



**MERTHYR TYDFIL COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006 - 2021**

ADOPTED PLAN

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

**Final Sustainability Appraisal Report
May 2011
Appendix 11**

**Comparative Strategic Sustainability Appraisal
of Enhanced Growth Strategy
(published February 2010)**

Prepared by:

enfusion



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Appendix 11
Comparative Strategic Sustainability Appraisal
of Enhanced Growth Strategy
(published February 2010)**

For and on behalf of Enfusion Ltd

<i>date:</i>	<i>May 2011</i>	
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Merthyr Tydfil CBC LDF Examination in Public: Comparative Strategic Sustainability Appraisal Enhanced Growth Strategy including and excluding site at Rhydycar West Context and Method

At the Examination in Public the Inspector requested additional information including a new comparative strategic SA of the Enhanced Growth Strategy to compare the original SA that included a 200 ha site at Rhydycar West with a new option of the Enhanced Growth Strategy that excludes the 200 ha site. The original SA of the strategic options were undertaken by MTCBC/Enfusion in 2006 and published by the Council in 2007. This comparative SA is now being carried out in 2010 and the assessors have sought to retain an independent and objective comparison at the strategic level. However, since the time of the original SA a number of factors have changed, for example, the WAG has adopted the Code for Sustainable Homes; draft River Basin Management Plans implementing the EU Water Framework Directive have been published; and climate change adaptation and mitigation policy has a higher profile.

This comparative SA has sought to be reasonable and realistic with commentary on any significant issues that might differentiate the two options, since many factors are the same. This SA also draws attention to any key factors that might have changed and affected both options as a result of major policy changes. These comments are set out in italics to help the reader more easily identify the new SA. Where appropriate for comparison, an additional differentiation has been suggested in the grading, for example, where one option offers additional benefit over a DG grading, we have shown DG+.

NON INTERVENTION STRATEGY (2006 published 2007)	MODERATE GROWTH STRATEGY (2006 published 2007)	ENHANCED GROWTH STRATEGY <i>Including</i> 200ha site at Rhydycar West (2006 published 2007)	ENHANCED GROWTH STRATEGY <i>Excluding</i> 200ha site at Rhydycar West (2010)
"The LDP accepts that Merthyr Tydfil County Borough will continue to experience a declining	"The LDP will aim to facilitate a reduction in current levels of out migration from the County Borough so that population	"The LDP will aim to facilitate a reduction in current levels of out migration from the County Borough so that population levels stabilise by 2011	"The LDP will aim to facilitate a reduction in current levels of out migration from the County Borough so that population levels stabilise by 2011

<p>population throughout the plan period (2006-2021) and will seek to manage this as effectively as possible.”</p>	<p>levels stabilise by 2016 and a 5-year period of moderate growth is achieved thereafter.”</p>	<p>and a 10-year period of enhanced growth is achieved thereafter.” <u>Including</u> 200ha site at Rhydycar West</p>	<p>and a 10-year period of enhanced growth is achieved thereafter.” <u>Excluding</u> 200ha site at Rhydycar West</p>				
<p>1 Housing Topic area in SEA directive: Population and Human Health</p>							
<p>Adverse negative effect in the medium to long as it would lead to reduced dwelling choice. Through failing to account for affordable housing would indirectly prevent local people from remaining within their communities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">○</p>	<p>Positive permanent effect: Likely to assist in providing for a range of dwelling types and could in the long term indirectly contribute to integrated communities by allowing local people to remain in their communities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LG</p>	<p>Medium to long-term benefits are likely to be permanent. Likely to assist in providing for a range of dwelling types and could contribute to integrated communities by allowing local people to remain in their communities. The high number of dwellings required to accommodate the new residents would in the long term necessitate the refurbishment of the existing housing stock. Increased planning obligations could assist in providing affordable housing and associated facilities. Positive secondary effects, although temporary, on the construction and related supply industries and therefore jobs. Cumulative, in relation to social and economic policies, could assist in promoting integrated communities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DG</p>	<p>Medium to long-term benefits are likely to be permanent. Likely to assist in providing for a range of dwelling types and could contribute to integrated communities by allowing local people to remain in their communities. The high number of dwellings required to accommodate the new residents would in the long term necessitate the refurbishment of the existing housing stock. Increased planning obligations could assist in providing affordable housing and associated facilities. <i>The only significant difference between the two enhanced growth strategies is that in the Rhydycar West scenario, half of the required housing growth will be reliant on the development of one major site which may not be deliverable in the short term or possibly within the life of the plan. This strategy allows more flexibility and will produce housing of all types and tenures right across the plan period. Affordable housing is required immediately rather than in a minimum five year</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DG +</p>

