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# Scoping Report

Sustainability Appraisal/  
Strategic Environmental  
Assessment

Local  
**Development**  
Plan

November 2007

**Scoping Report**

**Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council:  
Blaenau Gwent Local Development Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic  
Environmental Assessment**

**November 2007**

# Blaenau Gwent Local Development Plan

## Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

### Scoping Report

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## **FOREWORD**



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 This document is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Blaenau Gwent Local Development Plan (LDP). Under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for all Local Development Plans (LDPs). An environmental assessment is also required under European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'SEA Directive'). The SA and SEA processes are combined to inform the preparation of the LDP.
- 1.2 The Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted on 6th July 2006. The Council has now started the preparation of the Local Development Plan (LDP), which will replace the UDP upon adoption.
- 1.3 The LDP will set out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development and use of land within the County Borough for the period 2006-2021. The LDP will include key policy approaches in respect of the following:
  - The amount and proposed locations for new housing, employment, retail and other uses;
  - The identification of land to be safeguarded for environmental protection and enhancement; and
  - The proposed approach to the development of transport policies for the County Borough.
- 1.4 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to outline the framework for the sustainability appraisal of the Blaenau Gwent LDP based on the identification and analysis of any plans and programmes of relevance to the study area, a description of the environmental, economic, and social baseline, and to highlight any issues/problems and opportunities within the study area that the LDP may need to respond to.



- 1.5 Atkins was commissioned in April 2007 by Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council to undertake SA incorporating SEA of the Blaenau Gwent LDP.

### **STUDY AREA**

- 1.6 Blaenau Gwent is situated in the north east of Industrial South Wales and includes some land that falls within the boundary of the Brecon Beacons National Park (Figure 1.1), for which the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority is responsible for development control activities as the planning authority. At the latest census the authority had a population of approximately 73,000, with the key centres of population being focused on the main settlements of Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, Brynmawr, Nantyglo, Blaina and Abertillery. The local authority area comprises one of the ten local authorities that together form the South East Wales Region as it is described in the

**Figure 1.1: Blaenau Gwent Study Area**

## **REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

1.7 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Directive applies to a variety of plans and programmes including those for town and country planning and land use and applies to LDPs as they a) set the framework for future development consent and b) are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

1.8 The overarching 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... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.” (Article 1)*

1.9 SEA is an iterative assessment process which plans and programmes are now required to undergo as they are being developed to ensure that potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. SEA also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the plan/programme is implemented.

1.10 The SEA Directive and the SEA Regulations state that the SEA should consider the following topic areas.

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human Health;
- Flora and Fauna;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic Factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and built heritage;
- Landscape; and
- And the interrelationship between these factors.

#### **REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

1.11 Under the regulations implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a SA is required for all LDPs in Wales. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The Regulations<sup>5</sup> stipulate that SAs of LDPs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

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<sup>5</sup> Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 2004/1656 (W/170)) (“the Wales Regulations”).

1.12 The need for SA is reiterated in Local Development Plan Wales<sup>6</sup>, which makes clear reference to SA including meeting the requirements of SEA, and advocates an integrated approach to the two processes.

1.13 The approach taken to the SA will take account of the various sources of guidance currently available, and will be in compliance with the SEA Directive as well as the SA requirements from planning legislation.

### THE SA/SEA PROCESS

1.14 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are thus distinct, but the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) guidance for LDPs concurs with the ODPM's SA guidance<sup>7</sup> in stating that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process (commonly designated as SA/SEA<sup>8</sup>) and provides methodologies and guidance for doing so.

1.15 The WAG considers that SA/SEA is undertaken in the following main stages:

- Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on scope;
- Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- Stage D – Consultation on the preferred options of the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the plan.

1.16 The WAG/ODPM guidance also requires the preparation of the following reports:

- Scoping Report (summarising Stage A work), which should be used for consultation on the scope of the SA/SEA;
- Sustainability Appraisal Report (documenting Stages A to C work), which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Options.

1.17 Therefore, the Sustainability Appraisal Report is a key output of the appraisal process, presenting information including predicting and evaluating the effects of the LDP options against the social, environmental and social objectives.

<sup>6</sup> Local Development Plans Wales, Welsh Assembly Government, 2005.

<sup>7</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Guidance for Regional Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, ODPM, November 2005.

<sup>8</sup> The term SA is used to denote the combined SA/SEA process in this Scoping Report.



**Figure 1.2: Incorporating SA/SEA within the LDP Process – Stages and Tasks**

<b>Planning Stage</b>	<b>SA/SEA Stage</b>	<b>Components</b>
<b>Pre-Deposit Participation</b>	<b>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>	<b>Identify related plans/programmes</b>
		<b>Identify environmental protection objectives</b>
		<b>Baseline data and likely future trends</b>
		<b>Identify sustainability issues</b>
		<b>Develop sustainability objectives, indicators and targets (i.e. create the SEA Framework)</b>
		<b>Prepare Scoping Report</b>
		<b>Consult on the scope of the SA/SEA (the Scoping Report Consultation)</b>

## CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

1.21 The aim of the Scoping Report consultation is to engage with all the relevant statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal, to ensure the finalised version is both a robust and comprehensive tool with which to assess the LDP.

1.22 The requirements for whom to consult during statutory SA are as follows:

- Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Sustainability Appraisal Report. These are termed the statutory Consultation Bodies, and in Wales comprise the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Environment Agency (Wales) and Cadw (Historic Environment Service of the Welsh Assembly Government). It is considered good practice to consult with other appropriate social and economic consultees who would have a significant influence upon, or would be influenced by the LDP; and
- The public and Consultation Bodies must be consulted on LDP and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

1.23 In particular, the Scoping Report consultation seeks advice on:

- The appropriateness of the sustainability objectives;
- The appropriateness of the key sustainability issues; and
- The comprehensiveness of the baseline data and need to gain further information where appropriate.

