of houses connected to services and facilities to meet day to day needs could be employment or education facilities
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	Range of houses connected to services and facilities to meet day to day needs could be employment or education facilities

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented and where allocations are.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented and where allocations are. Short term construction activity may impact on air quality.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Settlement strategy – but dependant on where development is located . New dwellings and increase in population will increase emissions. short term construction activity may impact on air quality -mitigated by construction management plans/waste management plans and transport plans.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Sustainably located
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Balanced against construction and type of construction – emissions etc inherent in construction industry.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	+	Incorporation of renewable low carbon tech in new homes – will be shown in detail of applications and design
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	I	Development – need to encourage circular economy via plan policies, site waste management plans etc
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	I	Inherent part of construction industry. Potential sterilisation of resources, due to settlement growth. Must consider during site selection and mitigate if not able to avoid
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	+/-	Potential constraints to change of use to dwellings. Also potential positive in reuse and restoration of old buildings. Depends on proposals.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI	?	Depends on proposal, location and scale. All development will have an impact on landscape/townscape. Policies to ensure not detrimental impact and sufficient mitigation
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	Additional housing may help retain people in a community. Too much housing may overwhelm a community. Depends on type of housing and location.

**Objective 12: Embed Placemaking**

Embed a placemaking approach to development at all scales, with a focus on ensuring places that are positive contributors to people's well-being, and proposals are designed from the outset having regard to the foundation principles of the Placemaking Wales Charter

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Development must deliver bio net gain
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Placemaking principles focused on cohesive and resilient communities
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on proposal
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6 Protecting Soil Resources	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	0	Objective reflects design and placemaking principles rather than the location of development

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Objective reflects design and placemaking principles and positive contribution to peoples well being. Does not explicitly reference SUDs etc
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Objective reflects design and placemaking principles and positive contribution to peoples well being.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Positive due to placemaking
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>- restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Nothing specific in policy nor Charter in relation to climate resilient building. Depends on design of buildings and location and how implemented via policy
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on design of buildings and location and how implemented via policy
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on design of buildings, how implemented via policy, site waste management plans etc

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet RTS2 requirements</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Depends on design of buildings, how implemented via policy, reuse of secondary aggregates etc. Also site selection and avoidance of mineral safeguarding area.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of development, design, how implemented via policy.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	Depends on design of buildings and how buildings fit into wider landscape and townscape context
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	No direct link

<b>Objective 13: Facilitate a modal shift to Active Travel and Sustainable Transport Modes</b>					
<b>Create environments that enable and encourage modal shift away from the use of polluting private vehicles-towards walking, cycling and sustainable transport.</b>					
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>		<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on how implemented. All development to delivery net gain
<b>2</b>	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	No direct link to providing housing
<b>3</b>	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Improves accessibility by modes of transport
<b>4</b>	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Good transport links and infrastructure required to support economic growth. However at present depends on proposals.
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	
<b>6</b>	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	?	Unsure what physical development will occur (and location) which may impact on BMV and carbon rich soil, as a result of objective

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	x	No obvious link
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	Modal shift reducing emissions
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Modal shift
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	No direct link to objective
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Minerals necessary for infrastructure. Depends on location and scale of infrastructure
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	0	No change to current situation
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>- protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	Depends on scale and nature of proposal, e.g. new infrastructure across greenfield sites
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	No direct link
<p><b>General comment:</b> Why does the objective relate only to polluting vehicles – isn't the goal to move away from all private cars? Remove polluting?. <i>Possible rewording:</i> Create environments that enable and encourage modal shift away from the use of polluting private vehicles towards walking, cycling and sustainable transport . May reflect the metro etc if refer to public transport</p>					

<b>Objective 14: Enhance Infrastructural Capacity</b>				
<b>Ensure sufficient physical and digital infrastructure is in place to sustain communities and address inequality, as well as to support businesses and facilitate economic growth.</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	I	Depends how it is implemented
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	I	No direct reference to new housing, but does reference sustaining communities . May score better if reference to housing or existing and new communities
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	++	Physical and digital infrastructure to address inequality
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	++	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>'Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	I	Depends how it is implemented
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance? -protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss -maximise the use of previously developed land? -reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)? -reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?	I	Depends how it is implemented, type and location of infrastructure. EG pipes or SUDs

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Water utilities managing water quality and resources and foul water/sewerage.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Physical infrastructure – active travel and public transport networks. Digital infrastructure may aid rural settlements etc reducing need to travel.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters? - avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Depends on location and type of infrastructure. Mitigation via locations and policies. New flood risk infrastructure would be positive to respond to impacts of climate change and flood risk.
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	++	New energy generation and associated infrastructure
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	Waste infrastructure
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Minerals necessary for infrastructure. Depends on location and scale of infrastructure

<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	0	No change to current situation
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	?	Depends on location and scale of infrastructure
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	

**REWORDED POST ISA**

**Objective 14: Enhance Infrastructural Capacity**

**Ensure sufficient physical and digital infrastructure is in place to address inequality, benefit residents and visitors, support businesses and facilitate economic growth.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	I	Depends how it is implemented
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS? -embed Placemaking	++	Delivery of infrastructure integral element of delivering new housing.
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	++	The objective seeks to address inequalities via the delivery of both physical and digital infrastructure.
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	++	
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	I	Depends how it is implemented
6 Protecting Soil Resources	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance? -protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss -maximise the use of previously developed land? -reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)? -reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?	I	Depends how it is implemented, type and location of infrastructure. EG pipes or SUDs

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Water: utilities companies manage water supply, quality and foul water/sewerage.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Physical infrastructure – active travel and public transport networks. Digital infrastructure may aid rural settlements etc reducing need to travel.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Depends on location and type of infrastructure. Mitigation via locations and policies. New flood risk infrastructure would be positive to respond to impacts of climate change and flood risk.
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	++	New energy generation and associated infrastructure
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	Waste infrastructure
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Minerals are necessary for infrastructure. Depends on location and scale of infrastructure

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	0	No change to current situation
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	?	Depends on location and scale of infrastructure
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	

**Objective 15: Conserve and Enhance the Cultural and Historic Environment**

Conserve and enhance the County's high quality cultural and historic environments, including safeguarding heritage assets at risk and facilitating positive change through appropriate regeneration and restoration.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on scale and type of development,/historic feature (e.g park and garden or building)
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+/-	Potential constraints to change of use to dwellings. Also potential positive in reuse and restoration of old buildings. Depends on proposals
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Appropriate regeneration can offer potential for socio-economic enhancement and community uplift.
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Appropriate regeneration
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how it is implemented. Regeneration of derelict buildings etc can be positive.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	0	<b>Does not relate to historic/regen etc . Parks and gardens etc seek to preserve.</b>
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	Conserve and enhance won't impact on objective. Impact will depends on development and location.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Conserve and enhance won't impact on objective. Impact will depends on development and location.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+/-	Conserve and enhance won't impact on objective, but restoring existing buildings may reduce need to travel if used as accommodation, but may encourage travel for visitors etc if tourism/leisure facility and potentially non sustainable locations. Mitigation with transport assessments/active travel etc
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Some historic buildings and landscapes eg may not be appropriate for low carbon techs and infrastructure. Depends on location, proposed use/scheme and nature of change– e.g moving from less vulnerable to highly vulnerable development. Bringing modern techs into historic buildings may have positive in term of climate efficiency.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+/-	Potential to incorporate new technology in restoration and regeneration but also constraints due to listed status etc and new tech. Also potential constraints regarding historic landscapes, parks and gardens etc	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	-	Reuse in restoration is in essence the circular economy. Also potential positive in reuse and restoration of old buildings. Depends on proposals	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	0	Potential positive in reuse and restoration of old buildings of secondary aggregates and specialised materials to match builds etc. No different from current situation	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	-	In original draft of objective, the use of the word 'by' meant it read as only focusing on assets at risk and not wider cultural and historic environment. The wording was changed: "Conserve and enhance the County's high quality cultural and historic environments <del>by including</del> safeguarding heritage assets at risk and facilitating positive change <del>to these</del> through appropriate regeneration and restoration." Re assessed as positive.	POST Change score ++
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	In original draft, of objective, the use of the word 'by' meant it read as only focusing on assets at risk and not wider cultural and historic environment. Wording needs to be changed: "Conserve and enhance the County's high quality cultural and historic environments <del>by including</del> safeguarding heritage assets at risk and facilitating positive change <del>to these</del> through appropriate regeneration and restoration." Re-assessed as positive	POST Change score ++

16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	++	
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<b>Objective 16: Promote and Safeguard the Welsh language</b>				
<b>Contribute towards increasing the numbers of Welsh speakers in Swansea by 2050.</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	X	No direct link with the number of Welsh speakers
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+/-	Additional housing may help retain people in a community. Too much housing may overwhelm a community. Depends type of housing and location.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Welsh lang opportunities and community resilience
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Welsh medium education, retain and attract young Welsh speakers people with employment opportunities
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	X	No direct link

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	X	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation; and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	

12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Includes Welsh lang as part of culture of County
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</li> </ul>	X	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	

<b>Objective 17: Promote Well-being and Equality</b>					
<b>Create inclusive environments that are safe and integrate high standards of amenity and environmental quality to support equality, good health and well being.</b>					
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>Score</b>		
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions environmental quality.	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++		
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	No reference to equality within original draft of objective, but did mention inclusive environments. Objective amended and rescored.	++
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Equality of opportunity not specifically included within original draft of objective. Wording changed and rescored	++
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++		
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	0	Will not have any impact on current situation	

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Quality of life
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	<b>Depends on scheme</b>
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	++	Environmental quality should improve atmospheric emissions, renewable techs may reduce costs thus socio economic advantages and associated improvements in wellbeing. Potential for local energy generation to serve communities
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	+	Management of waste = good

<b>13</b>	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Depends on scheme and location.
<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Restoration of old derelict buildings could foster sense of community wellbeing and feel of safer community.
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Equalities etc

**Objective 18: Ensure good connectivity to local services and community facilities**

*Ensure that communities are well connected to a range of local services, community facilities and open spaces to support good health and well-being, including opportunities for employment, healthcare, education and lifelong learning, leisure and recreation.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Open spaces, good health and wellbeing etc
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	References opportunities for employment
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6 Protecting Soil Resources	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how it is implemented, location of development etc

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Impact on water quality and quantity will depend on location and type of development
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	?	Depends on type of development and location
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	+	Could include local household waste recycling site, etc.

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? – safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Depends on scheme, location of development, type of development e.g. active travel routes etc
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Restoration of historic buildings could foster sense of community wellbeing and safer communities. Historic parks and gardens provide outdoor recreation areas etc
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	Unsure of development etc
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Comm facilities, education etc

<b>Growth Scenario 1: Baseline economic forecast 7,710 homes (514 per year) and 7,875 jobs</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	--	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	--	
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	--	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+/-	
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	
<b>7 Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> </ul>	?	

8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	-	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>-restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	I	

<b>Growth Scenario 2: Long-term population growth trend 8,430 homes (562 per year) and 8,085 jobs</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	-	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	-	
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	-	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+/-	
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	-	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>- protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	

<b>Growth Scenario 3: WG principal population projection (BASELINE SCENARIO) 9,510 homes (634 per year) and 8,115 jobs</b>					
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>		<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	-	
<b>2</b>	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	
<b>3</b>	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	
<b>4</b>	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+/-	
<b>6</b>	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>-ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	Potential increase in commuting due to fewer houses built than job growth – so may result in additional commuting.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	-	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	-	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	

<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	

<b>Growth Scenario 4: Higher Economic Growth 9,510 new homes (634 per year) and 10,238 jobs</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	-	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Higher levels of employment?
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	--	Potentially worse than scenario 3 as more land required to accommodate increase in employment. Same level of housing required.

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Less commuting as providing sufficient housing for increased working age population compared to scenario 3
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters? - avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	-	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	

<b>13</b>	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	
<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected National Landscape Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	--	
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	

<b>Spatial Approach 1: Urban Brownfield</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Compared to 2 – positive, although brownfield may have some ecological interest
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	--	May not be able to deliver adequate amount of housing to meet need due to lack of available sites and viability may result in less Affordable housing
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	--	May put pressure on existing communities and social infrastructure within those communities.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	-	May not deliver sufficient employment land to meet needs.
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	-	May put pressure on existing communities and health/social infrastructure within those communities. Potential loss of GI due to pressure to develop open spaces etc within urban areas
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Less pressure on greenfield sites (apart from those already with consent) due to focus on urban area and brownfield sites.

7	Water	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	Unsure of location of development
8	Air	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+/-	May result in concentration of development in urban area, increased traffic and emissions. Need to ensure AQMA not detrimentally impacted.
9	Air	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Reduce need to travel due to high density urban locations
10	Climate Change	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	?	
11	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	I	Will depend on development. Approach may allow renewable energy generation developments within countryside locations
12	Waste	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	+	Less likely to sterilise aggregate safeguarding areas.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+/-	Potential regeneration of buildings in urban areas due to need for housing or employment buildings. Detrimental impacts need mitigation via design? Negative impact on ASAs?
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage Coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+/-	Reduce urban expansion and greenfield sites compared to 2. However could detrimentally impact on townscape due to need to create high densities
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	-	Potential detrimental impact due to low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain Welsh language

<b>Spatial Approach 2: Strategic Placemaking</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	--	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+/-	Delivery of new homes reliant on a small number of large sites with potentially long lead in times. May not deliver a range of sites across the County. Ability to deliver affordable housing enhanced by large site viability.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+/-	Focus on a few large strategic sites with planned neighbourhoods. Potential to integrate new employment sites within the strategic sites. Potentially reduce regeneration initiatives etc within exiting urban areas.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Provide employment land as part of mixed use strategic sites
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Large sites that would enable social and community infrastructure and facilities, including GI networks and corridors, active travel routes, open spaces etc.
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Potential loss of soil due to development of large greenfield sites. Need to avoid BMV land.