						time span.	
2 Culture and Heritage <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Cultural Heritage</i>							
Potentially adverse impact, as the strategy does not cater for the protection of buildings and areas of historical, archaeological or cultural importance, Although a construction industry growing at a slower rate would ease development pressure on such features. A decline in population could have a harmful irreversibly impact on the retention of the Welsh language.	Y	Direct beneficial result as the strategy addresses culture and heritage issues. May indirectly assist in preserving and enhancing buildings and areas of historical, archaeological or cultural importance through continuing tourism revenue and increasing contributions from planning obligations (secondary benefit).	LG	Although the strategy requires that new development to facilitate growth should not be delivered at the expense of its rich archaeological and architectural heritage, and that policies will be framed to consider the historic built environment, the strategy acknowledges that there will be a loss of built/ heritage features. It is recommended omitting the last sentence, as the heritage assets are a recognised pull-factor to attract inwards investment. Short-term temporary benefits to the construction industry will be offset by the irreversible damage to heritage features, which, due to these being a vital tourism asset, will result in long-term negative effects on economic growth with secondary impact on reduced prosperity.	Y	Some of the sites which comprise the LDP allocations to achieve the enhanced growth scenario do have some impact on the cultural heritage of Merthyr <i>However many of the sites are relatively small so there is no comprehensive damage and mitigation is more achievable.</i>	Y
3 Communities <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Population</i>							
Would lead to population decline and could lead to permanently disintegrated communities. As a	R	Indirect positive impact: Would encourage population retention and	LG	Would encourage population retention and growth and increase opportunities for living,	DG	Would encourage population retention and growth and increase opportunities for living and working.	DG +

<p>secondary effect, in the long term, less overall development will result in less chance of securing local community facilities in accessible places through planning obligations. Fewer residents may also mean less demand for such facilities, making even certain existing facilities unviable, leading to their irreversible loss.</p>		<p>growth and could lead to more integrated communities. As a secondary beneficial effect, the increased demand would result in the provision of local facilities in accessible locations and support the viability of town centres.</p>		<p>working and socialising. Long term, permanent positive effects on assisting the creation of integrated and distinctive new communities.</p>		<p><i>Long term, permanent positive effects as the strategy builds on existing communities, bringing forward affordable housing and other community benefits to a range of locations in both the primary and the secondary growth areas.</i></p> <p><i>Social and physical integration of the proposed level of development will be easier to achieve with this development scenario rather than trying to integrate an almost self sufficient development with no easy or direct links to the town centre and existing and proposed facilities.</i></p>	
<p>4 Health Topic area in SEA directive: Human Health</p>							
<p>Potentially harmful secondary effect in the medium term as healthcare and recreational facilities may no longer be viable due to less demand. Dispersed facilities would necessitate car use in favour of walking cycling or public transport.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Directly beneficial as the strategy is likely to enhance provision and access to healthcare services, and would, in the medium to long term, increase demand for sport and recreation facilities as well as public open spaces.</p>	<p>LG</p>	<p>Would greatly enhance access to healthcare services (provided through planning obligations), and would increase demand for sport and recreation facilities and public open spaces.</p> <p>Encouraging a healthy and safe lifestyle will have direct and strong positive synergistic effects on all other aspects, including employment.</p> <p><i>As a result of further information about the safety & stability of the site now being available, It</i></p>	<p>DG</p>	<p>Has the potential to enhance access to healthcare services (provided through planning obligations), and would increase demand for sport and recreation facilities and public open spaces.</p> <p><i>However it will be more difficult to obtain community benefits such as health and recreation from a range of smaller developments due to economic viability. Conversely, community benefit is not dependent on the success or otherwise of one site and is not focused on one section of the town.</i></p>	<p>LG</p>