1.24 The consultation on this Scoping Report is in accordance with:

- Article 5(4) of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC.
- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations Wales 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

1.25 The required time for consulting the above bodies is set in Regulation 12 (6) of the SEA Regulations as a period of 5 weeks beginning with the date on which the consultation body receives the invitation to engage in the consultation.

1.26 The following organisations are being consulted:





Leader BGCBC  
Executive Member Regeneration BGCBC  
BGCBC - Community First  
Heads of the Valleys Programme  
Coleg Gwent  
RISE  
University of the Valleys  
Careers Wales  
Ebbw Vale & District Development Trust  
GAVO  
Princes Trust  
Tredegar Development Trust  
Venture Wales  
Working Links  
Department of Enterprise and Transport  
Job Centre Plus  
*Tredegar Town Council (Town and Community Councils)*  
Spatial Support and Regeneration Branch  
*Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales (Environmental Organisation)*  
Herian  
Ramblers Association North Gwent  
*Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust (Environmental Organisation)*  
The Home Builders Federation  
Sustrans Cymru

1.27 The period of consultation on this Scoping Report starts from 9th of November 2007 lasting 5 weeks.

**Consultation Question 1:**

**Would your organisation like more active involvement than has been suggested within the report?**

## **2 OTHER RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 The first task of a SA is the identification of other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. A plan may be influenced in many ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies and legislation. This task is carried out in response to the requirements of the SEA Directive, which specifically requires the identification of other relevant plans and programmes that may have a significant effect on the environment.

2.5 The results of this exercise are summarised in Table 2.2. Broad SA objectives generated from the review have been grouped under the three main topic headings namely, Environmental, Social and Economic, encompassing the three dimensions of sustainable development. Each objective has been assigned to the dimension of sustainable development to which it is most strongly associated. The table also sets out the source documents (specified plans and programmes) from which the broad SA objectives have been derived, together with their relationship to SEA topic areas, which must be considered to fulfil the requirements of the SEA directive.

**Consultation Question 2:**

**Have all relevant plans and programmes been consulted?**









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Blaenau Gwent Economic Development Strategy 2004	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Energy Policy Statement	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Health and Social Needs in Blaenau Gwent, Jan 2002	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Tourism Strategy	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Waste Strategy 2004	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council UDP	<a href="http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/business/7725.asp">http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/business/7725.asp</a>
Blaenau Gwent CBC Corporate Improvement Plan 06/07	<a href="http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/166.asp">http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/166.asp</a>
Blaenau Gwent Healthier Future Strategy	<a href="http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/280/HealthierFutureStrategy%5FEnglish1.pdf">http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/280/HealthierFutureStrategy%5FEnglish1.pdf</a>
Blaenau Gwent Local Biodiversity Action Plan	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=415">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=415</a>
Blaenau Gwent Housing Strategy	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Housing Market Assessment	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Regeneration Strategy	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Adopted School Organisational Plan	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Single Education Plan	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Play Strategy 2004	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
UDP Environmental Appraisal	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent Heritage Strategy	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 - 2017	<a href="http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/4213.asp">http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/4213.asp</a>



**Table 2.2: Broad Sustainability Objectives**

2.6 As set out previously, this table draws together sustainability themes that have emerged as being common to the various policies and plans reviewed as part of the SA development process. In essence, in order to conform to international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes, the SA Objectives developed in Section 5 must reflect each of the broad sustainability themes drawn out and tabulated below.

Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	International	National/Regional	Local	
<i>ECONOMIC</i>				





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	Source	
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Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	International	National/Regional	Local	
			County Borough Council Single Education Plan, Blaenau Gwent Heritage Strategy	
<b><i>Improve the quality, variety and affordability of housing to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home</i></b>		TAN2 – Planning and Affordable Housing; Wales Spatial Plan; National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for People in Wales; PPW	Blaenau Gwent Community Plan ‘proud past, bright future’ 2005-2009, Ebbw Vale Urban Function Analysis, Brynmawr Urban Function Analysis, Tredegar Urban Function Analysis, Abertillery Urban Function Analysis, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council UDP, Blaenau Gwent CBC Corporate Improvement Plan 06/07; Blaenau Gwent Housing Market Assessment; Blaenau Gwent Housing Strategy, Environmental Appraisal of the Blaenau Gwent UDP	Population
<b><i>Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime and promote safer neighbourhoods</i></b>		TAN 12 - Design; Wales – A Better Country, Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Strategic Action Plan; Wales Programme for Employment – Dec 2005	Blaenau Gwent Community Plan ‘proud past, bright future’ 2005-2009, Blaenau Gwent Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council UDP, Blaenau Gwent Healthier Future Strategy, Environmental Appraisal of the Blaenau Gwent UDP	Population, Human Health
<b><i>Reduce poverty and social exclusion and improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups</i></b>		TAN2 – Planning and Affordable Housing, TAN13 – Transport, Wales – A Better Country,; Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Strategic Action Plan, Wales Programme for Employment – Dec 2005	Blaenau Gwent Development Plan for the Strategy for Older People In Wales , Blaenau Gwent Community Plan ‘proud past, bright future’ 2005-2009, Ebbw Vale Urban Function Analysis, Brynmawr Urban Function Analysis, Tredegar Urban Function Analysis, Blaenau Gwent Economic Development Strategy 2004 Blaenau Gwent Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Tourism Strategy, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council UDP, Blaenau Gwent CBC Corporate Improvement Plan 06/07, Blaenau Gwent	Population, Human Health