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+/-	Positive if new active travel routes and GI included in development, linking with existing urban areas. Employment, local services and infrastructure may be located close to residential areas, increasing the ability to use active travel. Conversely, may increase travel into the city centre and other established centres in order to access service and employment.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	?	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of development and design measures.

12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Potentially negative if large greenfield sites are located within safeguarding areas without justification.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	Unsure of impact
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected National landscape Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	urban expansion may lead to detrimental landscape impacts. Careful siting, landscaping and GI integration would be required in order to mitigate.
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the Count'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+/-	May provide quantum of development to deliver levels of affordable housing to enable people to stay within communities. However, may swamp Welsh speaking communities and also not provide low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain Welsh language

<b>Spatial Approach 3: Dispersal</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	--	Potential to increase development on greenfield sites over Approach 2, as there will be a large number of sites spread over the County. Increased pressure on GI infrastructure and natural heritage
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	Provides a range and choice of sites throughout the County, including affordable housing. However ability to deliver quantum of affordable housing may be reduced as not all sites will be viable across all wards.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Potentially more positive than Approach 2 as housing will be delivered across wards in the County.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+/-	May not deliver the quantum of employment land necessary, but would have wider distribution of employment opportunities to rural areas.
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	-	Less potential to deliver supporting infrastructure, such as community and health than Approach 2.
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Puts pressure on greenfield sites due to limited number of brownfield sites in some wards and need to have widely distribute growth. May impact on BMV land in areas with most BMV, such as Gower and Gower Fringe.

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	-	Less opportunity for strategic placemaking than Approach 2. May increase need to travel and commute and less opportunities for strategic active travel infrastructure.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>--leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	?	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	I	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	

<b>13</b>	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements RTS2</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Potentially sterilisation of safeguarded resources by many small sites.
<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected landscape of the Gower AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Potential impact from individual and cumulative impacts if allocating many small sites throughout the County, on landscape, seascape and townscape.
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Dispersal of small sites may allow a reasonable level of growth to support and sustain Welsh language in Welsh speaking communities.

<b>Strategic Approach 4: Highly Connected Communities</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	-	Includes both greenfield and brownfield sites. Focus on areas within defined range of active travel services/public transport may put pressure on existing GI networks and open spaces in urban areas.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+/-	Seek to deliver housing on a range of sites, but less opportunity in Gower and Gower Fringe. Likely to be centred along transport routes and city, district and local centres. Smaller scale sites may not deliver significant amount of affordable housing.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+/-	Positive in that development will seek to be close proximity to infrastructure and services, thus improving accessibility. However, potential lack of development in existing areas that are already deficient in services and amenities, reinforcing inequality and socio economic disadvantages (such as Gower).
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+/-	Employment may be focused on accessible sites, however quantum of development and spread of smaller sites may not provide sufficient land to meet business needs.
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+/-	Locating growth close to existing transport corridors may reduce reliance on cars and increase active travel. However focus on areas within defined range of active travel services/public transport may put pressure on existing GI networks and open spaces in urban areas to be developed. Potential lack of development in existing areas that are already deficient in services and amenities, reinforcing inequality and socio economic disadvantages

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Range of land throughout county may include BMV, as search is focused within defined area.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	-	Increasing density of development within defined area may increase exposure to transport emissions. Must ensure no detriment to AQMA.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+/-	Seeks to create sustainable neighbourhoods. Focus growth on sites within close proximity to active travel, public transport and services. However, may disadvantage those in less connected communities
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of development – if focusing within defined buffer may put pressure to develop in areas of risk or on areas required for habitat adjustment.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	- <b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	I	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	?	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	-	Potential sterilisation of safeguarded resources by many small sites.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	+	Potential regeneration of buildings in urban areas due to need for housing or employment buildings.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage Coast? -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	-	Potential impact from individual and cumulative impacts if allocating many small sites throughout the County, on landscape, seascape and townscape.
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	I	Depend on site location

<b>Spatial Approach 5:Housing Need Focus-</b>				
<b>ISA Objective Topic</b>	<b>Draft ISA Objective</b>	<b>Decision aiding questions</b> Will LDP2:	<b>score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	--	Will result in loss of both brownfield and greenfield sites throughout the County
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+	Would provide housing throughout county. Focus is on viable sites to deliver high quantum of affordable housing.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	++	Housing would be directed to areas most in need of affordable housing.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	+/-	Employment may be focused on areas where there is most need for affordable housing. However quantum of development and spread of smaller sites may not provide sufficient land to meet business needs or strategic accessible locations.
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	+/-	Directing new development to areas of housing need. However may put pressure on existing open spaces and GI in order to deliver sufficient housing in locations. May not be most sustainable locations in terms of active travel or public transport.

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Focus on both sites within settlements and on greenfield sites.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	-	Increasing density of development within defined area may increase exposure to transport emissions. Must ensure no detriment to AQMA.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	-	Focusing on delivering development in areas of greatest need may not result in sustainable locations or connections to active travel/public transport corridors, resulting in increased commuting.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters? -</li> <li>avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location of development – if focusing within areas of greatest need may put pressure to develop in areas of risk or on areas required for habitat adjustment.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in in the design of new developments; and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	?	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	?	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Potential sterilisation of safeguarded resources by many small sites.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Potential regeneration of buildings in urban areas due to need for housing or employment buildings.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast?</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Potential impact from individual and cumulative impacts if allocating many small sites throughout the County, on landscape, seascape and townscape.
	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	I	Depends on site and location

**Initial Draft Policy: SP1 Growth Strategy**

Housing Provision

The Swansea LDP 2023-2038 will make provision for 11,410 new homes to be delivered on a range of sustainable, deliverable and financially viable sites in accordance with the Sustainable Settlement Strategy.

The housing provision includes a 20% flexibility allowance above the identified need of 9,510 homes, which insures against unforeseen issues or other matters that could affect the delivery of development over the Plan period.

Economy and Jobs

The Swansea LDP 2023-2038 will make provision for a range and choice of employment sites at strategic locations across the County to support sustainable economic growth and the creation of 10,238 net additional jobs over the plan period.

21 hectares of land will be identified for the development of B1 (Office and Light Industry), B2 (General Industries), B8 (Distribution and Storage), and other appropriate employment generating uses in accordance with the following approach:

1. Sites available within designated Centres, existing industrial and business parks, and other appropriate locations within settlement boundaries;
2. Land within Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas (SPRAs) suitable for B Use Class and other employment generating development; and
3. Appropriate sites outside settlement boundaries for development that sustains the rural economy, where a countryside location is necessary

Land that forms part of the existing employment uses land bank will be safeguarded from alternative forms of development, unless there is clear evidence that the site is no longer appropriate or viable for B Use Class development.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	--	Focused on employment and housing allocations. Additional greenfield land development will have negative impacts on biodiversity. Will require mitigation via relevant strategic policy
2 Housing and Placemaking	Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	++	Providing homes – includes flex allowance.
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	++	

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Doesn't reflect correct size Doesn't refer to hierarchy of centres or settlement strategy, nor mention deficiencies within existing areas of provision
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Provides housing and jobs
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	--	Loss of soils due to additional land developed. Mitigate via other strategic policy/ies.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Refers to settlement strategy for housing, but not for employment, so will depend on location of sites and services/infrastructure that are provided.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Refers to settlement strategy for housing, but not for employment, so will depend on location of sites and services/infrastructure that are provided.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Follows sustainable settlement strategy

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Follows sustainable settlement strategy – SP2
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	Not applicable – policy is focused on number of homes and creation of jobs. Potential for small scale renewables as part of developments, but not mentioned in this policy.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	Not applicable – policy is focused on number of homes and creation of jobs. Potential for using secondary aggregates and waste reduction as part of developments, but not mentioned in this policy.
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Loss of greenfield sites and potential safeguarded area
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	Not directly related.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Not sure where sites are located however will go into the countryside/urban expansion. Impact on national landscape must be considered and mitigated via appropriate policies.

16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	Job creation and affordable homes will help retain younger cohorts – age group with biggest group in Welsh speakers. If development allocated in accordance with sustainable settlement strategy then impact will be mitigated. Swamping of communities – negative. Mitigation via other strategic policies/
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**Draft Policy: SP2 Sustainable Settlement Strategy**

**Development will be strategically managed to create and maintain sustainable settlements based on the following approach:**

- i)The primary focus for the development of new homes, commercial and employment generating uses shall be suitable sites within the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area**
- ii)Development will be directed to locations within the defined settlement limits of areas defined in the settlement hierarchy, unless proposals are otherwise permitted as exceptional forms of development in accordance with relevant LDP and Future Wales policies**
- iii)Outside defined settlement limits land will be regarded as countryside and strictly controlled**

**The settlement hierarchy of Swansea reflects the role, function and character of places within the County and is as follows:**

**1.Urban Area**

**2.Larger rural and semi-rural settlements**

**3.Smaller rural settlements**

**4.Settlements without defined boundaries throughout the countryside**

ISA Objective Topic		Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	-	New sites – given lack of clarity unsure where sites are.
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s? -embed Placemaking	?	General hierarchical approach is supported, but more guidance on hierarchy is required in order to fully assess – define what each tier they are and where development is to be located?
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	?	Provide more guidance on hierarchy – define what each tier they are and where development is to be located?
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	?	Depends on strategy

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Allocation of greenfield land.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk a</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	l	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	l	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	l	Location within SHPZ's – sustainable settlement strategy and connected comms.

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	X	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Unsure of location of development
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	Overall strategic approach seeks will not negatively impact upon Gower lies outside NGA, but without further guidance on tiers, unable to fully assess impacts on landscape.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	Unsure of location of development
Happy with overall NGA approach, but requires further clarity re: the tiers					

**Draft Policy: SP3 Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing**

Development will be required where appropriate to contribute to the overall delivery of 5,910 new affordable dwellings in the County through the following measures:

- i) Setting financially viable targets for onsite provision of affordable housing on residential developments
- ii) The allocation of minimum 50% affordable housing sites
- iii) Supporting appropriate Local Needs Housing Exception Sites

Development proposals for appropriate specialist needs housing, including for occupation by older people and/or people with disabilities or other particular care needs will be facilitated subject to locational and need considerations.

The accommodation requirements over the Plan period for gypsy travellers and show people, as identified in the Council's Gypsy Traveler Accommodation Assessment, will be met through the provision of pitches on sites that have relevant planning consents and/or appropriate lawful use for gypsy traveller pitches.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	-	Will revolve housing on greenfield sites.
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	No reference to LHMA. Targets will have to be set via detailed policies No offsite reference included. Clarify if local needs housing exception sites are windfall exception sites. No reference to HMOs as specialist housing
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	As above: No reference to LHMA. Targets will have to be set via detailed policies No offsite reference included. Clarify if local needs housing exception sites are windfall exception sites. No reference to More Homes programme

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Opps housing and ability to retain people in the area, attract jobs etc
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	<b>Greenfield sites – exception sites</b>
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	x	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Exception sites not allocated, so cumulative impacts etc not assessed as part of plan
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	Don't know sites.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Exception sites not allocated, so cumulative impacts etc not assessed as part of plan
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Affordable Housing is highlighted within TAN 21 as a means of potential mitigation

**Draft Policy SP4: Placemaking and Place Management**

**Development will be required to embed a placemaking approach at all scales and show adherence to the six principles of the Placemaking Charter Wales relating to People and Community, Location, Movement, Mix of Uses, Public realm and Identity.**

**Proposals must respond positively to aspects of local context and character, and be consistent with the requirement to create and maintain a green infrastructure rich, attractive, legible, healthy, accessible, climate resilient and safe environment. The design, layout and orientation of proposed buildings, and spaces between them, must serve to enhance the quality of the place.**

**Any proposals that would have an unacceptable adverse impact on an areas sense of place will not be permitted.**

**Developments on sites where there is a capacity for 100 homes or more must deliver a comprehensively planned sustainable neighbourhood, founded on a comprehensive and coherent placemaking approach that relates to a masterplan for the entire site.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Refers to GI but no reference to biodiversity and nature emergency.
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	Potentially 100 dwellings is high – lower amount?
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Safe environments
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Does not mention econ growth or education. Depends on implementation
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	Healthy environments and placemaking

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	x	No reference to soils
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	l	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	l	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	l	Mentions accessible locations but not public transport and active travel networks. Will depend on implementation
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Climate resilient buildings
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	Not mentioned
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	Not mentioned

<b>13</b>	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	x	
<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	Public realm - townscape
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	Not relevant

**Draft Policy SP 5: Health and Wellbeing**

**Development must seek to reduce health inequalities and support good health and well being wherever possible through a placemaking approach by adhering to the following principles:**

- i) creating accessible and healthy environments, including minimising of, and exposure to, environmental air, noise, light, water and soil pollution relating to air, noise, light, water or land**
- ii) development must having regard to land instability and subsidence**
- iii) have regard for an areas soundscape and not introduce incompatible development.**
- iv) encouraging healthy lifestyles which addresses the social determinants of health**
- v) supporting the provision of new and enhanced accessible community facilities, active travel, green spaces, health care facilities and a range of housing opportunities**
- vi) enabling opportunities for delivery of areas to encourage healthy food choices**
- vii) ensuring all places are designed to be inclusive as possible, and**
- viii) protecting and enhancing existing health and well being**

**Health Impact Assessments will be sought on appropriate major development proposals to demonstrate how health implications of development have been considered, which should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the development.**

**The enhancement and appropriate expansion of hospitals at Morriston, Singleton and Cefn Coed for clinical uses will be supported where proposals are shown to be necessary and beneficial to deliver improved clinical services for the National Health Service, subject to compliance with other relevant policies of the Plan.**

**Strategic transport infrastructure necessary to support the proposed expansion of Morriston Hospital, including new highway infrastructure from Junction 45 of the M4 to the hospital, will be supported where sufficiently justified by a Transport Assessment and shown to be absolutely necessary to enable the clinical requirements for hospital expansion.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions green space, but no specific reference to biodiversity or GI. Mitigate by SP 14.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	Range of housing opportunities
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Expansion of Morriston hospital - jobs
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Soil loss due to expansion of hospital
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	x	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Active travel routes

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	No mention of climate change in policy
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	No mention in policy
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Loss of greenfield sites
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	Does mention placemaking and open spaces, but not GI
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	l	Depends on community facilities and housing

**Draft Policy: SP6: Planning obligations and Infrastructure**

Development proposals must demonstrate they will be serviced by sufficient existing, new or upgraded climate resilient infrastructure and/or relevant facilities.