				<p><i>is also acknowledged that there would be an added benefit to public safety of making the Rhydyar site secure and safe.</i></p>	<p>Encouraging a healthy and safe lifestyle will have direct and strong positive synergistic effects on all other aspects, including employment.</p> <p><i>This pattern of development does not have the benefit of remediating the Rhydyar West site which would have to be dealt with through different proposals now or in the future.</i></p>		
<p>5 Economy And Employment <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Population, Material Assets and Health</i></p>							
<p>Immediate significant, direct permanent and irreversible effect: Would not provide for a sustainable economy as it neither encourages local growth, nor takes into account identified strategic economic aspirations. Would accelerate decline, deprivation and unemployment due to economic inactivity. The rural economy and sustainable tourism would not be supported and a decline in population would jeopardise the vitality of town centres. It is unlikely that this strategy would deliver a diverse range of job and training opportunities in accessible locations due to lack of investment and proximity to markets.</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>Initially, would result an a positive effect as it provides for a sustainable economy by encouraging inward and indigenous investment, promoting healthy town centres, and maintaining a portfolio of employment land. It could also indirectly assist in providing a diverse range of job opportunities, thereby, cumulative, reducing the need for out-commuting from the Borough for work and attracting new residents.</p> <p>In the long term, the expected growth may not be sufficient enough to permanently cater for</p>	<p>LG</p>	<p>Immediate long lasting benefits. Would provide for a sustainable economy by encouraging inward and indigenous investment and promoting healthy town centres, and provision of a portfolio of employment land. This option is expected to generate twice as many jobs as the moderate growth strategy and would likely result in a diverse range of job opportunities in new strategically important sectors, thereby reducing the need for out-commuting from the Borough for work and attracting new residents. Secondary positive effects on prosperity. Impact on the objective is enhanced cumulatively with</p>	<p>DG</p>	<p>Long lasting benefits. Would provide for a sustainable economy by encouraging inward and indigenous investment and positively promoting a healthy town centre, and provision of a portfolio of employment land. This option is expected to generate twice as many jobs as the moderate growth strategy and would likely result in a diverse range of job opportunities in new strategically important sectors, thereby reducing the need for out-commuting from the Borough for work and attracting new residents. Secondary positive effects on prosperity. Impact on the objective is enhanced cumulatively with training/education measures and environmental improvements to employment areas and town</p>	<p>DG +</p>

		strategic economic aspirations to diversify into new sectors in sub-regionally significant growth locations.		training/education measures and environmental improvements to employment areas and town centres.		centres. <i>However, this scenario provides new employment land and retail opportunities which support, rather than undermine, the existing town centre and established retail areas and in this respect better progresses the aims of this objective.</i>	
6 Transport Topic area in SEA directive: Population and Climatic Factors							
The strategy does not address transportation issues. This will result in long-term negative effect, difficult to remedy once apparent. A decreasing number of people are forced to travel further to fewer and more isolated facilities and jobs. As a secondary adverse effect, reduced support for town centres and less demand for such services due to a declining population would render an efficient public transport system unviable and existing service more difficult to sustain.	Y	Although the strategy identifies the need for an extensive public transport system it also states that there will be an emphasis in taking advantage of ongoing strategic highway improvements. This would not assist in reducing the need by car to travel and the positive intention of the strategy would be negated by hindering the promotion of more sustainable forms of transport, with long term adverse impacts	Y	Although the strategy identifies the need for an extensive public transportation system, it also states that there will be an emphasis in taking advantage of ongoing strategic highway improvements. This will encourage increased car use and may hinder the promotion of more sustainable forms of transport. Short-term temporary benefits from investments in roads instead of public transport will result in medium term negative effects on equality of access and permanent negative impact on climate change. Adverse effects can be avoided if sites are provided with adequate public transport links.	Y	Compared to concentrating approximately 50% of development at Rhydyicar, the pattern of development which comprises the enhanced growth strategy in the LDP appears relatively dispersed. However, there will need to be public transport links between all the allocated sites and the town centre and retail hubs. There should be basic facilities to meet at least day to day needs within walking distance of sites allocated for development. The site selection process has included a review of public transport times, destinations and availability and walking distances to facilities. These factors relating to the location of sites allocated for development are crucial to avoid potential for adverse and long term effects on both this objective and the climate change objective.	Y