Sustainability Theme	Source			SEA Topics
	International	National/Regional	Local	
			Heritage Strategy	
<b>Protect and provide local social, recreational and leisure facilities</b>		TAN16 – Sport and Recreation; Sports Tourism in Wales: A framework for action; Climbing Higher – WAG Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity; Well Being in Wales; Walking and Cycling Strategy	Blaenau Gwent Community Plan 'proud past, bright future' 2005-2009, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Tourism Strategy, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council UDP, Blaenau Gwent Healthier Future Strategy, Blaenau Gwent Heritage Strategy	Population, Human Health

### 3 BASELINE INFORMATION

#### INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The next task in the SA covers the collection of baseline information. The review of other plans and programmes undertaken has provided a considerable amount of baseline information and this information has been complemented by collection of data on key indicators relating to the SEA topic areas, as well as additional social and economic indicators for the LDP area.
- 3.2 More specifically, the SEA Directive says that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

*“relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) (c)) and*

*“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)” (Annex I (c)).*

#### **Purpose of the Collection of Baseline Data**

- 3.3 The aim of this exercise is to give an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and how these compare to the region and the rest of the country. This enables informed judgements to be made with regard to the likely evolution of the plan area in the future, which in turn enables judgements to be made about how the emerging LDP will promote sustainable development.
- 3.4 In accordance with national guidance<sup>9</sup> local planning authorities should focus their baseline data collation on characteristics that will be directly affected by land use plans. The indicators used in the baseline tables therefore also provide a benchmark against which future monitoring can take place.

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<sup>9</sup> Local Development Plan Manual, Welsh Assembly Government, 2006



- 3.11 The number of people economically inactive in 2005/06 was 12,400 people. This equates to 30.4% of the workforce, which is significantly above the Welsh average of 24.9%.

#### *Entrepreneurial Dynamism*

- 3.12 The key indicator used to assess economic enterprise is total VAT registrations – at the end of 2005 there were 940 businesses registered in Blaenau Gwent. During 2005 new registrations totalled 1.46 per 1000 population; however, in the previous year (2004), new registrations totalled 1.61 per 1000 population thus the percentage change between 2004 and 2005 was -9%. These statistics are broadly similar to the South East Wales region (-8%) and Wales (-9%) figures. In contrast, there were 80 deregistrations (1.2 per 1000 population) in Blaenau Gwent in 2005 (-9.6%) in comparison with -6.8% for Wales. A comparison at the regional level reveals that Blaenau Gwent has consistently experienced the second least number of new registrations over the past five years after Merthyr Tydfil and, in most recent years, registrations in Blaenau Gwent have been over 150 less than any other authority in the region (with the exception of Merthyr Tydfil, which is performing below Blaenau Gwent).

#### *Retail*

- 3.13 The central shopping areas in Blaenau Gwent are Abertillery, Blaina, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale, and Tredegar. The towns are located within the deeply incised and roughly parallel valleys of the Sirhowy, Ebbw Fach and Ebbw Fawr rivers which flow in a north to south direction through the County Borough.
- 3.14 Tredegar is located in the Sirhowy valley to the North of the County Borough; Ebbw Vale sits along the Ebbw Fach river in the next valley towards the East; and Brynmawr, Blaina and Abertillery are situated in the Ebbw Fawr valley, with Brynmawr in the extreme North of the Borough, Abertillery in the South, and Blaina between them.
- 3.15 Out of centre retail parks such as Festival Park Factory Shopping Village in Ebbw Vale have created negative impacts upon the vitality and viability of town centres in Blaenau Gwent. High vacancy rates currently exist within many of the town centres<sup>10</sup>. However, the Council through mechanisms such as Commercial Improvement Grants and Town Centre Strategies are endeavouring to address this problem.
- 3.16 Blaenau Gwent experiences low car ownership rates, (35% of households with no car or van, compared to 26% in Wales) in conjunction with high levels of deprivation;

<sup>10</sup> Blaenau Gwent UDP, Adopted July 2006.

meaning that accessibility to town centres may be difficult for some members of the community.

## **Social Characteristics**

### *Housing*

- 3.17 In 2000, 83.4% of the housing in Blaenau Gwent was within council tax bands A and B, compared to the South East which had 22% in band A and 26% in band B. Furthermore, seven of the 16 electoral divisions in Blaenau Gwent had more than 90% of housing within these two bands and only 0.09% of housing in Blaenau Gwent was within council tax bands G and H compared to 4% for the South East. This suggests that the overall size and market value of housing stock in the County Borough is relatively modest, particularly in the regional context.
- 3.18 The average house price in Blaenau Gwent in 2006 was £82,486 – this was nearly £50,000 less than the South East average, which was £131,462. Trend data indicates that the area has seen substantial increases in house prices in recent years, which is likely to be a reflection of the increase in house prices in Cardiff and Newport, encouraging people to buy further north. It is likely that this trend will continue with the new rail line and proportional increase in prices across Wales.
- 3.19 In 2001, 55% of Blaenau Gwent's housing stock consisted of terraced properties built pre 1919. This may be a further reason for lower average house prices in the County Borough since a higher representation of smaller properties, i.e. terraces and flats, will skew the statistic downwards. In addition to this, 8% of private properties were considered unfit (1,740) and a further 12% were classified as being in need of substantial repair (2,610) in the latest survey.
- 3.20 The total number of households in Blaenau Gwent was 29,586 in 2001. Average household sizes were above the national averages but below regional averages – 2.34 compared to 2.40 in the South East region and 1.87 in Wales.
- 3.21 According to the 2001 census, a significant proportion of properties in Blaenau Gwent were owned outright (62.62%). However, this was significantly less than regional and national averages, which were 72.79% and 71.3% respectively. There was also a significant percentage of council housing rental (24.34%) compared to regional and national averages of 13.59% and 17.9% respectively.