Any deficiency in relevant infrastructure and/or facilities that is directly related to, and/or would result from, a proposed development must be addressed in a manner appropriate to make the development acceptable.

Planning obligations will be sought as a mechanism to secure any required new or improved infrastructure or facility, including the maintenance of existing provision, where appropriate. Any required infrastructure will need to be secured in a timely and coordinated manner as needed to support proposed development and required phasing and trigger points will be secured via legal agreement.

Development proposals will be required to meet the requirements of all relevant policies and proposals of the Plan, including any identified site-specific requirements for allocated sites. The costs of any independent financial viability assessment instructed by the Council to resolve disputes regarding the viability of delivering development will be required to be met by the applicant.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	?	Not specifically mentioned in policy. Does 'measures' include biodiversity enhancement?
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	?	Not related to housing itself. . Does 'measures' include affordable housing contributions?
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Deficiencies in capacity of infrastructure
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	X	
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Deficiencies in capacity of infrastructure – new or upgraded

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+	Infrastructure capacity
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	?	Active travel not specifically mentioned
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Climate resilient infrastructure
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	

12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	X	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+	Community facilities/education

**Draft Policy SP7: Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas**

*Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas (SPRA's) will be allocated on brownfield and greenfield sites to facilitate the delivery of new and/or enhanced places for residential, leisure, employment, renewable energy, healthcare and other appropriate mixed use developments, alongside necessary supporting infrastructure.*

*The Key Diagram identifies locations for SPRA's within the North; East; West, Central and Greater Northwest Strategic Housing Policy Zones. The nature of development to come forward at each SPRA will reflect the role and function of each place and emerging or committed proposals.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	--	Greenfield sites. Impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	Housing
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+/-	No provision in Gower and Gower Fringe, as the SPRAs are large strategic sites not appropriate for these locations.
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	In policy
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	In policy

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	--	Greenfield sites. Impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	++	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	--	Greenfield sites
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	x	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	-	Greenfield sites. Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage. Not located within AONB
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	May provide quantum of development to deliver levels of affordable housing to enable people to stay within communities. However, may swamp Welsh speaking communities and also not provide low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain Welsh language

**Draft Policy SP8 – Swansea Central Area**

**Developments that deliver significant new leisure, retail, office, high density residential or civic uses will be directed to the Swansea Central Area, unless the nature of the development necessitates an alternative location is more appropriate.**

**Development within the Swansea Central Area must be consistent with the following key strategic aims:**

- i) Create a vibrant, diverse, distinctive and resilient mixed use destination reflective of the Central Area’s regional and national significance;**
- ii) Enhance the Central Area’s attractiveness, viability and competitiveness;**
- iii) Embed multifunctional Green Infrastructure;**
- iv) Support delivery of, and/or be complementary to, the ‘Shaping Swansea’ regeneration proposals for the Central Area;**
- v) Deliver high quality, modern office, learning and creative industries spaces;**
- vi) Integrate urban living of a range of type and tenure alongside appropriate commercial and other uses, and**
- vii) Provide a wide range choice of visitor attractions and leisure facilities.**

**Development must be in accordance with the objectives and priorities in the Swansea City Centre Placemaking Plan, which provides a regeneration framework for the Central Area.**

**Major development located elsewhere in the County must not compromise the regeneration and revitalisation of the Swansea Central Area.’**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions GI but no reference to biodiversity.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	High density homes – unlikely to deliver a wide range of dwelling types.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Regeneration of city centre
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	Employment and education provision

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+/-	Will include GI. Does not mention safe or healthy environments. Also no reference to protection of residential amenities due to impact of new development
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Urban areas
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	-	Flood zone
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Depends how policy is implemented – potential to increase residential densities and therefore exposure to air pollution, if traffic pollution etc is not reduced.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Development in city centre – close to public transport hubs

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Located within a Flood zone. Mitigation via policies/design
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	x	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	Doesn't mention impact on historic environment or culture. Must ensure mitigation against other policies
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	I	Doesn't mention impact on townscape or seascape. Must ensure mitigation against other policies

16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	?	No mention of culture, but potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to vitality of city centre and return of Welsh speakers
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**Draft Policy SP10: Centres First**

**Proposals for retail, commercial, leisure or public service facilities must adhere to a ‘Centres First’ principle. This requires any potential site or premises within the Hierarchy of Centres that could reasonably accommodate the development to be assessed for its suitability, having regard to the nature, scale and location of the proposal.**

**The Hierarchy of Centres in the County is as follows:**

- i Swansea Central Area Leisure and Retail Centre; then,**
- ii Large Neighbourhood Centres ; then,**
- iii Small Neighbourhood Centres.**

**Development will be required to protect and promote the viability, vibrancy and vitality of the Hierarchy of Centres in the County, supporting the delivery and maintenance of retailing, leisure and office uses alongside appropriate complementary facilities.**

**Where no suitable sites or premises are available within the Hierarchy of Centres to accommodate a proposed development, appropriate edge of centre sites will need to be considered in preference to out of centre locations.**

**Proposals for retail, commercial, leisure or public service facilities will only be permitted at out of centre locations where it is fully justified and does not compromise the regeneration, vitality and vibrancy of Centres.’**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	x	Policy doesn't mention impact on biodiversity
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	Policy doesn't mention housing
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Accessible locations -help promote sustainability and vibrancy of communities
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on implementation and what it meant by leisure uses
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Urban areas
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	-	Flood risk in city centre
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	Depends on development type
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Majority of public transport provision in centres.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Flood zone in city centre?

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on development
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on development
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	No mention of culture, but potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to vitality of centres and return of Welsh speakers

**Draft Policy SP10 Port of Swansea and Docks Regeneration**

**Development proposals that serve to enhance the viability of Swansea's port and docks, and that deliver regeneration of the area through appropriate industrial uses and other employment and investment opportunities, will be supported.**

**The port and docks area offer significant potential for Swansea to harness the opportunities afforded by zero carbon industries and the plan will facilitate emerging transformative regeneration schemes in this area.**

**The potential for other uses will be considered where they support regeneration schemes for the area and are compatible with other policies of the plan.**

**Proposals will need to be compatible with, and/or complementary to, surrounding uses and have no significant adverse impact on seascape and natural heritage.'**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions natural heritage
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	no mention of housing
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Employment opportunities. Refers to transformational regeneration.
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	?	Contaminated land potentially on site that needs remediation
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	No details of impact on coastal waters or impounded dock water
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Recognition of importance for freight via docks?
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Mentions zero carbon industries but not energy generation industries. Include.

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions zero carbon industries but not energy generation industries which national policies promote in the area. Include.
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	No mention of role of docks in importing sand and gravel, wharfs etc. Mitigation via policy SP ???
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	No adverse impact on seascape
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	

**Draft Policy SP 11: Tourism development will need to be consistent with the overarching aims of:**

- **delivering a distinctive and high quality visitor experience;**
- **strengthening and diversifying the tourism offer for visitors;**
- **sustaining a year-round destination for tourism; and**
- **enhancing the role and status of Swansea as a nationally recognised destination for tourism**

**Tourism, recreation and leisure development in the Swansea Central Area that capitalises upon the unique waterfront location, and that contributes towards the revitalisation and regeneration of the area, will be supported.**

**In countryside locations, proposals for low impact, sustainable tourism and recreation development will be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse impact upon the landscape or seascape, and where they seek to conserve and enhance the County's natural heritage.**

**Development proposals that would have an unacceptable impact on features and areas of tourism interest and their settings, or that would result in the unjustified loss of tourism accommodation, facilities or cultural heritage assets, will not be permitted.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	+/-	Mentions natural heritage, but only in relation to countryside – if changed would improve score.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	x	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	No mention of benefit to residents, but will increase job opportunities and seeks to address seasonality
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	++	

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	No mention of benefit for residents, just visitors
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Potentially develop greenfield sites
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+/-	Specifically focuses on development in city centre – but also in countryside which may not be so accessible. No mention of need to be in accessible locations.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within ‘blue carbon’ sinks</li> </ul>	-	Potential flood risk in city centre and introducing vulnerable uses (accommodation)

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+/-	Mentions loss of culture in the policy – but not promotion of culture and heritage. Lack of reference to cultural benefits.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	++	Adverse impact on landscape and seascape. Doesn't mention townscape. No specific mention of AONB.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+/-	Doesn't mention promoting culture in policy. Loss of heritage assets could include language impacts. Potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to job year round job creation rather than seasonal. Mitigation: SP17

**Draft Policy SP12: Climate Change and Decarbonisation**

**Development will need to positively contribute towards tackling the causes of, and adapting to the effects of, climate change by demonstrating adherence to the following principles:**

**i. Reducing carbon emissions and preventing development that places an additional decarbonisation burden on the County;**

**ii. Protecting and increasing carbon sinks through the protection of important soils;**

**iii. Promoting the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning, particularly in terms of reducing the reliance on private motorised vehicles;**

**iv. Increasing the climate resilience and adaptation of the built and historic environment through incorporating sustainable building design principles and promoting the circular economy;**

**v. Increasing the climate resilience and adaptation of physical, social and digital infrastructural assets;**

**vi. Reflecting the Energy Hierarchy for Planning by reducing energy demand, promoting energy efficiency and increasing the supply of renewable and low carbon energy;**

**vii. Avoiding areas at risk of flooding and coastal erosion by taking a precautionary approach in accordance with national guidance;**

**viii. Ensuring the sustainable consumption and management of water, and**

**ix. Maintaining and enhancing ecological resilience and green infrastructure'**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	Good quality housing should be climate resilient
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Reducing energy demand – increasing the supply of energy. Resilient buildings – lower bills?????
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	?	No mention?

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions GI and protection of important soils, but could specifically mention food security and community food growing
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	++	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Sustainable consumption of water
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	Reduce carbon emissions and promote transport hierarchy
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Promote transport hierarchy
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	++	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	Circular economy
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	+	Circular economy – reuse of secondary aggregates
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	No mention of landscape – potential impacts of development on the landscape. Mitigation against SP???
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

**Draft policy SP 13: - Sustainable Transport & Active Travel**

**Development should minimise the need to travel by private car and facilitate a modal shift towards more sustainable forms of transport, particularly increasing opportunities for active travel, including by:**

- I. Siting developments in sustainable, well connected and accessible locations where a range of services and facilities are within walking and cycling distance.**
- II. Ensuring developments are designed to provide safe, inclusive and appealing Active Travel measures and prioritise walking and cycling**
- III. Ensuring development integrates with existing Active Travel routes, and expands these where appropriate, in order to improve connectivity across strategic networks**
- IV. Within the urban area, locating development within reasonable walking distance to high frequency bus routes**
- V. Providing opportunities for mobility hubs, shared car use schemes and Ultra Low Emission Vehicle infrastructure in appropriate locations**
- VI. Supporting and facilitating the delivery of strategic transport infrastructure and network enhancements that will contribute towards the provision of a sustainable and integrated transport system in Swansea, including the South Wales Metro.'**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	?	No reference to ecology or GI
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+	Refers to development located in close location to high frequency bus routes – doesn't stipulate if housing or not No reference to car parking standards.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Widening range of transport options and reducing reliance on private car
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	x	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	+	Promoting active travel

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Seeks to promote active travel etc
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	x	No reference to Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning, or alternative transport modes – very focused on road transport. Mitigate SP12.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within ‘blue carbon’ sinks</li> </ul>	+	Modal shift in transport, active travel etc
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	ULEV infrastructure

12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

**Draft policy SP14 Facilitating Nature Recovery'**

**Development must contribute towards addressing the nature emergency across Swansea by conserving, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.**

**To achieve this proposals will need to:**

- i) Demonstrate there has been an overall net benefit for biodiversity proportionate to the nature and scale of the development;**
- ii) Protect the integrity of statutory and non-statutory designated sites, ensuring that they are appropriately protected and managed;**
- iii) Protect UK/European protected species in accordance with statutory requirements;**
- iv) Facilitate ecosystem recovery and resilience;**
- v) Maintain and enhance the connectivity of nature networks;**
- vi) Incorporate nature based solutions that support biodiversity and builds ecosystem resilience within the site and to the wider area;**
- vii) Integrate multifunctional Green Infrastructure to enable the dispersal and functioning of priority and protected species to the wider ecological network;**
- viii) Have regard to the priorities and actions of the Council's Section 6 Action Plan and County's Local Nature Recovery Action Plan.**