7 Built Environment <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Material Assets</i>							
Lower investment levels in the urban fabric may have the adverse irreversible effect of eroding local character and distinctiveness. In the long term, as a secondary effect, this would act as a further deterrent for inward investment and contribute towards the trend for outward migration.	O	The expected demand for new buildings could lead to (given latest planning requirements) higher design standards in the medium to long term. Higher investment levels could halt and potentially reverse urban dereliction and decay. Predicted positive long-term benefits.	LG	Direct and long lasting positive impact on achieving a higher quality built environment. The expected demand for new buildings would lead to (given latest planning requirements) higher design standards, which will assist in preserving and enhancing the character and distinctiveness of settlements. Also, secondary beneficial effect on quality of life and community cohesion.	DG	Direct and long lasting positive impact on achieving a higher quality built environment. The expected demand for new buildings would lead to (given latest planning requirements) higher design standards, which will assist in preserving and enhancing the character and distinctiveness of settlements. Also, secondary beneficial effect on quality of life and community cohesion.	DG
8 Landscape <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Landscape</i>							
Uncertain significant effect on the SA objective. Although the strategy would eventually ease the development pressure on the countryside, less revenue income due to fewer visitors may in the long term jeopardise maintenance and management schemes.	B	The strategy would require the expansion of existing settlement boundaries and the release of green field sites, with potential harmful impacts on future landscape character.	Y	The strategy expects to facilitate growth through significant amounts of new developments. Despite stating a preference for use of brownfield sites, this would result in a considerable amount of development on green field sites with potential harmful impacts on landscape. The strategy furthermore entails an urban extension of about 200 hectares, although there is a general presumption against development outside settlement limits. Potential irreversible long term	Y	<i>This method of achieving the enhanced growth strategy encourages the use of previously developed land. It is acknowledged that some of the sites are greenfield and in areas of importance for landscape quality and interest, but the sites are not extensive and development can be adequately mitigated in terms of landscape impact. It should also be noted that the land to be developed is within settlement boundaries and in urban locations so the scope for adverse effects on the landscape is limited even when considered cumulatively.</i>	Y

				harm because once land is built upon it is very unlikely that it will be reverted back to an open green space. The geographical extend of the damage is restricted by defining settlement boundaries, therefore triggering some protection mechanism.			
9 Biodiversity Topic area in SEA directive: Biodiversity, Fauna and flora							
Reducing the rate of development, land take and pressure on resources would by default enhance wildlife habitats and prevent their fragmentation with unintended but immediate positive results on fauna and flora.	DC	Negligible positive impact on SA objective as the strategy refers to policy mechanisms that are designed to protect and enhance the County Borough's natural environment. Despite this, new development to accommodate the expected growth could negatively impact on existing habitats resulting in irreversible fragmentation. The strategy acknowledges that there will be some conflict with environmental considerations and those certain environmental policies may not be applied so extensively. This could have permanent damaging effects on wildlife.	Y	The strategy refers to policy mechanisms that are designed to protect and enhance the County Borough's natural environment. Despite this, new development to accommodate the expected growth as well as the 200 ha urban extension would lead to habitat fragmentation. The strategy admits that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other option, and although mitigation measures are mentioned, they are not specified. Significant adverse irreversible effects to fauna and flora, with long term negative secondary effects on climate change and air quality. <i>Since the date this Sustainability Appraisal was carried out, most of the 200ha site referred to above has been confirmed as</i>	O	<i>New development to accommodate the expected growth could negatively impact on existing habitats resulting in destruction and/or fragmentation. The strategy acknowledges that there will be some conflict with environmental considerations and those certain environmental policies may not be applied so extensively. Whilst this could have permanent damaging effects on wildlife, sites with known biodiversity value can be avoided when implementing this strategy which offers a wider choice of locations for development.</i>	Y