*Population*

- 3.22 The population of Blaenau Gwent has been falling since its peak of 127,611 in 1921 - according to the 2005 mid year population estimate the total was 68,400. In the context of the County Borough, the population is projected to grow by 7% between 2003 and 2011, which would equate to a total population of approximately 73,725 by 2011. However, although the overall longer term trend suggests a likely net increase, in recent years (1999-2002) the population has experienced a decline of -4.63%, attributed to a combination of accelerated out-migration and falling birth rates. Over the same period in the South East region as a whole, population grew at a rate of 0.034% and the national population increased by 1.59% in the same period.
- 3.23 An examination of population demographics indicates that Blaenau Gwent has a relatively ageing population in comparison to national averages, particularly notable for persons over 65 (16.89% compared to 16% for South East Wales, in 2001). In addition, the proportion of the population under the age of 16 is lower than the South East average.
- 3.24 A continuation of these trends is likely to result in conditions which will be increasingly difficult to sustain, both socially and economically, with a smaller proportion of workers being required to support a higher proportion of elderly dependents. This trend also places additional pressure on services and decreases demand for school places, particularly in the primary sector.

*Health and Well Being*

- 3.25 Life expectancies for both males and females across the County Borough are below national averages. Males have an average life expectancy of 73.8 years and females of 78.4 years – this compares to 75.8 for males and 80.3 for females nationally (2002 - 2004).
- 3.26 The proportion of people with limiting long term illness is above the South East and national averages: 28.26% compared to 23.4% in the South East and 23.3% in Wales. In addition, people who self-assessed their general health as 'good' (2001 Census) represented a lower proportion of the population than the South East and national averages: 59.38% in Blaenau Gwent compared to 64.48% in the South East and 60.06% in Wales.

*Crime and Fear of Crime*

- 3.27 In general terms, Blaenau Gwent has relatively low levels.

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- and Parc Bryn Bach.

3.35 There are 14 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) sites and three Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). The total number of SINC's is unknown. The first tranche of designations will include 60 SINC's. Subsequent tranches are planned, but it is unclear how many SINC's these will contain. Figure 3.1 maps all the sites of

**Figure 3.1: Sites of Ecological Importance in Blaenau Gwent**



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- Castle Street and the Circle, Tredegar.

3.38 The South East Wales region, which comprises 10 local authority areas, contains approximately 56 Historic Parks and Gardens. Of these, only one falls within the boundary of Blaenau Gwent – the Bedwellty Park (also designated as a conservation area). This site is included in Cadw's 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales'. Blaenau Gwent also has a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), which include: -

- St Illtyd Castle Mound
- Incline Haulage Winding Engine,
- Mynydd Bedwellty
- Sirhowy Ironworks
- Marine Colliery Pumping Engine
- Clydach Railroad Bridge, Brynmawr
- Clydach Coal Levels.
- Tredegar Ironworks Cholera Cemetery

#### *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

3.39 There are currently no designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the Blaenau Gwent area. However, at the regional level there are AQMAs in place in Cardiff and Newport as a result of significant traffic flows and peak hour congestion.

3.40 Data relating to estimated carbon dioxide emissions in 2004 indicate that the County Borough had slightly higher Industrial/Commercial and Domestic emissions in terms of proportions of total emissions than the average proportional breakdowns for the South East Wales authorities. However, as a percentage of the overall regional emissions total, Blaenau Gwent was contributing very little - only 3.5% of Industrial/Commercial and 4% of Domestic emissions in the South East region actually originate from Blaenau Gwent. When emissions are cross-referenced per capita, Blaenau Gwent compares favourably against the South East Wales average, producing 6.5 tonnes per capita as opposed to 9.8 tonnes per capita.

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motorway from the Severn bridge to J32), which together make a significantly greater contribution to the regional totals.

3.48 Figures on national, regional and local gas consumption (Kwh) indicate that Blaenau Gwent uses a higher share of gas domestically when compared to the regional averages, but less industrially than neighbouring authorities. This may potentially be a reflection of Blaenau Gwent's housing conditions - there is a considerable amount of older housing stock in the local authority area that, due to its age, may be less energy efficient and this will be combined with the fact that the altitude results in a relatively cooler climate than neighbouring authorities.

3.49 There is no specific data relating to electricity generated from renewable sources within the Blaenau Gwent area alone. However, in 2003 it was estimated that 2.6% of electricity in Wales was generated from renewables, representing a slight increase from 2.44% in 2002. The UK has set a target of producing 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010.

#### ***Landscape, Land Use and Soil***

3.50 The largest land use designation in the County Borough is open countryside (45%) and the defined urban area is only 23%. The remainder comprises a combination of other designations including rural settlements and forestry.