**Development will not be permitted where it will have a significant adverse effect on the resilience of protected habitats and species; or directly or indirectly on statutory (internationally and nationally) designated sites. Proposals likely to have an adverse effect on sites designated under European legislation and now within the UK National Site Network must be subject to a HRA.**

**For development proposals affecting non statutory sites where harm is unavoidable then this should be mitigated and offset as far as reasonably possible by compensation measures to ensure no overall reduction in the sites conservation value and achieving net biodiversity benefit.'**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	Vi – talks about site and wider area
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Vi – talks about site and wider area

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Promote nature based solutions, so potential benefits for green economy, but depends on implementation and outcomes
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	No specific reference to soil, but seeks to protect biodiversity. Mitigation: SP....
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> </ul> </li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Marine protected areas etc
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Mitigate against air pollution – GI will soak up air pollution
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Protecting species – nature emergency and climate emergency interlinked etc
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	x	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Designated sites – parks and gardens and landscapes
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions designated sites which would include parks and gardens and landscapes, but is not a specific landscape policy and does not mention the SPNB specifically.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	
No AONB reference – need to include this in an amended version					

**Draft policy SP15 – Green Infrastructure**

**Development will be required to protect, maintain and integrate green infrastructure assets as part of proposals, and take opportunities to enhance the extent, quality, diversity, connectivity and multifunctionality of the County’s wider strategic green infrastructure network.**

**Development must align with the following principles:**

- i) Incorporate existing green infrastructure into the early design stages for new development, protect and enhance existing site features and improve the connectivity of the ecological network making full use of existing assets to enhance placemaking and community benefits;**
- ii) Protect and enhance connectivity between green infrastructure features, ensuring that wildlife corridors, pathways and greenspaces are linked to support ecological coherence**
- iii) Demonstrate a net benefit for biodiversity and contribute positively to ecology through incorporation of nature based solutions to build ecosystem resilience**
- iv) Protect landscapes designated for their geological, natural, visual, historic or cultural significance**
- v) Integrate green infrastructure in a manner that supports wellbeing and provides opportunities for formal and informal open space, community growing spaces and biodiversity enhancement**
- vi) Enhance climate resilience by using green infrastructure to support flood management, carbon sequestration and cooling effects, reducing the heat island effect.**

**Proposals should be informed by the Green Infrastructure Assessment for Swansea and must be accompanied by a Green Infrastructure Statement proportionate to the scale and nature of the development to demonstrate how GI will be delivered and enhanced.**

**Where the loss or damage of existing green infrastructure is unavoidable and/or where ‘net benefit’ cannot be achieved, mitigation and compensation will be required.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	?	Does development include housing? If so GI contributes to good quality housing Not explicit
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Informal and formal open spaces, food growing etc
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Nature based solutions

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Reference to carbon sequestration...
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+	Management of water. GI includes blue.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Reducing exposure – mops up pollution
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	x	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	x	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Protects cultural landscapes
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	++	However, fails to specifically mention the AONB
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

**Draft policy SP16: Historic and Cultural Assets**

The County's distinctive historic and cultural assets must be protected, conserved, promoted and enhanced for present and future generations.

Development proposals should seek to:

- i. Positively contribute to the historic and cultural distinctiveness of Swansea, through high quality design that respects local character and the special features of heritage assets;
- ii. Preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of a conservation area and/or its setting;
- iii. Safeguard designated and locally listed heritage assets, sites and their settings;
- iv. Enhance the climate resilience and accessibility of historic and cultural assets wherever possible; and
- v. Enable heritage and cultural led regeneration benefits.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	x	Not mentioned.
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	x	no reference to placemaking or housing
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? -promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Accessibility of buildings, wellbeing and regeneration
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	+	regeneration
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	x	No reference to health and wellbeing or placemaking

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	x	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	x	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Climate resilience and conserving for future generations
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	Climate resilience buildings – potential for renewable energy generation infrastructure

12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Need to include listed heritage assets
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI ?</li> </ul>	+	Conservation areas, but no specific reference to historic landscapes, parks and gardens.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	No reference to Welsh language. Mitigate against SP 17.

**Draft policy SP 17 Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh Language**

**Development proposals must safeguard and promote the Welsh language and culture across the County.**

**Development proposals which have a detrimental impact on the vibrancy of Welsh language and culture will not be permitted.'**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	X	
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Welsh inclusion and inclusive society
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	X	
<b>5 Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Wellbeing – ability to use language
<b>6 Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X	

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	X	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? - promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	++	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?	X	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	++	

**Draft policy SP18: Facilitating a Circular Economy and Sustainable Waste Management**

The sustainable management of waste will be facilitated by:

- i) Applying principles of the circular economy in all new development by encouraging the minimisation of the production of waste and the use of reused and recycled materials and secondary aggregates in the consideration of site selection, treatment, design, construction and demolition stages.
- ii) Requiring the submission of a natural material management plan alongside planning applications where necessary, to demonstrate cut and fill has been minimised.
- iii) Prioritising the re-use of existing buildings rather than demolition, where possible
- iv) Supporting an integrated network of sustainable waste management facilities in appropriate locations, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the principles of nearest appropriate installation and self-sufficiency.
- v) Ensuring development makes appropriate provision for the sorting and storage of waste and recycling, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.
- vi) Ensuring no unacceptable harm to human health and wellbeing and the natural environment.'

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	+	Mentions natural environment
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	X	
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	X	
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	+	New facilities = jobs
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	++	

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Reduce cut and fill and appropriate site selection??
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Circular economy – waste hierarchy
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	

<b>13</b>	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	++	Secondary aggregates
<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</li> </ul>	+	Natural environment referenced
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

**Draft policy SP 19: Sustainable Provision of Minerals**

**The efficient and appropriate use of minerals within the County will be encouraged, including the re-use and recycling of suitable minerals as an alternative to primary won aggregates in developments in support of the circular economy.**

**The extraction of mineral resources will be permitted where they satisfy all the following criteria:**

- i. It can be demonstrated that there is a requirement for the mineral to meet the need of society either nationally, regionally or locally, and the need cannot be met from secondary or recycled materials or existing reserves;**
- ii. The proposed end use of the mineral resource is appropriate and represents an efficient use of the resource;**
- iii. The development would not cause demonstrable harm to the amenities of local communities, in particular with regard to access, traffic generation, noise, vibration, dust, air quality and odour;**
- iv. The proposal would not result in any significant adverse impacts on public health and well-being;**
- v. There would be no significant adverse impact, including visual impact, on the landscape, natural heritage, cultural and historic environments;**
- vi. There would be no significant adverse impact on the quality and quantity of controlled waters;**
- vii. It can be demonstrated that no significant danger, damage or disruption would arise from subsidence or ground instability;**
- viii. The minerals will be transported by rail or waterways wherever feasible; and**
- ix. Appropriate and progressive restoration and aftercare measures have been submitted, including post closure management of the site and the provision of other appropriate compensatory enhancements.**

**Outside settlements, known resources of sandstone, limestone, sand and gravel will be safeguarded from permanent development that would unnecessarily sterilise them or hinder their future extraction. Marine wharfs and infrastructure used for the landing of marine dredged sand & gravel will be safeguarded, including railheads.**

**No mineral development will be permitted within the National Landscape Gower AONB.'**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Natural heritage mentioned. No reference to net gain
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMAS?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	However lack of provision will impact on house building, other developments and economic development.

<b>3</b>	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	<b>X</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	<b>+</b>	However lack of provision will impact on house building, other developments and economic development.
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	<b>++</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	<b>+/-</b>	Promotion of secondary will lessen reliance on primary, but does allow for new workings
<b>7</b>	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	<b>++</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	<b>++</b>	

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Reference to transportation by rail and water rather than highways
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Recycled materials
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	++	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	++	

16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	
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Policies in PS

*SP1: Growth Strategy*

*Housing Provision*

*The Plan will make provision for 11,410 new homes to be delivered on a range of sustainable, deliverable and financially viable sites in accordance with the Sustainable Settlement Strategy.*

*The housing provision includes a 20% flexibility allowance above the identified requirement of 9,510 homes, which insures against unforeseen issues or other matters that could affect delivery of development over the Plan period.*

*Economy and Jobs*

*The Plan will make provision for a range and choice of employment sites at strategic locations across the County in accordance with the Sustainable Settlement Strategy to support resilient economic growth and the creation of 10,238 net additional jobs over the Plan period.*

*25 hectares of land will be identified for the development of B1 (Office and Light Industry), B2 (General Industries), B8 (Distribution and Storage), and other appropriate employment generating uses in accordance with the following approach:*

- i. Suitable sites within settlement boundaries, with a focus on development of vacant and/or re-development of existing buildings at appropriate locations at industrial and business parks and the designated Hierarchy of Centres*
- ii. Land within Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas (SPRAs) suitable B Use Class and other employment generating development; and*
- iii. Appropriate sites outside settlement boundaries for development that sustains the rural economy, where a countryside location is necessary.*

*Land that forms part of the existing employment uses land bank will be safeguarded from alternative forms of development, unless there is clear evidence that the site is no longer appropriate or viable for B Use Class development and its loss would not lead to a deficiency in provision having regard to existing and likely future market demand.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	--	Focused on employment and housing allocations. Additional greenfield land development will have negative impacts on biodiversity. Will require mitigation via relevant strategic policy	--	Focused on employment and housing allocations. Additional greenfield land development will have negative impacts on biodiversity. Will require mitigation via relevant strategic policy
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	Providing homes – includes flex allowance.	++	Providing homes – includes flex allowance.

3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++		++	
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Doesn't reflect correct size Doesn't refer to hierarchy of centres or settlement strategy	++	Correct size and refers to settlement strategy and hierarchy of centres
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Provides housing and jobs	+	Provides housing and jobs
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	--	<b>Loss of soils due to additional land developed.</b> Mitigate via policy/ies	--	<b>Same comment</b>

7	Water	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I	Refers to settlement strategy for housing, but not for employment, so will depend on location of sites and services/infrastructure that are provided.	I	Reference to settlement strategy re: employment has been added, but will depend on location of sites and services /infrastructure provided.
8	Air	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Refers to settlement strategy for housing, but not for employment, so will depend on location of sites and services/infrastructure provided.	I	Amended to refer to settlement strategy re: employment, but will still depend on location of sites and services/infrastructure provided.
9	Air	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Sustainable settlement strategy	++	Same and also hierarchy of centres
10	Climate Change	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Sustainable settlement strategy – SP2	+	Same comment

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	Not applicable – policy is focused on number of homes and creation of jobs. Potential for small scale renewables as part of developments, but not mentioned in this policy.	X	Same
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	Not applicable – policy is focused on number of homes and creation of jobs. Potential for using secondary aggregates and waste reduction as part of developments, but not mentioned in this policy.	x	Same
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Loss of greenfield sites and potential safeguarded area	-	same
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	Not directly related.	x	same
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Not sure where sites are located however will go into the countryside/urban expansion. Impact on national landscape must be considered and mitigated via appropriate policies.	-	same
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+/-	Job creation and affordable homes will help retain younger cohorts – age group with biggest group in Welsh speakers. If development allocated in accordance with sustainable settlement strategy then impact will be mitigated. Swamping of communities – negative. Mitigation via other strategic policies	+/-	Same

## SP2: Sustainable Settlement Strategy

Development will be strategically managed to create and maintain sustainable settlements based on the following approach:

- i) The primary focus for development shall be locations within the North; East; West, Central and Greater Northwest Strategic Housing Policy Zones, recognising their alignment with the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area
- ii) Development will be directed to suitable sites within settlement boundaries to be defined in the Deposit Plan for Tiers 1 - 3 of the Swansea Settlement Hierarchy, including through any new site allocations
- iii) Outside defined settlement boundaries, land will be regarded as countryside where only exceptional forms of development will be permitted in accordance with relevant policies of the Deposit Plan

The Swansea Settlement Hierarchy reflects the role, function and character of places within the County and is as follows:

### 1. Urban Area

- Swansea Contiguous Urban Area (*including at its outer edges travelling clockwise around the city - Mumbles, Upper Killay, Dunvant, Sketty, Gowerton, Fforestfach, Blaen-y-Maes, Llangyfelach, Morriston, Birchgrove, Winch-Wen, Bonymaen and Port Tennant*)
- Loughor, Gorseinon and Penllergaer Urban Area (*including Penyrheol, Kingsbridge and Garden Village*)
- Pontarddulais
- Clydach

### 2. Larger rural and semi-rural settlements

- Murton and Bishopston
- Crofty and Pen-clawdd
- Pennard and Southgate
- Pontlliw
- Glais
- Three Crosses

### 3. Smaller rural and semi-rural settlements

- Craig-Cefn-Parc
- Grovesend
- Tircoed
- Llanrhidian
- Port Eynon
- Scurlage
- Reynoldston
- Llangennith
- Kittle
- Rhossili
- Llanmadoc

### 4. Countryside

This incorporates all settlements outside the boundaries of those locations defined in Tier's 1-3.