				an SSSI.			
10 Water Topic area in SEA directive: Water							
Would result in less demand for water, ease pressure on the drainage system and reduce the need for wastewater treatment. This would indirectly protect ground water sources and avoid water pollution. Unintended beneficial impact on progressing the SA objective.	LG	The strategy refers to the impact on the water environment and protection of flood plains, yet the increase in population would put a considerable strain on this resource resulting in long-term adverse effects. The strategy states that there will be some conflict with environmental considerations that certain environmental policies may not be applied so extensively. Synergistically, increased demand for this resource without protective water management methods in place is likely to have a severe negative effect, difficult to remedy.	Y	The strategy refers to the impact on the water environment and protection of flood plains, yet the dramatic increase in population on mainly greenfield land would put a considerable strain on this resource. The strategy states that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other options, and although mitigation measures are mentioned they are not specified. This would render the protection of the water environment and promotion of sustainable water management difficult and expensive. Medium term negative impact on water preservation in periods of draughts. Long-term adverse effect on groundwater levels (with resulting indirect consequences for agriculture) and secondarily higher energy consumption for drinking water processing.	O See note below Y	The strategy refers to the impact on the water environment and protection of flood plains, yet the dramatic increase in population would put a considerable strain on this resource. The strategy states that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other options, and although mitigation measures are mentioned they are not specified. This would render the protection of the water environment and promotion of sustainable water management difficult and expensive. Medium term negative impact on water preservation in periods of draughts. Long-term adverse effect on groundwater levels (with resulting indirect consequences for agriculture) and secondarily higher energy consumption for drinking water processing. <i>However the use of small sites in urban areas which are away from flood plains does limit the potential for impact on flood risk.</i>	Y

Since the date of this Sustainability Appraisal the Welsh Assembly Government has adopted the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) to support its zero carbon aspirations. The code replaces the Ecohomes standard and applies to all new housing promoted or supported by the Welsh Assembly Government or Assembly Government Sponsored Bodies (AGSB's). The CSH sets out standards for water demand management and surface water runoff and its' implementation will improve the performance of all four options against the water SA Framework objective. Compliance with the Water Framework Directive has also been required along with the production of Water Basin Management Plans. It is now felt that both enhanced growth scenarios should be considered to be capable of adequate mitigation.

11 Climate Change Topic area in SEA directive: Climatic factors

<p>The initial positive impact on climate change due to a declining population is offset by the expected inefficient use of land, resources and energy together with the increased need to travel by car, contributing to global warming.</p>	B	<p>The strategy aims to reduce the need to travel, and refers to locational policy that will also aim to reduce fuel consumption and, therefore, make a lesser contribution to the production of greenhouse gasses, pollution, and global warming. The positive intention is offset by accepting that "there is likely to be some conflict with certain environmental considerations and a possible loss of some natural resources." The strategy further admits that there will be some conflict with environmental considerations and those certain environmental policies may not be applied so extensively. Construction activities to accommodate the expected growth together</p>	Y	<p>The strategy aims to reduce the need to travel, and refers to locational policy that will also aim to reduce fuel consumption and, therefore, make a lesser contribution to the production of greenhouse gasses, pollution, and global warming. The positive intention is offset by accepting that "there is likely to be some conflict with certain environmental considerations and a possible loss of some natural resources." The strategy states that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other option, and although mitigation measures are mentioned, they are not specified. Construction activities to accommodate the expected growth and the 200 ha urban extension, together with the related increase in traffic would lead to higher levels of greenhouse gas</p>	O	<p>The strategy aims to reduce the need to travel, and refers to locational policy that will also aim to reduce fuel consumption and, therefore, make a lesser contribution to the production of greenhouse gasses, pollution, and global warming. The positive intention is offset by accepting that "there is likely to be some conflict with certain environmental considerations and a possible loss of some natural resources." The strategy states that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other option, and although mitigation measures are mentioned, they are not specified. Construction activities to accommodate the expected growth together with the related increase in traffic would lead to higher levels of greenhouse gas emissions and would therefore contribute to global warming.</p>	O
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		with the related increased in traffic would lead higher levels of greenhouse gas emissions and would therefore contribute to global warming. This, in addition to accepting loss of natural resources without any mitigating protection mechanism, is likely to have a severe negative effect, difficult to remedy.		emissions and would therefore contribute to global warming.			
12 Energy <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Climatic factors and Air</i>							
The initial positive impact on reduced use of energy due to a declining population is offset by the expected inefficient use of land, resources and energy together with the increased need to travel by car with adverse results on energy consumption. As a secondary negative effect, the lack of a critical mass in terms of buildings and infrastructure would discourage investment in alternative energy schemes from renewable resources.	Y	Although the impact on energy consumption is dependent on other factors and further details, an increase in population is expected to lead to higher energy consumption, with associated adverse effects. Even though the strategy promotes sustainable design solutions, it also states that there will be some conflict with environmental considerations, and that certain environmental	Y	Although the impact on energy consumption is dependent on other factors and further details, such a large increase in population is expected to bring about higher energy consumption. Even though the strategy promotes sustainable design solutions, new development to accommodate the expected growth, and the 200 ha urban extension will have great impact on energy consumption. The strategy states that there will remain a	O See note below Y	Although the impact on energy consumption is dependent on other factors and further details, such a large increase in population is expected to bring about higher energy consumption. Even though the strategy promotes sustainable design solutions, new development to accommodate the expected growth will have great impact on energy consumption. The strategy states that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other option, and although mitigation measures are mentioned, they are	Y