3.51 Blaenau Gwent has a history of potentially contaminating land uses that may have introduced soil contamination to the area. The 2003 Contaminated Land Strategy Review identified 1607 potentially contaminated sites in Blaenau Gwent of which there

relies on the private car for their work journey, with only 6.6% of the population walking or cycling to work. In terms of car ownership, 45.1% of the resident population owns one car only, with 35.1% of Blaenau Gwent's residents neither owning nor having access to a car or van. In comparison to regional and national statistics, in general terms car ownership levels are considerably below average in Blaenau Gwent and a considerably greater proportion of the population is without access to a car.

- 3.54 Currently the nearest rail links are at the Valleys line station at Rhymney and West coast mainline at Abergavenny. Valleys lines provide access to and from Cardiff, which is linked with the Great Western line giving links eastward to London and westward to Swansea, Fishguard and the Republic of Ireland. Rhymney station has a good bus service (Route 20) to Tredegar including Parc Bryn Bach. Abergavenny Station links to the X3 service between Cardiff and Hereford via Pontypool and Cwmbran. The X4 service between Hereford and Cardiff via Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, Merthyr and Pontypridd is available within a walking distance to the bus station.
- 3.55 The Ebbw Valley Railway Line, providing an hourly service to Cardiff Central, with six stations, is set to be re-opened to passenger transport in autumn 2007 for the first time since 1962. The stations will be located at Ebbw Vale Parkway, Llanhilleth, Newbridge, Crosskeys, Risca & Pontymister and Rogerstone on brownfield sites, of which only Ebbw Vale and Llanhilleth will be in the Blaenau Gwent County Borough area. Although these stations offer good interchange opportunities with local bus services, new bus routes are needed to connect more settlements, e.g. Tredegar, Brynmawr, Nantyglo and Blaina, with this railway line. National Cycle Network Route 47 crosses the line and runs south, parallel to the railway, from near Crosskeys Station. Cwmcarn Forest Drive, which has an off-road cycle route, is also accessible. The rail service from Abertillery to Newport and Cardiff is due to commence in the near future according to the Abertillery Urban Function Analysis.
- 3.56 The X15 and X16 bus links connect Brynmawr, Nantyglo, Blaina and Abertillery with Newport and Cardiff respectively. Other bus services include the X18 between Ebbw Vale and Newport, and the E3 and E4, both between Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale, Abertillery and Brynmawr, and the 22 service between Ebbw Vale and Newport via Pontypool. These bus links provide a good level of service during weekdays and on Saturday, connecting the Blaenau Gwent major towns with the area. Conversely, Sunday service is limited and some lateral connections between valleys are poor.
- 3.57 The area's principal road system provides A-road access to the motorway network (the M4, M5 and M50) and combined with the A470 and A465 Heads of the Valley roads, connects the area with the South East, South West, Midlands and London. Dualling work is being carried out to improve the motorway access.

3.58 The nearest airports to Blaenau Gwent are Cardiff International, Bristol and Birmingham. Locals are largely reliant on private transport or car hire to access the airports, as public transport links are limited to the proposed rail link to Cardiff, which will connect with the onward rail link from Cardiff to the airport.

**Consultation Question 3:**

**Are any significant environmental, social or economic data missing or misrepresented?**



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<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>Relationship to SA objective (Table 5.1)</b>
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Key Issues	Implications for Plan	SEA Topics	Relationship to SA objective (Table 5.1)
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experienced a 7.2% drop. The population in 1991 was 73,250 and the population in 2003 was 68,900, which is over 100 less than two years previous. The projections for 2011 anticipate a reversal of this decline, but only estimate the population to be 500 more than the 1991 levels. However, the South East region and Wales as a whole have experienced population increases over the same period, and are projected to continue to increase substantially to 2011. These figures suggest Blaenau Gwent is a less desirable place to live and people are being drawn to places perceived to offer more opportunities. Allied to this, population decrease or stagnation can also act as a deterrent to prospective business investors, who tend to prefer to locate in areas that are perceived to be growing.

An examination of the County Borough's 2001 demographics indicates that the 16 – 19 year old age

Key Issues	Implications for Plan	SEA Topics	Relationship to SA objective (Table 5.1)
<p>negative implications for the development of certain aspects of the local economy.</p>			

**Poor housing quality and mismatch of housing size/tenure with needs and demand**

55% of the current housing stock in Blaenau Gwent comprises terraces constructed before 1919. Overall in Blaenau Gwent 8% of the housing stock is considered unfit for habitation, and a further 12% is classified as being in need of substantial repair. In addition to this, 5.7% of houses are recorded as being vacant – in some parts of the country this would be due to second home purchases;

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Key Issues	Implications for Plan	SEA Topics	Relationship to SA objective (Table 5.1)
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**Transport access constraints to the area**

By air, the nearest airports are Cardiff International, Bristol and Birmingham. There are a number of low cost options to access these airports, but there are limited public transport links, which make it difficult to promote the area as a short-break destination.

Rail links are available, although these tend to follow the valley topography, focusing on longitudinal routes towards Cardiff. The nearest stations fall just outside the County Borough boundary and comprise the Valleys line station at Rhymney, with access to the West coast mainline being more distant at Abergavenny. The extension of the Ebbw Valley railway to a new halt in Ebbw Vale is currently under construction and will provide a connection to the Valley line Cardiff service within the County Borough boundary.

The principal road system provides A-road access to the motorway network (the M4, M5 and M50) combined with the A470 and A465. Dualling work is being done to improve the access; however, there is a danger that this may increase the traffic flow passing through the area rather than bringing more visitors to it.