ISA Objective Topic		Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	-	New sites – lack of clarity unsure where sites are.	-	New sites – lack of clarity unsure where sites are.
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	?	General hierarchical approach is supported, but more guidance on hierarchy is required in order to fully assess – define what each tier they are and where development is to be located?	+	Hierarchy and tiers are set out and provide a range of potential housing sites across Swansea to meet needs. Settlements differ to existing strategy – needs further assessment leading to deposit plan.
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	?	Provide more guidance on hierarchy – define what each tier they are and where development is to be located?	+	Hierarchy and tiers are set out and provide a range of potential housing sites across Swansea to meet needs.
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	?	depends on strategy	+	Policy relates to all development, including economic. SP1 mentions hierarchy of centres, this policy refers to settlement tiers . Need to check alignment with SP1, SP2, SP10.
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x		X	

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Allocation of greenfield land.	-	Allocation of greenfield land.
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas</li> <li>-promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses.</li> </ul>	I	Depends on site, type of development etc – lots on coastal locations	I	Depends on site, type of development etc – lots on coastal locations
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Depends on site location, type of development et	I	Depends on site location, type of development et
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Location within SHPZ's – sustainable settlement strategy and connected comms.	+	Shows tiers which are reflective of role and character of spaces and may reduce need to travel. However, will lead to development in rural areas, which by their very natures are not as connected.

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	X		X	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x		X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Unsure of location of development, but some will be greenfield and potentially detrimental impact on safeguarded mineral resources	-	Unsure of location of development, but some will be greenfield and potentially detrimental impact on safeguarded mineral resources
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x		X	

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</li> </ul>	?	Overall strategic approach seeks will not negatively impact upon Gower lies outside NGA, but without further guidance on tiers, unable to fully assess impacts on landscape.	I	Depends on how implemented. Some areas are in AONB – mitigate against Landscape policy
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	?	Unsure of location of development.....	+/-	Settlements are areas of high levels of Welsh speakers. Text re: swamp communities or provide range and choice to retain people.
Requires further clarity re: the terminology between policies							

**SP3: Affordable Homes and Specialist Housing**

The Local Housing Market Assessment identifies a need for 5,355 affordable homes to be delivered over the Plan period.

The Plan will maximise the contribution towards meeting this need through the following measures:

- i) Set financially viable targets for the provision of onsite affordable housing on residential developments
- ii) Seek financial contributions for off-site provision where it is demonstrated that it is not feasible to deliver affordable homes on site
- iii) Make provision for affordable housing led residential sites that provide at least 50% affordable homes
- iv) Support appropriate Local Needs Affordable Housing Exception Sites (i.e. sites that deliver 100% affordable homes)
- v) Enable delivery of the Council's 'More Homes' affordable housing program

Development proposals for appropriate specialist needs housing, including for occupation by older people and/or people with disabilities or other particular care needs, will be facilitated subject to locational and need considerations.

The accommodation requirements over the Plan period for Gypsy Travellers and Show People (as identified in the Council's Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment), will be met through the provision of additional pitches on sites that have relevant planning consents and/or appropriate lawful use for such development.

*The creation of Houses in Multiple Occupation will be managed sustainably, avoiding instances of over-concentration of HMO properties to the detriment of residential amenity and community balance.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	-	Will involve housing on greenfield sites.	-	Will involve housing on greenfield sites.
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; -allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+	No reference to LHMA. Targets will have to be set via detailed policies No offsite reference included. Clarify if local needs housing exception sites are windfall exception sites. No reference to HMOs as specialist housing or More Homes programme	++	Reference to HMOs and LHMA added
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	As above: No reference to LHMA. Targets will have to be set via detailed policies No offsite reference included. Clarify if local needs housing exception sites are windfall exception sites. No reference to More Homes programme	++	Reference to HMOs and LHMA and offsite provision

<b>4</b>	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Opportunities for additional affordable housing for people to stay in the area, attract jobs etc	+	Opportunities for additional affordable housing for people to stay in the area, which can then attract additional jobs etc
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++		++	
<b>6</b>	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Greenfield sites – exception sites		Some sites will be greenfield – exception sites
<b>7</b>	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas. - promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>				
<b>8</b>	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>				

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I		I	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	x		x	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x		x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Exception sites not allocated, so cumulative impacts etc not assessed as part of plan	-	Mitigate against SP21

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	Don't know sites.	?	Don't know sites.
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</li> </ul>	-	Exception sites not allocated, so cumulative impacts etc not assessed as part of plan	-	Mitigate against SP18
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	++	AH – TAN 21	++	Same mitigate against SP7

## SP4: Placemaking Principles

Development at all scales and locations must embed a sustainable, placemaking approach and be consistent with the principles of the Placemaking Wales Charter in respect of:

- People and Community
- Location
- Movement
- Mix of uses
- Public Realm
- Identity

Development must serve to enhance places and be aligned to the following overarching placemaking requirements:

- i. Create and/or enhance a distinctive sense of place
- ii. Respect local context, character, historic and cultural identity
- iii. Promote happiness and ensure the determinants of health and wellbeing guide decisions on the design and location of development
- iv. Ensure no significant adverse impact would be caused to amenity
- v. Maintain a diverse mix of appropriate land uses, community facilities and mix of densities within settlements to help support sustainable living and vibrancy
- vi. Address the nature emergency by conserving, maintaining and delivering a net benefit for biodiversity
- vii. Integrate multifunctional green infrastructure, including open spaces and play areas, and take opportunities to link new provision to existing and strategic green infrastructure networks
- viii. Prioritise Active Travel and public transport, and reduce car dependency in accordance with the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning
- ix. Ensure places are well connected and positively integrate with existing communities in terms of built context and natural environment
- x. Promote decarbonisation, climate resilience, resource efficiency and energy reduction in scheme design
- xi. Create or sustain 15-20 minute neighbourhoods, including delivery of appropriate connections, densities and supporting facilities.
- xii. Prioritise adaptive re-use and embed a circular economy approach to design and construction to keep products and materials in use for as long as possible and minimise construction waste
- xiii. Safeguard, and where appropriate enhance, important elements of local heritage, landscape, townscape, seascape, views and vistas
- xiv. Avoid incompatible development

*Ensure places are legible, identifiable, safe and accessible for all.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	+	Refers to GI but no reference to biodiversity and nature emergency.	++	Criterion vi and GI in vii
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; -allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	++	Potentially 100 dwellings is high – lower amount?	++	Policy has been amended. Reference to 100 dwellings. Does not specifically mention residential, but is a Placemaking policy.

3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Safe environments	++	The policy seeks to create safe, legible and accessible environments.
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Neutral – doesn't really mention econ growth or education.	I	Does not specifically mention econ development or education. Depends on how policy is implemented – could mention green economy for example?
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	Healthy environments and placemaking	++	Healthy environments and placemaking
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	x	No reference to soils	I	Depends on how implemented. Pressure for 10-15 min neighbourhoods may put pressure on greenfield release
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I		I	Increasing densities may put pressure on infrastructure including water resources – depends on how implemented. Mitigate via site specific policies and infrastructure policies SP6.

8	Air	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I		I	Increasing densities may impact on air quality if do not reduce transport emissions
9	Air	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I	Doesn't mention public transport and active travel networks. Mentions accessible locations. Will depend on implementation	+	Mention active travel and public transport, including 15-20 min neighbourhoods. Sustainable Transport Hierarchy
10	Climate Change	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Climate resilient buildings	++	Promotes climate resilient buildings and reference to decarbonisation, resource efficiency and energy reduction in scheme design
11	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>facilitate</b> the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	Not mentioned	+	Policy amended to include reference to climate resilient buildings, decarbonisation, resource efficiency and energy reduction in scheme design
12	Waste	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	Not mentioned	++	Circular economy

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	x		++	Secondary aggregates
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x		+	Local heritage
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	Public realm - townscape	++	And landscape mentioned
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	Not relevant	+	Cultural identity and sense of place

**SP5: Masterplanning Residential Developments**

Proposals for residential led development on sites of 1.5ha or greater, or where there is a capacity for 50 homes or more, must deliver a comprehensively planned neighbourhood with a distinct sense of place, and will be required to accord with the following general principles and requirements:

- i. Proposals must be set within the context of an overarching masterplan that encompasses the whole of an allocated site, and/or any relevant wider development area, regardless of land ownership and be in accordance with relevant concept plans set out in the Deposit Plan
- ii. Design of schemes should be undertaken on a collaborative basis, reflecting partnership working that involves all relevant parties including the local planning authority
- iii. Proposals must be based upon a robust placemaking framework encompassing site and context/ character analysis, identification of constraints and opportunities, identification of relevant precedents and best practice, explanation of scheme evolution, parameter plans, design coding and phasing plans.
- iv. Proposals must be well connected to existing communities prioritising active and sustainable travel options
- v. Development must provide for a safe, walkable, ‘people centred’ neighbourhood that prioritises pedestrians and cyclists
- vi. Multi-functional green infrastructure must be integrated at all scales in the arrangement and hierarchy of streets, open spaces and provision for play, recreation and biodiversity enhancement
- vii. Higher density residential development, and any proposed complimentary social and community uses, should be focused along public transport corridors and/or in neighbourhood centres or ‘hub’ areas
- viii. Non-residential uses must be positively integrated in appropriate locations
- ix. Proposals must be climate responsive and positively integrate, protect and enhance existing historic, landscape, ecological and biodiversity site features, achieving a net benefit for biodiversity.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	++	Criterion ix was amended from initial draft and ISA to include reference to biodiversity net benefit, so will have positive effects against objective. Criterion vi – talks about biodiversity enhancement and GI.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	Stipulates 50 housing. Previous version of policy (SP4) included 100 house limit.
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	People centered neighbourhoods, social and community uses

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Housing and economy link, but not shown within policy. References non-resi uses in viii so depend son type of development
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Greenfield sites
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Depends on location and how policy implemented. Doesn't reference amenity in terms of environmental pollution.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters? – avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within ‘blue carbon’ sinks</li> </ul>	+	Note: text says climate responsive, not climate resilient – different terminology between SPs
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Greenfield land
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Policy says development must positively integrate, protect and enhance historic features
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	Policy says development must positively integrate, protect and enhance existing landscape
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	No reference

SP6: Planning Obligations for Infrastructure and Other Measures

Development proposals must demonstrate they will be supported by sufficient existing, new or upgraded resilient infrastructural capacity and other relevant facilities or measures.

Any deficiency in capacity that is directly related to, and/or would result from, a proposed development must be addressed in an appropriate manner.

Planning obligations will be sought as a mechanism to secure any required new or improved infrastructure, facility or other measure, including the maintenance of these where appropriate.

Any required infrastructure, facility or other measure will need to be secured in a timely and coordinated manner as needed to support proposed development and required phasing and trigger points for delivery will be secured via legal agreement.

Development proposals will be required to meet the requirements of all relevant policies and proposals of the Plan, including any site-specific requirements for allocated sites. Where an independent financial viability assessment is required to be instructed by the Council to resolve disputes regarding the viability of delivering development, the costs incurred will be required to be met by the applicant.

ISA Objective Topic		Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	?	Not mentioned in policy	I	Policy title has been amended to make clear measures are included, as well as infrastructure. However, will depend on scheme whether GI or bio enhancement is required via a planning obligation
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	?	Not related to housing itself. Does 'measures' include affordable housing contributions?	I	Policy title has been amended to make clear measures are included, as well as infrastructure. However, will depend on scheme whether 'measures' include affordable housing planning obligations as part of a scheme.
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Deficiencies in capacity of infrastructure	+	Deficiencies in capacity of infrastructure

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	X		x	
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Deficiencies in capacity of infrastructure – new or upgraded	+	Deficiencies in capacity of infrastructure – new or upgraded
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X		X	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas. - promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+	Infrastructure capacity	+	Infrastructure capacity
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X		X	

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	?	Active travel not specifically included	I	Policy title has been amended to make clear measures are included, as well as infrastructure. However, will depend on scheme whether active travel contributions are required via planning obligations as part of a scheme.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Climate resilient infrastructure	+	Word climate resilient omitted from this.
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X		X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X		X	

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X		X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	X		X	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Community facilities/education	+	Community facilities/education

**SP 7 Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh Language**

**Development proposals must safeguard and promote the Welsh language and culture across the County.**

**Development proposals which have a detrimental impact on the vibrancy of Welsh language and culture will not be permitted.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	X	
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++	Welsh inclusion
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	X	
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Wellbeing – ability to use language
6 Protecting Soil Resources	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X	

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	X	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X	

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	X	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	

## SP8: Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas

Strategic Placemaking and Regeneration Areas (SPRAs) will be allocated in the Deposit Plan on a range of brownfield and greenfield sites within the North; East; West; Central; and Greater North West Strategic Housing Policy Zones.

- Residential led SPRAs will create new, and/or enhance existing, residential neighbourhoods by providing a minimum of 400 new homes, which must be comprehensively planned alongside appropriate complementary uses and supporting facilities.
- Health led SPRAs will enable the necessary redevelopment, regeneration and enhancement of existing hospitals that deliver care at a regional scale in order to provide the highest quality clinical and supporting facilities as part of delivering NHS priorities
- Mixed Use SPRAs will deliver significant new investment, regeneration and job creation, including through new commercial, leisure, cultural, office, industrial, education and renewable energy uses, in combination with new homes.

Development proposals within a SPRA must be comprehensively planned and take a masterplanning approach. The nature of development to come forward at each SPRA will be dependent on the role and function of each place.