		policies may not be applied so extensively, potentially resulting in additional use of non renewable energy sources		greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other option, and although mitigation measures are mentioned, they are not specified. Immediate economic gain is offset by the true environmental cost for delaying the implementation of energy saving measures. Mitigation would, at that stage, be prohibitively expensive. Adverse medium term impact on receiving European Structural funding, which require the inclusion of some energy efficiency outputs.		not specified. Immediate economic gain is offset by the true environmental cost for delaying the implementation of energy saving measures. Mitigation would, at that stage, be prohibitively expensive. Adverse medium term impact on receiving European Structural funding, which require the inclusion of some energy efficiency outputs.	
<p><i>Since the date of the original Sustainability Appraisal the Welsh Assembly Government has adopted the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) to support its zero carbon aspirations. The code replaces the Ecohomes standard and applies to all new housing promoted or supported by the Welsh Assembly Government or Assembly Government Sponsored Bodies (AGSB's). The CSH sets out standards for energy consumption and thermal insulation. In the light of this It is now felt that both enhanced growth scenarios should be considered to be capable of adequate mitigation.</i></p>							
<p>13 Land and Soils <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Soils</i></p>							
Less development would have a negligible short-term positive impact on preserving land and soil, but would not necessarily encourage the reuse of land and would also not encourage the reclamation of contaminated land.	B	Although the strategy refers to larger land reclamation schemes and encourages the use of brownfield sites in favour of greenfield sites, it does not specifically address pollution and the anticipated moderate growth would not trigger	B	Although the strategy refers to larger land reclamation schemes, and promotes the use of brownfield sites, new development to accommodate the expected growth, the 200 ha urban extension would mainly take place on green field sites. The	B	This scenario means that greater advantage can be taken of previously developed land and maximizing development density than through following the urban expansion option. Therefore there is potential for positive long term effects.	LG

		the same level of reclamation of contaminated land as the enhanced growth strategy. The strategy states that there will be some conflict with environmental considerations and those certain environmental policies may not be applied so extensively. This could impact on the transformation of larger reclamation sites for nature reserves. The short-term economic benefits of tolerating environmental harm will be negated by future expenses to reclaim derelict land, resulting in reduced investment in urban area and higher demand for the release of greenfield sites, apart from the potentially irreversible long term damage to biodiversity and human health.		strategy states that there will remain a greater conflict with environmental considerations than in the other option, and although mitigation measures are mentioned, they are not specified. The short-term economic benefits of tolerating environmental harm will be negated by future expenses to reclaim derelict land, resulting in reduced investment in urban area and higher demand for the release of greenfield sites, apart from the potentially irreversible long term damage to biodiversity and human health.			
14 Waste <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Water, Soil, Human Health And Population</i>							
Uncertain medium to long term effects Waste production and treatment is dependent on other factors and further details. A reduced population would create less waste but the lack of critical mass could in the short	B	The expected growth in population will lead to additional waste being generated. This could have long-term effects that would need to be mitigated through recycling	Y	The growth strategy does not address waste and in the absence of requirements to reduce waste, provide recycling schemes or cater for sustainable treatment methods, the expected growth in	Y	The expected growth in population will lead to a significant additional amount of waste being generated. This could have long-term effects that would need to be mitigated through recycling and recovery strategies.	Y