The local bus service provides a reasonable level of service during weekday working hours and a range of services on Saturday 0 -1.147 TD [a conn)-5(ectio)-5(n)1( tdlthodvlthTw 8 841 Va)-h5. Duall-5(esR88pa)-5(l rh -1.147 T0.0St8 113.88 re f 102.72 738.051 0.48 0 )7(To1.14.a )pa3 Td {13.g)-5(io

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**Key Issues**

**Implications for Plan**



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**Key Issues**

**Implications for Plan**

**SEA Topics**



Key Issues	Implications for Plan	SEA Topics	Relationship to SA objective (Table 5.1)
<p><b>Under appreciation and protection of heritage resources</b></p> <p>The South East Wales region has approximately 56 registered historic parks and Gardens. Out of the 10 regional authorities, Blaenau Gwent only has one registration – Bedwellty House and Park – which is a very low proportion. The Heritage Strategy recognises that the range and significance of archaeological monuments and sites with the County Borough is not well known and nor is it sufficiently recognised and appreciated.</p> <p>In addition to the above, despite the fact that the area has a considerable heritage resource (e.g. the Garden City, Sy Illtyd's Church, Castle Street and the Circle) and, as set out in the Heritage Strategy, the majority of the County Borough's buildings are over 100 years old, there is only one designated conservation area within the County Borough and 58 listed buildings, none of which are Grade 1. This means that heritage assets may face considerable development pressure, potentially to the detriment of their quality and potential integration into the establishment of tourism and visitor products and attractions.</p> <p>The above points are reinforced by the fact that nearly 20% of all of the listed buildings in the area are at risk. Degradation of the historic character of certain parts of the County Borough may also reduce the desire live and work in the area.</p>	<p>It will be important for the heritage assets of the County Borough to be thoroughly reviewed, restored and protected from detrimental development as appropriate. Enhancement of assets that are known to be at risk should also be supported through the LDP.</p> <p>The Heritage Strategy sets out aspirations to improve the educational value of existing heritage interpretation facilities/museums, together with a desire to develop the Nantyglo roundhouse complex as a high quality heritage centre and educational resources for both locals and visitors. The Plan will need to consider how these aims and objectives may best be achieved through planning policy.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage Landscape Material Assets Soil Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>Objective 15</p>
<p><b>Limited supply of brownfield land</b></p> <p>The area is predominantly open countryside (45%), with only 23% of the total land area falling within the defined urban area and a further 9% designated as urban fringe. This is likely to present constraints to development on the</p>	<p>In order to balance sustainability issues associated with all three dimensions (social, economic and environmental), it will be of critical importance that the identification of development sites in the LDP is</p>	<p>Soil Biodiversity Fauna Flora</p>	<p>Objective 16</p>

Key Issues	Implications for Plan	SEA Topics	Relationship to SA objective (Table 5.1)
basis of landscape and biodiversity value, which will			

<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>Relationship to SA</b>
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## **5 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 5.1 The next task in the SA is the development of the SA Framework of objectives, indicators. The SA Framework is a key component in completing the remaining work of the SA by synthesising the baseline information and sustainability issues into a systematic and easily understood tool that allows the prediction and assessment of effects arising from the implementation of the LDP. Though the SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators in the SEA process, they are a recognised and useful way in which environmental effects can be described, analysed and compared at key stages of Local Development Plan making process.

### **METHODOLOGY**

- 5.2 A draft SA Framework has been developed using an iterative process, based on the

- 5.6 Where appropriate, existing data sources and indicators which are already monitored in the County Borough have been used. In some cases, specific new indicators will require monitoring by relevant bodies should significant effects relating to the SA objectives concerned be identified as part of the assessment of effects during SA Stage B. Developing a good balance of appropriate and reliable indicators across the set of SA objectives will be crucial in the development of an effective but also practical monitoring programme.

**Consultation Question 5:**

**Do you agree with the proposed SA framework? Are objectives, targets and indicators suggested appropriate?**

**Table 5.1: Draft SA Framework**

**Key to Data Availability for Indicators**

- Bold** = Known data for Blaenau Gwent
- Italic* = Known data for South East Wales Region
- Underlined = Data for Blaenau Gwent and South East Wales Region currently unknown

No	Draft SA Objective	Potential Impacts
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	<u>Expenditure by sector</u>	Increase	
	<u>Revenue by category of visitor</u>	Increase	

8.	To improve educational attainment and increase skills levels	<b>Percentage of the adult population with no qualifications</b>	Decrease	Population
		<b>Proportion of adults with level 2 qualifications (5 GCSE A* - C or NVQ equivalent)</b>	Increase	
		<b>Proportion of adults with level 4 qualifications (degree and above)</b>	Increase	
		<b>Proportion of the population enrolled in adult education</b>	Increase	
<u>Accessibility /availability of community facilities (schools, health and</u>				



		<b>Death rate per 100,000 by cancer</b>	To reduce cancer amongst people under 75 by at least 20% by 2010 Source: UK Sustainable Development Quality of Life Indicators
		<b>Death rate per 100,000 by suicide</b>	To reduce suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20% by 2010 Source: UK Sustainable Development Quality of Life Indicators
		<b>Death rate per 100,000 by accidents</b>	To reduce accidents by at least 20% by 2010 Source: UK Sustainable Development Quality of Life Indicators