Proposals will be required to align with the relevant concept plan, placemaking principles and development requirements that will be set out for each SPRA within the Deposit Plan. This includes delivering any necessary supporting infrastructure or off-site measures that may be identified as necessary for the development to come forward, which must be delivered in an appropriate phased manner.

With reference to the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area, the below sets out opportunities in respect of the future allocation of SPRAs:

<u>Residential led:</u>	<u>Health led</u>	<u>Mixed Use:</u>
• Pontarddulais (SPRA 1)	• Morriston Hospital (SPRA 8)	• Tawe Riverside Corridor & Hafod Morfa Copper Works (SPRA 10)
• Garden Village/Gorseinon (SPRA 2)	• Cefn Coed Hospital (SPRA 9)	• Swansea Central Area & City Waterfront (SPRA 11)
• Penllergaer (SPRA 3)		• SA1 Waterfront (SPRA 12)
• Felindre (SPRA 4)		• Swansea Port and Docks (SPRA 13)
• Morriston (SPRA 5)		
• Llangyfelach (SPRA 6)		
• Waunarlwydd/ Fforestfach (SPRA 7)		

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score
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1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	--	Greenfield sites	--	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS. NW and W HPZ's potential greatest impact - but don't know sites at this stage.
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	housing	++	Same comment and score as previous
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+/-	No provision in Gower and Gower Fringe, as they are large strategic sites not appropriate for these locations.	+/-	Same comment and score as previous
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	<b>In policy</b>	++	
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	In policy	++	

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	--		--	Potential impact due to loss of greenfield land. Potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage. Not located within AONB
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	I		I	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage to understand potential impacts.
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I		I	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage to understand potential impacts.
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	I		I	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage to understand potential impacts.

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+		+	Mixed use SPRAs
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	++		++	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	--	Greenfield sites	--	Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAs but don't know sites at this stage.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x		I	Depends how implemented. It refers to new cultural benefits on mixed use SPRAs but doesn't reference existing.

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	-	Greenfield sites. Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage. Not located within AONB.	-	Greenfield sites. Potential impact due to potential individual and cumulative SPRAS but don't know sites at this stage. Not located within AONB
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	May provide quantum of development to deliver levels of affordable housing to enable people to stay within communities. However, may swamp Welsh speaking communities and also not provide low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain Welsh language	+/-	May provide quantum of development to deliver levels of affordable housing to enable people to stay within communities. However, may swamp Welsh speaking communities and also not provide low levels of housing in rural areas to sustain Welsh language

SP9: Swansea Central Area & City Waterfront

Developments that deliver significant regeneration benefits in terms of increasing the attractiveness, viability and competitiveness of the Swansea Central Area and City Waterfront will be supported.

All development at this location must be consistent with the following key strategic aims:

- i) Create a vibrant, diverse, distinctive and resilient mixed use destination with a thriving retail and leisure core, reflective of Swansea's regional and national significance;
- ii) Enhance the Area's attractiveness, viability and competitiveness;
- iii) Revitalise and uplift key locations including enhancing the attractiveness and vibrancy of key gateways locations and prominent frontages;
- iv) Promote a healthy and connected liveable city with embedded multifunctional Green Infrastructure;
- v) Support delivery of, and/or be complementary to, the 'Shaping Swansea' regeneration proposals;
- vi) Deliver high quality, modern office, learning and creative industries spaces;
- vii) Integrate city living with a range of density, type and tenure alongside appropriate commercial and other uses, and
- viii) Provide a wide range and choice of visitor attractions and culture and leisure facilities.

Development will need to be in accordance with the Swansea Central Area & City Waterfront Placemaking Plan, which provides a regeneration framework for the Area.

Major development located elsewhere in the County must not compromise the regeneration and revitalisation of the Swansea Central Area & City Waterfront Area.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	+	Mentions GI but no reference to biodiversity.	+	Mentions GI but no reference to biodiversity. Mitigate against other SP's, particularly SP 16 and SP17
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; -allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+	High density homes – unlikely to deliver a wide range of dwelling types.	++	Policy now mentions range of density and type and tenure and reference to high density has been deleted.

3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Regeneration of city centre	++	Retail and leisure core and range and type of housing
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++	Employment and education provision	++	same
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+/-	Will include GI. Does not mention safe or healthy environments. Also no reference to protection of residential amenities due to impact of new development	+	Policy amended to include reference to healthy city.
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Urban areas	+	same

7	Water	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas. -</li> <li>-promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	-	Flood zone	-	Same, plus now includes waterfront development which may potentially impact due to run off etc
8	Air	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	I	Depends how policy is implemented – potential to increase residential densities and therefore exposure to air pollution, if traffic pollution etc is not reduced.	+	Healthy city
9	Air	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Development in city centre – close to public transport hubs	++	
10	Climate Change	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Located within a Flood zone. Mitigation via policies/design	-	

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	x		X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	x		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	x		X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	l	Doesn't mention impact on townscape or seascape. Must ensure mitigation against other policies	+	Policy amended to include reference to providing a range of cultural facilities. Score could be improved if mentioned impact on townscape or seascape. Must ensure mitigation against other policies
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?	l	Doesn't mention impact on townscape or seascape. Must ensure mitigation against other policies	l	Doesn't mention impact on townscape or seascape. Must ensure mitigation against other policies
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	?	No mention of culture, but potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to vitality of city centre and return of Welsh speakers	?	No mention of culture, but potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to vitality of city centre and return of Welsh speakers

SP10: Centres First

Proposals for retail, leisure and commercial uses must adhere to a 'Centres First' principle. All potential sites or premises within the Hierarchy of Centres that could reasonably accommodate the proposed development must be assessed for its suitability, having regard to the nature, scale and location of the proposal.

The Hierarchy of Centres in the County is as follows:

- i Swansea City Centre Retail and Leisure Core;
- ii Large Neighbourhood Centres, and
- iii Small Neighbourhood Centres.

Development will be required to protect and promote the viability, vibrancy and vitality of designated Centres.

Where no suitable sites or premises are available within the Hierarchy of Centres to accommodate a proposed development, appropriate edge of centre sites will need to be considered in preference to out of centre locations.

Proposals for retail, leisure or commercial uses will only be permitted at out of centre locations where it is fully justified as an exceptional form of development that does not compromise the vitality, viability and vibrancy of Centres within the Hierarchy.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	x	Policy doesn't mention impact on biodiversity	x	Policy wording not changed so same scoring throughout.
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking'.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; -allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	x	Policy doesn't mention housing	X	Policy doesn't mention housing
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Accessible locations - help promote sustainability and vibrancy of communities	+	Accessible locations -help promote sustainability and vibrancy of communities

<b>4</b>	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++		++	
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on implementation and what it meant by leisure uses	I	Depends on implementation and what it meant by leisure uses
<b>6</b>	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Urban areas	+	Urban areas
<b>7</b>	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	-	Flood risk in city centre	-	Flood risk in city centre
<b>8</b>	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	?	Depends on development type	?	Depends on development type

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Majority of public transport provision in centres.	+	Majority of public transport provision in centres.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Flood zone in city centre?	-	Flood zone in city centre?
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X		X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version)?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X		x	

<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on development	I	Depends on development
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	I	Depends on development	I	Depends on development
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	?	No mention of culture, but potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to vitality of centres and return of Welsh speakers	?	No mention of culture, but potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to vitality of centres and return of Welsh speakers.

**SP11: Port of Swansea and Docks Regeneration**

*The port and docks area offer significant potential for Swansea to harness the opportunities afforded by zero carbon industries and the plan will facilitate emerging transformative regeneration schemes in this area.*

*Development proposals that serve to enhance the viability of Swansea's port and docks, and that deliver regeneration of the area through appropriate industrial uses, energy generation development and other employment and investment opportunities, will be supported.*

*The potential for other uses will be considered where they support regeneration schemes for the area and are compatible with other policies of the plan.*

*Proposals will need to demonstrate that in overall terms the regeneration of the Port of Swansea and Docks can come forward in a complementary way to surrounding areas avoiding unacceptable adverse impact on seascape and natural heritage.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	+	Mentions natural heritage	+	Mentions natural heritage
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; -allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	x	no mention of housing	x	no mention of housing
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Employment opportunities. Refers to transformational regeneration.	+	Employment opportunities. Refers to transformational regeneration.
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	++		++	

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x		X	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	?	Contaminated land potentially on site that needs remediation	?	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	?	No details of impact on coastal waters or impounded dock water	?	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X		x	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+	Recognition of importance for freight via docks – maintain vitality and viability	+	

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Mentions zero carbon industries but not energy generation industries. Include.	++	Energy generation now mentioned
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions zero carbon industries but not energy generation industries which national policies promote in the area. Include.	++	Energy generation now mentioned
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X		x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	?	No mention of role of docks in importing sand and gravel, wharfs etc. Mitigation via policy SP21	?	No mention of role of docks in importing sand and gravel, wharfs etc. Mitigation via policy SP 21
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X		X	Mitigate with SP19

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	No adverse impact on seascape	+	No adverse impact on seascape
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	X		x	

**SP12: Tourism and the Visitor Economy**

**Tourism development and investment will need to be consistent with the overarching aims of:**

- i. Delivering a distinctive and high quality visitor experience;**
- ii. Enhancing and diversifying tourism facilities for the benefit of visitors and residents;**
- iii. Sustaining a year-round destination for tourism;**
- iv. Enhancing the role and status of Swansea as a nationally recognised destination for tourism, leisure and events**

**Tourism, culture, recreation and leisure development that contributes towards the revitalisation and regeneration of the Swansea Central Area and City Waterfront, and that helps capitalise upon its unique location adjacent to the waterfront, will be supported.**

**In countryside locations, proposals for low impact, sustainable tourism and recreation development that helps sustain the local economy will be supported, where there is no unacceptable adverse impact upon the landscape, seascape or infrastructure, and natural heritage is conserved and enhanced.**

**Development proposals that would have an unacceptable impact on features and areas of tourism interest and their settings, or that would result in the unjustified loss of tourism accommodation, facilities or heritage assets, will not be permitted.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary		
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+/-	Mentions natural heritage, but only in relation to countryside – if changed would improve score.	+/-	Mentions natural heritage, but only in relation to countryside – if changed would improve score.
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x		X	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	No mention of benefit to residents, but will increase job opportunities and seeks to address seasonality	++	Now mentions residents

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	++		++	
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	No mention of benefit for residents, just visitors	+	Now mentions residents
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Potentially develop greenfield sites	-	Potentially develop greenfield sites
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X		X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>-ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X		X	

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	+/-	Specifically focuses on development in city centre – but also in countryside which may not be so accessible. No mention of need to be in accessible locations.	+/-	Specifically focuses on development in city centre – but also in countryside which may not be so accessible. No mention of need to be in accessible locations.
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	-	Potential flood risk in city centre and introducing vulnerable uses (accommodation)	-	Potential flood risk in city centre and introducing vulnerable uses (accommodation)
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x		X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X		X	

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<p>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</p> <p>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</p>	+/-	Mentions loss of culture in the policy – but not promotion of culture and heritage. Lack of reference to cultural benefits.	++	Reworded to reference culture
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<p>-protect designated landscapes?</p> <p>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</p> <p>-protect and enhance seascape?</p> <p>-protect the Heritage coast</p> <p>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI infrastructure?</p>	++	Adverse impact on landscape and seascape. Doesn't mention townscape. No specific mention of AONB.	++	Adverse impact on landscape and seascape. Doesn't mention townscape. No specific mention of AONB.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	+/-	Doesn't mention promoting culture in policy. Loss of heritage assets could include language impacts. Potentially could encourage the retention of younger cohorts due to job year round job creation rather than seasonal. Mitigation: SP17	+	Culture mentioned

**SP13: Health and Wellbeing**

Development must seek to reduce health inequalities and support good health and well being wherever possible by taking a placemaking approach and having regard to the following principles:

- i) encourage healthy lifestyles and address the wider determinants of good health;
- ii) protect existing, and support the provision of new and enhanced, community facilities, active travel, play and sport provision and health care facilities to complement the delivery of new homes;
- iii) enable opportunities for green infrastructure, including areas for community growing to encourage healthy food choices;
- iv) ensure all places are designed to be accessible and inclusive as possible;
- v) create accessible and healthy environments, including minimising of, and exposure to, air, noise, light, water and soil pollution; and a range of housing opportunities
- vi) safeguard against land instability and subsidence

Health Impact Assessments will be sought on appropriate major development proposals to demonstrate how health implications of development have been considered, which should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the development.

The enhancement and appropriate expansion of hospitals at Morriston, Singleton, Gorseinon and Cefn Coed for clinical uses will be supported where proposals are shown to be necessary and beneficial to deliver improved clinical services for the National Health Service, subject to compliance with other relevant policies of the Plan.

Strategic transport infrastructure improvements necessary to support the proposed expansion of clinical and supporting facilities at Morriston Hospital, including new highway infrastructure from Junction 46 of the M4 to the hospital, will be supported. The need, timing and phasing of this infrastructure to support new development at the site will need to be justified by a Transport Assessment.

ISA Objective Topic		Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary		
1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	?	Mentions green space, but no specific reference to biodiversity or GI. Mitigate by SP 14.	++	Now mentions GI
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	++	Range of housing opps	+	However, no longer a range of sites
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	++		++	

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Expansion of Morriston hospital - jobs	+	Expansion of Morriston hospital - jobs
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++		++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	-	Soil loss due to expansion of hospital	-	Soil loss due to expansion of hospital
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++		++	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++		++	

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Active travel routes	++	Active travel routes
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	X	No mention of climate change in policy	X	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	No mention in policy	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	-	Loss of greenfield sites	-	

14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	x		X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	+	Does mention placemaking and open spaces but no GI reference	+	Mentions GI
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	l	Depends on community facilities and housing	l	Same comment – depends on implementation as mix of new homes reference gone.