<p>term, prevent the introduction of viable recycling schemes or sustainable treatment methods. This could potentially have permanent negative effects on global warming due to continuous car usage.</p>		<p>and recovery strategies.</p>		<p>population will lead to a significant additional amount of waste being generated. This could have long-term effects that would need to be mitigated through recycling and recovery strategies. The extent of new development presents a viable opportunity to exploit a wider range of technologies for recycling and recovery of waste. e.g. localised waste derived fuel incineration with Combined Heat and Power (CHP) within new developments.</p> <p><i>A policy is included in the preferred strategy.</i></p>		<p>However a waste policy is included in the preferred strategy. <i>Sites within the existing settlement boundary will be in close proximity to existing kerb side recycling services which can be extended.</i></p> <p><i>This strategy will not involve dealing with the amount of spoil arising from the cut and fill required to form development plateaux of the scale required at Rhydyrcar West.</i></p>	
<p><i>The CSH covers waste issues and seeks waste management strategies and the provision of recycling storage and collection spaces and this will be applicable to both strategies. It should be noted that a waste policy is included in the preferred strategy and will be applicable to all development and therefore each of the growth scenarios.</i></p>							
<p>15 Minerals <i>Topic area in SEA directive: Material Assets</i></p>							
<p>Lower construction activity may have an initial positive impact due to the reduced demand for minerals within Merthyr. This could potentially be reversed into long-term adverse effects as the resulting increased development within neighbouring Boroughs or Cardiff could still keep the extraction to the current level with the added secondary disadvantage of longer journeys.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>The growth strategy does not address minerals Although an increased population would raise the demand for construction material initially, the negative effect on resource depletions and pollution can be mitigated with appropriate remediation measures and regulation. The policy</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>The growth strategy does not address minerals Although an increased population would raise the demand for construction material initially, the negative effect on resource depletions and pollution could be mitigated with appropriate remediation measures and regulation. The policy should state this more explicitly. Potential long-term, permanent</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>The growth strategy does not address minerals but a policy is included in the preferred strategy. Although an increased population would raise the demand for construction material initially, the negative effect on resource depletions and pollution could be mitigated with appropriate remediation measures and regulation.</p>	<p>B</p>

		should state this more explicitly. Potential long-term, permanent and irreversible effects on resource depletion.		and irreversible effects on resource depletion. <i>All opportunities for on site recycling to replace won aggregates should be taken. As with all new developments, timber framed and timber clad buildings of high thermal value can be employed to reduce the need for minerals.</i>		<i>All opportunities for on site recycling to replace won aggregates should be taken. As with all new developments, timber framed and timber clad buildings of high thermal value can be employed to reduce the need for minerals.</i>	
<p><i>The potential to use more sustainable materials is relevant to all scenarios. . It should be noted that a minerals policy is included in the preferred strategy and will be applicable to all development and therefore each of the growth scenarios.</i></p>							

Summary Table

Topic Area	Non intervention strategy	Moderate growth strategy	Enhanced growth strategy including site at Rhydycar	Enhanced growth strategy excluding site at Rhydycar
1. Housing	O	LG	DG	DG +
2. Culture and Heritage	Y	LG	Y	Y
3. Communities	R	LG	DG	DG +
4. Health	Y	LG	DG	LG
5. Economy and Employment	R	LG	DG	DG +
6. Transport	Y	Y	Y	Y
7. Built Environment	O	LG	DG	DG
8. Landscape	B	Y	Y	Y
9. Biodiversity	DG	Y	O	Y
10. Water	LG	Y	O Y	Y
11. Climate Change	B	Y	O	O
12. Energy	Y	Y	O Y	O Y
13. Land and Soils	B	B	B	LG
14. Waste	B	Y	Y	Y
15. Minerals	B	B	B	B