**Community Satisfaction / perceptions surveys – Housing Estate**



	developed land and existing buildings to minimise pressure for greenfield development	<u>% of residential sites developed at densities of over 30 dph</u>	100%	Flora and Fauna
		<u>Area of contaminated land remediated for development</u>	Increase	
		<b>Proportion of residential premises that are vacant, unfit for habitation or in need of substantial repairs</b>	Decrease	
17.	To conserve soil resources and their quality	<b>No. and area of contaminated land sites</b>	Decrease through remediation	Soil Material Assets, Human Health
		<u>Area of agricultural land by grade</u>	Maintain quality and productivity	
		<u>Area of redevelopment of brownfield sites</u>	Increase	
		<u>Area of greenfield land lost to development</u>	Target should be nil	
		<u>Number of development projects implementing soil creation and conservation techniques</u>	Target should be 100%	
18.	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular of carbon dioxide	<u>Greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) by sector and per capita (tonnes per year)</u>	To reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% by 2010 from a 1990 baseline figure (national target) <i>Source: UK Air Quality Strategy, 2000</i>	Climatic factors



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		<i>Local Baseline</i>		<i>Trends</i>		<i>Existing data quality</i>	<i>Comments/Explanation</i>
<b>Draft SA Objective</b>		<b>Condition</b>	<b>Sensitivity to Change</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Future (without the LDP)</b>		

Sensitivity to Change: High/Medium/Low

Data Quality: High/Medium/Low

## **6 REMAINING STAGES OF THE SA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 6.1 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be carried out and the format that will be used in producing the final SA Report.
- 6.2 The SA process detailed in the WAG guidance covers five stages, A to E. This Scoping Report has covered Stage A by:
1. Identifying and reviewing other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Planning Framework;
  2. Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information;



- The certainty with which the assessment has been made (i.e. the quality of the data that has led to the judgement); and
  - Any assumptions that have been made in relation to the judgement.
- 6.6 In addition, the assessment of significance should also include information on one of the following, as appropriate:
- how the effect may be avoided; or
  - in the case of adverse effects, how its severity may be reduced; or
  - in the case of beneficial effects, how these benefits may be enhanced.
- 6.7 When carrying out this evaluation, the following will be considered for each LDP proposal or option, in line with the WAG guidance:
1. What exactly is proposed?
  2. Will the option, policy or proposal have a likely significant adverse effect in relation to each of the sustainability objectives or targets from Stage A?
  3. If so, can the effect be avoided or can the severity be reduced?
  4. If not, can the option be changed or eliminated?
  5. If the effect cannot be avoided, can the alternative be changed or eliminated?
  6. If its effect is uncertain, or depends on how the plan is implemented, how can the uncertainty be reduced?

### **Methodologies for Assessing Effects**

- 6.8 Table 6.2 below, based on Annex 12 of the WAG/ODPM guidance, provides a useful summary of the range of techniques that can be used in the prediction and assessment of effects. In addition to expert judgement, causal chain/network analysis can prove especially useful in the prediction of cumulative, indirect and synergistic effects. GIS is useful in assessing the spatial/distributional characteristics of certain types of effect.

**Table 6.2: Prediction and Assessment Techniques for SA**

Technique	Prediction	Assessment
Expert judgement		
Public participation		
Quality of Life Capital		
Geographical information systems		
Network analysis		
Modelling		
Scenario/sensitivity analysis		
Multi-criteria analysis		
Carrying capacity, ecological footprints		
Compatibility assessment		

6.9 It will be important to provide some realistic indication of the accuracy of predictions, but particularly in cases where predictions are close to expected thresholds, or are the result of cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects. The network analysis techniques mentioned above could be used to identify which effects will fall into this category.

### **Mitigation**

6.10 For significant sustainability effects predicted to arise from implementation of the LDP, recommendations will be proposed in the SA Report for mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects, and enhance positive effects.

### **Monitoring**

6.11 A framework for monitoring significant sustainability effects arising from implementation of the LDP will be proposed in the SA Report, providing methods by which the sustainability performance of the plan can be recorded. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed for the SA Framework.

### **SA Report**

6.12 The SA Report incorporates the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive. Table 6.3 below presents the proposed structure and level of detail for the

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	Nantyglo – 51.3 Rassau – 37.8 Sirhowy - 40 Six Bells - 39 Tredegar C & W – 41.8						
<b>Working Age Economically Inactive</b>	<p>Jan 2000 – 2,130 (9.6%) people unemployed</p> <p>July 2005-Jun 2006</p> <p>Proportion of the working age population that is economically inactive – 12,400 (30.4%)</p> <p>Wanting a job – 4,200 (10.4%)</p> <p>Not wanting a job – 8,100 (20%)</p> <p>Unemployed 2,000 (7.5%) (2003/04)</p> <p><b>2000 (ward data)</b> Percentage of male unemployment in the economically active population (aged 15 – 64)</p> <p>Ebbw Vale North - 11.5 Ebbw Vale South - 11.1 Nantyglo - 10.4 Brynmaur - 10.2 Rassau - 10.0</p>	<p><b>Wales</b> Proportion of the working age population that is economically inactive 24.9%</p> <p>Wanting a job – 6.2%</p> <p>Not wanting a job – 18.7%</p>	<p><b>Blaenau Gwent 2008</b></p> <p>Reduce unemployment to 4%</p> <p><b>2012</b></p> <p>Reduce unemployment to 3%</p>		<p>There is a high proportion of economically inactive people in the borough, over 5% more than that of the Wales average. 10.4% of people from that percentage are wanting a job which may indicate that there is a shortage of opportunities suited to local skills in the area. However, 20% are highlighted as not wanting a job. This statistic is also higher than the Wales average of 18.7%.</p> <p>In 2000 the unemployment rate was 6.9% which by 2003/04 had increased to 7.5%, further highlighting opportunity issues in the area.</p> <p>The wards of Ebbw Vale North and South, Brynmaur and Nantyglo have particularly high unemployment problems among the total of people unemployed.</p>	Population	<p>ONS annual population survey</p> <p>Blaenau Gwent UDP</p> <p>Health and social needs June 2002 Blaenau Gwent</p>