**SP14: Sustainable Transport & Active Travel**

**Development must be in accordance with the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning and should facilitate a modal shift towards more sustainable forms of transport, in particular increasing opportunities for active travel and minimising the need to travel by private car, including by:**

- I. Siting developments in sustainable, well connected and accessible locations where a range of services and facilities are within walking and cycling distance.**
- II. Ensuring developments are designed to provide safe, inclusive and appealing Active Travel measures and which prioritise walking and cycling**
- III. Ensuring development integrates with existing Active Travel routes, and expands these where appropriate, in order to improve connectivity across strategic networks**
- IV. Within the urban area, locating development within reasonable walking distance to high frequency bus routes**
- V. Providing opportunities for mobility hubs, shared car use schemes and Ultra Low Emission Vehicle infrastructure in appropriate locations**
- VI. Provide an appropriate level of parking provision which does not dominate developments and at a level which supports modal shift to walking cycling and public transport**
- VII. Supporting and facilitating the delivery of strategic transport infrastructure and network enhancements that will contribute towards the provision of a sustainable and integrated transport system in Swansea, including the South Wales Metro.'**
- VIII. Ensure alternatives to road transport for freight are protected and /or enhanced through the safeguarding of Ports, Docks Rivers and Rail**

**Development proposals should be supported by appropriate transport infrastructure improvements as required.**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary		
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	x	No reference to ecology or GI	x	No reference to ecology or GI
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+	Refers to development located in close location to high frequency bus routes – doesn't stipulate if housing or not No reference to car parking standards.	+	Refers to development located in close location to high frequency bus routes – doesn't stipulate if housing or not No reference to car parking standards.

3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<p>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+/-	Widening range of transport options and reducing reliance on private car, however may cause problems for those that cannot use/access alternative range of transport or rely on carers etc and home visits – parking levels adequate etc	+/-	Widening range of transport options and reducing reliance on private car, however may cause problems for those that cannot use/access alternative range of transport or rely on carers etc and home visits – parking levels adequate etc
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	x		X	
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Promoting active travel	+	Promoting active travel
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	X		x	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X		X	

8	Air	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Seeks to promote active travel etc	+	
9	Air	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	x	No reference to Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning, or alternative transport modes – very focused on road transport. Mitigate SP12.	++	Changes made to address this issue
10	Climate Change	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Modal shift in transport, active travel etc	+	Modal shift in transport, active travel etc
11	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	ULEV infrastructure	+	
12	Waste	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		X	

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X		X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X		X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	?		?	Potential impact on seascapes?
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-Will the LDP promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x		X	

**SP15: Climate Change and Decarbonisation**

**Development will need to positively contribute towards tackling the causes of, and adapting to the effects of, climate change by meeting the following principles where relevant:**

**i. Reducing carbon emissions;**

**ii. Protecting and increasing important carbon sinks through the protection of important soils and the promotion of strategic opportunities for the sequestration and storage of carbon;**

**iii. Promoting the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning, particularly in terms of reducing the reliance on private motorised vehicles;**

**iv. Increasing the climate resilience and adaptation of the built and historic environment through incorporating sustainable building design principles, and prioritising re-use and promoting the circular economy;**

**v. Increasing the climate resilience of physical, social and digital infrastructural assets;**

**vi. Reflecting the Energy Hierarchy for Planning by reducing energy demand, promoting energy efficiency and increasing the supply of renewable and low carbon energy;**

**vii. Avoiding areas at risk of flooding and coastal erosion by taking a precautionary approach in accordance with national guidance;**

**viii. Ensuring the sustainable consumption and management of water, and**

**ix. Maintaining and enhancing ecological resilience, green infrastructure, growing spaces and tree coverage.**

ISA Objective Topic		Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	++		++	Policy amended to also include reference to tree coverage
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; -allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	+	Good quality housing – climate resilient	+	Good quality housing – climate resilient
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Reducing energy demand – increasing the supply of energy. Resilient buildings – lower bills?	+	Also now includes community food growing – help food security

4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	?	No mention	?	No mention
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions GI and protection of important soils, but could specifically mention food security and community food growing	++	Reference to food growing added, along with improved tree coverage
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	++		++	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Sustainable consumption of water	++	Sustainable consumption of water
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	Reduce carbon emissions and promote transport hierarchy	++	Reduce carbon emissions and promote transport hierarchy

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Promote transport hierarchy	++	Promote transport hierarchy
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++		++	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	++		++	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	Circular economy	++	Circular economy
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	+	Circular economy – reuse of secondary aggregates	+	Circular economy – reuse of secondary aggregates

<b>14</b>	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County'.</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	++		++	
<b>15</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	?	No mention of landscape – potential impacts of development on the landscape. Mitigation against strategic policies	?	No mention of landscape – potential impacts of development on the landscape. Mitigation against strategic policies
<b>16</b>	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x		x	

**SP16: Facilitating Nature Recovery**

**Development must contribute towards addressing the nature emergency across Swansea by conserving, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.**

**To achieve this development will need to:**

- i) Demonstrate it delivers an overall net benefit for biodiversity proportionate to the nature and scale of the development;**
- ii) Protect the integrity of statutory and non-statutory designated sites, ensuring that they are appropriately managed;**
- iii) Protect UK/European protected species in accordance with statutory requirements;**
- iv) Facilitate ecosystem recovery and resilience;**
- v) Maintain and enhance the connectivity of nature networks;**
- vi) Incorporate nature based solutions that support biodiversity and builds ecosystem resilience within the site and to the wider area;**
- vii) Integrate multifunctional Green Infrastructure to enhance the connectivity of the wider ecological network and to facilitate the dispersal and functioning of species;**
- viii) Have regard to the priorities and actions of the Council’s Section 6 Action Plan and County’s Local Nature Recovery Action Plan.**

**Proposals likely to have an adverse effect on sites designated under European legislation and now within the UK National Site Network must be subject to a HRA.**

**For development proposals affecting non statutory sites where harm is unavoidable then this should be mitigated and offset as far as reasonably possible by compensation measures. This should ensure no overall reduction in the sites conservation value and the achievement of a net benefit for biodiversity.**

**SAME POLICY NO NEED TO RESCORE**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	++		++	However, amended policy deletes: <b>‘ will not be permitted where it will have a significant adverse effect on the resilience of protected habitats and species; or directly or indirectly on statutory (internationally and nationally) designated sites.</b> This provided a clear statement and aligned with HRA. Consider reinserting statement.

2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>-allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	+	Vi – talks about site and wider area	+	Vi – talks about site and wider area
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Vi – talks about site and wider area	+	Vi – talks about site and wider area
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	I	Promotes nature based solutions which is likely to have positive impacts on the green economy, but depends on implementation and outcomes.	I	Promotes nature based solutions which is likely to have positive impacts on the green economy, but depends on implementation and outcomes.
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++		++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	No specific reference to soil, but seeks to protect biodiversity. Mitigation: against other strategic policies and detailed policies in Deposit LDP2	+	No specific reference to soil, but seeks to protect biodiversity. Mitigation: against other strategic policies and detailed policies in Deposit LDP2

7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	Marine protected areas etc	++	Marine protected areas etc
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Mitigate against air pollution – GI will soak up air pollution	+	Mitigate against air pollution – GI will soak up air pollution
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	x	x	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>-avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Protecting species – nature emergency and climate emergency interlinked etc	++	Protecting species – nature emergency and climate emergency interlinked etc

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations. -encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?	X		X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	-promote the circular economy? -encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?	X		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ? -avoid the sterilisation of known reserves? -minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate? - safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources	x		X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)? -- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?	+	Designated sites – parks and gardens and landscapes	+	Designated sites – parks and gardens and landscapes
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	-protect designated landscapes? -maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape? -protect and enhance seascape? -protect the Heritage coast -promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?	+	Mentions designated sites which would include parks and gardens and landscapes, but is not a specific landscape policy and does not mention the AONB specifically.	+	Mentions designated sites which would include parks and gardens and landscapes, but is not a specific landscape policy and does not mention the AONB specifically.
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x		X	

**SP17: Green Infrastructure**

*Development will be required to maintain and integrate green infrastructure as part of proposals, and take opportunities to enhance the extent, quality, diversity, connectivity and multifunctionality of the County's wider strategic green infrastructure network.*

*Development must align with the following principles:*

- i) Incorporate important elements of existing green infrastructure, ensuring it is integrated into the early design stages for new development,*
- ii) Protect and enhance important existing site features and improve the connectivity of the ecological network making full use of existing assets to enhance placemaking and community benefits;*
- iii) Maintain and enhance connectivity between green infrastructure features, ensuring that wildlife corridors, pathways and greenspaces are linked to support ecological coherence and resilience*
- iv) Demonstrate a net benefit for biodiversity and contribute positively to ecology through incorporation of nature based solutions to build ecosystem resilience*
- v) Protect landscapes designated for their geological, natural, visual, historic or cultural significance*
- vi) Integrate green infrastructure which promotes health and wellbeing and provides opportunities for formal and informal open space, community growing spaces and biodiversity enhancement*
- vii) Enhance climate resilience by using green infrastructure to support flood management, carbon sequestration and cooling effects, reducing the heat island effect.*

*Proposals must be accompanied by a Green Infrastructure Statement proportionate to the scale and nature of the development. This is required to demonstrate how Green Infrastructure will be delivered and enhanced, with reference to facilitating key objectives and priorities for the enhancement of GI as set out in the Green Infrastructure Assessment for Swansea.*

*Where the loss or damage of important elements of existing green infrastructure is unavoidable, mitigation and compensation will be required.*

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary	score	
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	++		++	Also talks about resilience
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	?	Development includes housing and GI contributes to good quality housing and surrounding environments	?	Development includes housing and GI contributes to good quality housing and surrounding environments

<b>3</b>	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	+	Informal and formal open spaces, food growing etc	+	Informal and formal open spaces, food growing etc
<b>4</b>	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	Nature based solutions	+	Nature based solutions
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++		++	
<b>6</b>	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Reference to carbon sequestration...	+	Reference to carbon sequestration
<b>7</b>	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	+	Management of water. GI includes blue.	+	Management of water. GI includes blue.

8	Air	<i>'Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	+	Reducing exposure – mops up pollution	+	Reducing exposure – mops up pollution
9	Air	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	x		x	Nothing on active travel etc specifically
10	Climate Change	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++		++	
11	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	x		x	
12	Waste	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x		x	

13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	x		X	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	+	Protects cultural landscapes	+	same
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	++	However, fails to specifically mention the AONB	++	same
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	x	X	

SP18: Safeguarding the County's Landscape

Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that no significant adverse impact would be caused to the special character and quality of the County's landscape and seascape in terms of visual, historic, geological, ecological or cultural aspects.

Within the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Landscape and its setting, development must have regard to the primary purpose to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area. Development will not be permitted if it would lead to deterioration of the unique natural beauty of the area, individually or cumulatively, or be incompatible with the purpose and management of the Gower Area of Outstanding National Landscape.

Much of the County's coastline is designated Heritage Coast and development proposals should protect or enhance the area's unique features and coastal characteristics.

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity.</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	++	
2 Housing and Placemaking	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	x	
3 Equality and Social Exclusion	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	x	
4 Economic Growth	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	x	
5 Health and Wellbeing	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices? -provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities? -improved accessibility to essential services?	+	However, health and wellbeing benefits no stated in policy

6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	++	Protect landscape and hence soils
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	x	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	x	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	However not explicit in habitat connectivity/spread function etc – could be more explicit
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	I	Depends how implemented, scheme and location

12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	x	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	I	Depends on type of development and location. Protects landscape which may have safeguarded minerals.
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	++	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

SP19: Historic and Cultural Assets

The County's distinctive historic and cultural assets must be protected, conserved, promoted and enhanced for present and future generations.

Development proposals should seek to:

- i. Positively contribute to the historic and cultural distinctiveness of Swansea, through a placemaking approach and high quality design that respects local character and the special features of heritage assets;
- ii. Preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of a conservation area and/or its setting;
- iii. Preserve designated listed heritage assets, sites and their settings;
- iv. Safeguard locally listed heritage assets, sites and their settings;
- v. Enhance the climate resilience and accessibility of historic and cultural assets wherever possible;
- vi. Enable heritage and cultural led regeneration benefits, and
- vii. Safeguard and promote the Welsh language

ISA Objective Topic		Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary		
1	<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	-maintain and enhance biodiversity -achieve a net biodiversity benefit -improve ecosystem resilience -help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation? -protect designated species and habitats?	x	Not mentioned.	X	Same comment as previous
2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students; - allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's? -embed Placemaking	x	no reference to placemaking or housing	+	Placemaking approach included
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	help to reduce poverty and social exclusion? -help to promote the needs of all members of society? -seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language? -improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car? - promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks - promote active travel routes	+	Accessibility of buildings, wellbeing and regeneration	++	Also includes Welsh language
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.'</i>	-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness? -support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations? -support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?	+	regeneration	+	

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	x	No reference to health and wellbeing or placemaking	x	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	x		x	
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	x		x	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X		X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X		X	

10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Climate resilience and conserving for future generations	+	
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	+	Climate resilience buildings – potential for renewable energy generation infrastructure	+	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	X		X	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	X		x	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	Need to include listed heritage assets	++	Includes all listings

15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	Conservation areas, but no specific reference to historic landscapes, parks and gardens, but mentions designated assets.	+	same
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?	x	No reference to Welsh language – need to include. Mitigate against SP 17.	++	Inclusion of Welsh language

**SP20: Facilitating a Circular Economy and Sustainable Waste Management**

*The sustainable management of waste will be facilitated by:*

- i) Applying principles of the circular economy in all new development by encouraging the minimisation of waste and the use of reused and recycled materials and secondary aggregates in the consideration of site selection, treatment, design, construction and demolition stages.*
- ii) Requiring the submission of a natural material management plan alongside planning applications where necessary, to demonstrate cut and fill has been minimised.*
- iii) Prioritising the adaptive re-use of existing buildings rather than demolition,*
- iv) Supporting an integrated network of sustainable waste management facilities in appropriate locations, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the principles of nearest appropriate installation and self-sufficiency.*
- v) Ensuring development makes appropriate provision for the sorting and storage of waste and recycling, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.*
- vi) Ensuring no unacceptable harm to human health and wellbeing and the natural environment.*

**SAME AS PREVIOUS – NO NEED TO RESCORE**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
<b>1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li> <li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li> <li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li> <li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li> </ul>	+	Mentions natural environment
<b>2 Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people’s housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA’s?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	X	
<b>3 Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	X	
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county’s economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	New facilities = jobs

5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+	Reduce cut and fill and appropriate site selection??
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	X	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	X	
9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	X	
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters? - avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	++	Circular economy – waste hierarchy

11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	++	Secondary aggregates
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-- promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	X	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI?</li> </ul>	+	Natural environment referenced
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	

### **SP21: Sustainable Provision of Minerals**

*The efficient and appropriate use of minerals within the County will be encouraged, including the re-use and recycling of suitable minerals as an alternative to primary won aggregates in developments in support of the circular economy.*

*The approach to the maintenance of an appropriate supply of minerals to meeting national, regional and local demand, in particular meeting the supply of aggregates will be informed by ongoing regional collaboration to inform the Deposit Plan.*

*The extraction of mineral resources will be permitted where they satisfy all the following criteria:*

- i. It can be demonstrated that there is a requirement for the mineral to meet the needs of society either nationally, regionally or locally, and the need cannot be met from secondary or recycled materials or existing reserves;*
- ii. The proposed end use of the mineral resource is appropriate and represents an efficient use of the resource;*
- iii. The development would not cause demonstrable harm to the amenities of local communities, in particular with regard to access, traffic generation, noise, vibration, dust, air quality and odour;*
- iv. The proposal would not result in any significant adverse impacts on public health and well-being;*
- v. There would be no significant adverse impact, including visual impact, on the landscape, natural heritage, cultural and historic environments;*
- vi. There would be no significant adverse impact on the quality and quantity of controlled waters;*
- vii. It can be demonstrated that no significant danger, damage or disruption would arise from subsidence or ground instability;*
- viii. The minerals will be transported by rail or waterways wherever feasible; and*
- ix. Appropriate and progressive restoration and aftercare measures have been submitted, including post closure management of the site and the provision of other appropriate compensatory enhancements.*

*Outside settlements, known resources of sandstone, limestone, sand and gravel will be safeguarded from permanent development that would unnecessarily sterilise them or hinder their future extraction.*

*Development should not unacceptably prejudice the operation of Marine Wharfs and associated infrastructure used for the landing of marine dredged sand & gravel.*

*No mineral development will be permitted within the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Landscape.*

**SLIGHT CHANGE OF WORDING TO SENTENCE RE: PORTS AND DOCKS AND INSERTION OF 2 NEW PARAS RE: REGIONAL COLLABORATION, BUT DOESN'T CHANGE SCORING OF POLICY**

ISA Objective Topic	Draft ISA Objective	Decision aiding questions Will LDP2:	score	Commentary
1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity resources, including protected habitats and species; enhance ecosystem resilience, green infrastructure provision and habitat connectivity'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-maintain and enhance biodiversity</li><li>-achieve a net biodiversity benefit</li><li>-improve ecosystem resilience</li><li>-help improve habitat connectivity and prevent damage and fragmentation?</li><li>-protect designated species and habitats?</li></ul>	+	Natural heritage mentioned. No reference to net gain

2	<b>Housing and Placemaking</b>	<i>Enable people to meet their housing requirements by providing sufficient good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations, which deliver the principles of Placemaking.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide a range of housing across the County for all sectors of the population to ensure people's housing needs are met, including gypsies, older people, low cost housing and students;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient land to provide the quantity of housing land identified in the LHMA's?</li> <li>-embed Placemaking</li> </ul>	x	No direct link. However lack of provision will impact on house building, other developments and economic development.
3	<b>Equality and Social Exclusion</b>	<i>Encourage an inclusive society by tackling social exclusion, promote equality of opportunity, reduce socio-economic disadvantage and promote cohesive and resilient communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help to reduce poverty and social exclusion?</li> <li>-help to promote the needs of all members of society?</li> <li>-seek to promote and protect the Welsh Language?</li> <li>-improve access to employment, particularly by means other than the private car?</li> <li>- promote equality of access to multifunctioning GI networks</li> <li>- promote active travel routes</li> </ul>	X	
4	<b>Economic Growth</b>	<i>Diversify and strengthen the county's economy, increase the number of employment opportunities and improve education and skill levels while supporting the role of the County in the City Bay Region and NGA.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-facilitate business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>-support job creation across a wide variety of sectors for all sections of the populations?</li> <li>-support new rural businesses or rural enterprises and the expansion of existing rural business or rural enterprises in appropriate locations?</li> </ul>	+	However lack of provision will impact on house building, other developments and economic development.
5	<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<i>Create, maintain and enhance social and physical environments that encourage and support health, well-being and community safety and deliver Placemaking principles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-maintain or enhance healthy lifestyles, including active travel choices?</li> <li>-provide GI and improve accessible natural green spaces for all communities?</li> <li>-improved accessibility to essential services?</li> </ul>	++	
6	<b>Protecting Soil Resources</b>	<i>Ensure land is used sustainably by protecting BMV agricultural land and carbon rich soil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land from development using PPW guidance?</li> <li>-protect important carbon rich (peat) soils and offset loss</li> <li>-maximise the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>-reduce the amount of soil loss to impermeable developments (e.g. through SUDS)?</li> <li>-reduce risk from contaminated land and result in an increase in its remediation?</li> </ul>	+/-	Promotion of secondary will lessen reliance on primary, but does allow for new workings
7	<b>Water</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of inland and coastal water environments, and the quantity and quality of water resources.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help improve the quality of coastal bathing waters?</li> <li>-protect the quality and quantity of all controlled waters?</li> <li>-prevent development within flood risk areas.</li> <li>- promote the reduction of water consumption</li> <li>- ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to serve development</li> <li>-reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses</li> </ul>	++	
8	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and reduce exposure to poor air quality.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help facilitate improvements in air quality?</li> <li>- ensure there will be no adverse deterioration of air quality as a result of development?</li> <li>- ensure development will not lead to a greater unacceptable risk of exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>-promote incorporate and enhancement of GI to facilitate absorption of pollutants</li> </ul>	++	

9	<b>Air</b>	<i>Reduce the need to travel through the design of new development, the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and its location close to active travel and public transport networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help reduce the need to travel via the growth strategy/location of new developments?</li> <li>-support sustainable transport options, including active travel</li> <li>-promote the delivery of electric charging infrastructure</li> <li>-linkages to active travel infrastructure off site</li> </ul>	++	Reference to transportation by rail and water rather than highways
10	<b>Climate Change</b>	<i>Ensure all development adopts appropriate avoidance, adaption and mitigation measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climatic change and reduce the risk of flooding.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the development of sustainable buildings that can adapt to changing temperatures (i.e. climate resilient)?</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> <li>-facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy production?</li> <li>-leave room for habitat adjustment and coastal and fluvial waters?</li> <li>- avoid locating highly vulnerable development in flood risk areas where the implications of flooding are unacceptable</li> <li>restore or create a network of natural carbon capture environments including peatlands, grasslands, woodlands and within 'blue carbon' sinks</li> </ul>	+	Recycled materials
11	<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	<i>Facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources in the design of new developments and generation and infrastructure proposals are located in appropriate locations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate the development of renewable and low carbon energy resources and associated infrastructure in appropriate locations.</li> <li>-encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies in developments?</li> </ul>	X	
12	<b>Waste</b>	<i>Encourage the circular economy, manage waste in a sustainable manner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote the circular economy?</li> <li>-encourage the development of an integrated network of waste management facilities both within Swansea and regionally in order to adequately and sustainably manage waste?</li> </ul>	++	
13	<b>Managing Natural Resources</b>	<i>Ensure natural resources are protected and/or safeguarded and where their use is necessary, they are used sustainably to provide an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction and other uses.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-meet the requirements of RTS2 (or adopted version) ?</li> <li>-avoid the sterilisation of known reserves?</li> <li>-minimise consumption of primary aggregates where appropriate?</li> <li>- safeguard infrastructure in support of the movement and storage of mineral resources</li> </ul>	++	
14	<b>Historic and Cultural Heritage</b>	<i>Protect and enhance the quality of the historic and cultural environment and assets of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical or cultural interest (including conservation areas, Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, listed buildings and Ancient Monuments)?</li> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language throughout the County?</li> </ul>	++	
15	<b>Landscape</b>	<i>Maintain and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape, townscape, Heritage Coast and seascape. Ensure the nationally protected Gower National Landscape AONB is conserved and enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect designated landscapes?</li> <li>-maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape?</li> <li>-protect and enhance seascape?</li> <li>-protect the Heritage coast</li> <li>-promote high quality design and layout in new developments, embodying Placemaking principles and GI ?</li> </ul>	++	
16	<b>Welsh Language</b>	<i>Protect, promote and enhance the use of the Welsh language as an important element of the social and cultural fabric of the County.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promote and enhance the Welsh language in the WLSA and throughout the County?</li> </ul>	x	





# CDLI Abertawe Swansea LDP 2023-2038



**SWANSEA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2038 (LDP2)**

**PRE-DEPOSIT PLAN (PREFERRED STRATEGY)**

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report**

**Appendix G: LDP2 Objectives, May 2024**

**December 2024**



## LDP OBJECTIVES, MAY 2024

### **Objective 1: Transformational Change**

Facilitate the delivery of appropriate regeneration initiatives and investments that can deliver positive transformative change across Swansea, including key development projects within and around the central area that will collectively create a thriving waterfront city destination that celebrates the area's unique heritage.

### **Objective 2: Centres First**

Promote a 'Centre first' approach for major regeneration proposals and developments that deliver significant new leisure, retail, office, and civic uses.

### **Objective 3: Sustainable Economic and Employment Activity**

Provide opportunities to increase the diversity and resilience of economic activity in both rural and urban areas, enabling levels of growth and investment reflective of Swansea's role at the heart of the Swansea Bay and Llanelli National Growth Area, and that lead to overall reductions in carbon emissions.

### **Objective 4: The Visitor Economy**

Improve, expand, and diversify the County's all year-round visitor economy offer through the provision of appropriate sustainable tourism facilities and infrastructure.

### **Objective 5: The Climate Emergency**

Support measures to minimise the causes and consequences of climate change (including flood risk) whilst increasing the ability, through development, to adapt to future effects and build resilience.

### **Objective 6: The Nature Emergency**

Protect and enhance the County's natural environment, landscape, townscape, and seascape (including the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and contribute towards building and sustaining resilient ecological networks (including green infrastructure) and reversing biodiversity decline.

### **Objective 7: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy**

Assist in moving to a low carbon economy by facilitating delivery of appropriate renewable and low carbon energy and energy infrastructure.

### **Objective 8: Sustainable Development**

Promote a sustainable development strategy that prioritises the re-use of appropriate previously developed land and is reflective of the role and function of settlements, whilst protecting and enhancing biodiversity and environmental assets.

### **Objective 9: Waste and the Circular Economy**

Promote sustainable waste management and the transition to a circular economy.

### **Objective 10: Mineral Resources**

Support safeguarding and sustainable use of mineral resources.

**Objective 11: Delivering New Homes**

Facilitate delivery of a range and choice of high quality, climate resilient homes, which are well connected to services and facilities that meet people's day to day needs, including affordable homes.

**Objective 12: Placemaking**

Embed a placemaking approach to enable the development of safe, accessible, cohesive and vibrant places and spaces; delivering good design that is locally distinct, sustainable, innovative, and sensitive to location.

**Objective 13: Active Travel and Sustainable Integrated Transport**

Create environments that encourage modal shift towards active travel and sustainable transport.

**Objective 14: Infrastructural Capacity**

Ensure sufficient physical, digital, social and multi-functional green infrastructure is in place to sustain communities and businesses and support their future growth.

**Objective 15: The Cultural and Historic Environment**

Conserve and enhance the County's high quality cultural and historic environments by safeguarding heritage assets at risk and facilitating positive change to them.

**Objective 16: The Welsh language**

Contribute towards increasing the numbers of Welsh speakers in Swansea by 2050.

**Objective 17: Well-being and Equality**

Create inclusive environments that are safe and promote good health and well-being, integrating high standards of amenity

**Objective 18: Community Facilities**

Ensure that communities are well connected to a range of facilities and open spaces, including leisure, recreation, healthcare, education and lifelong learning.