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
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Employee  
Jobs By

Indicator

Quantified dat1

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
				Cwm – 18.6 Cwmtillery – 31.4 Ebbw Vale N – 27 Ebbw Vale S – 33.5 Gerogetown – 16.9 Lanhilleth – 35.5 Nantyglo – 46.3 Rassau – 31 Sirhowy – 31.6 Six Bells – 21.7 Tredegar C & W – 33.3			
<b>Total VAT Registrations by Employment Size Band</b>	2005/06 Total Enterprises - 830 0-4 employees – 550 – 66.3% 5-9 employees – 145 – 17.5% 10-19 employees – 55 – 6.6% 20+ employees – 80 – 9.6%	2005/06 <b>South East</b> Total Enterprises – 26,780 0-4 employees – 19,685 5-9 employees – 3,905 10-19 employees – 1,495 20+ employees – 1,705  <b>South East Average</b> Enterprises by authority – 2,678 0-4 employees – 1,969 – 73.5% 5-9 employees – 391 – 14.6% 10-19 employees – 150 – 5.6% 20+ employees – 171 – 6.4%  <b>Wales</b> Total Enterprises – 74,115 0-4 employees – 57,615 5-9 employees – 9,415 10-19 employees – 3,490 20+ employees – 3,590  <b>Wales Average</b> 0-4 employees – 2619 5-9 employees – 428 10-19 employees – 159 20+ employees – 163					

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
					start ups.		
<b>Number of new VAT Registrations per annum</b>	<p><b>2005</b> Registrations – 100 (10.6%)</p> <p>Deregistrations – 80 (8.5%)</p> <p>Stock at the end of the year - 940</p>	<p><b>South East</b></p> <p><b>2005</b></p> <p><b>SE Total</b> – 2930 Bridgend - 275 Rhondda Cynon Taff - 395 Vale of Glamorgan - 265 Merthyr Tydfil - 100 Cardiff - 800 Caerphilly - 270 Blaenau Gwent - 100 Torfean – 160 Newport – 305 Monmouthshire - 260</p> <p><b>Wales</b></p> <p><b>2005 total</b> - 6430</p>		<p><b>Blaenau Gwent</b></p> <p>1998 - 85 1999 - 85 2000 - 85 2001 - 75 2002 - 75 2003 - 105 2004 - 110</p> <p><b>% change</b></p> <p>1997/98 – 31% 1998/99 – 0% 1999/00 – 0% 2000/01 – -12% 2001/02 – 0% 2002/03 – 40% 2003/04 – 5% 2004/05 – -9%</p> <p><b>South East</b></p> <p>1998 - 2745 1999 - 2770 2000 - 2790 2001 - 2725 2002 - 2900 2003 - 3165 2004 - 3185</p> <p><b>% change</b></p> <p>1997/98 – -4% 1998/99 – 1% 1999/00 – 1% 2000/01 – -2% 2001/02 – 6% 2002/03 – 9% 2003/04 – 1% 2004/05 – -8%</p> <p>1998</p> <p><b>SE Total</b> – 2745 Bridgend - 230 Rhondda Cynon Taff - 350 Vale of Glamorgan - 295</p>	<p>In 2002/03 Blaenau Gwent experienced a 40% increase in VAT registrations from the previous year. However, more recently it experienced a -9% drop. This was also experienced by the south east and Wales.</p> <p>A comparison at the regional level reveals that Blaenau Gwent has consistently experienced the second least number of new registrations over the past 5 years after Merthyr Tydfil, and in most recent years registrations in Blaenau Gwent have been over 150 less than any other authority in the region with the exception of Merthyr Tydfil.</p>		VAT Registrations/Deregistration By Industry (NOMIS)

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
				Merthyr Tydfil - 70 Cardiff - 770 Caerphilly - 265 Blaenau Gwent - 85 Torfaen - 135 Newport - 295 Monmouthshire - 250  1999 <b>SE Total</b> - 2770 Bridgend - 250 Rhondda Cynon Taff - 335 Vale of Glamorgan - 285 Merthyr Tydfil - 80 Cardiff - 780 Caerphilly - 270 Blaenau Gwent - 85 Torfaen - 145 Newport - 265 Monmouthshire - 275  2000 <b>SE Total</b> - 2790 Bridgend - 255 Rhondda Cynon Taff - 345 Vale of Glamorgan - 285 Merthyr Tydfil - 75 Cardiff - 815 Caerphilly - 235 Blaenau Gwent - 85 Torfaen - 150 Newport - 295 Monmouthshire - 250  2001 <b>SE Total</b> - 2725 Bridgend - 245 Rhondda Cynon Taff - 340 Vale of Glamorgan - 240 Merthyr Tydfil - 75 Cardiff - 785 Caerphilly - 255 Blaenau Gwent - 75 Torfaen - 135 Newport - 300			







Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
		2002 – 1,030 2003 – 1,377 2004 – 1,280 2005 – 1,085					

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
		<p><b>population</b> Apr-Jun 2005 – 26.8 Jul-Sep 2005 – 25.4 Oct-Dec 2005 – 25.6 Jan-Mar 2006 – 23.9</p> <p><b>England/Wales Total number of offences</b> Apr-Jun 2005 – 1,400,465 Jul-Sep 2005 – 1,374,201 Oct-Dec 2005 – 1,374,886 Jan-Mar 2006 – 1,323,048</p> <p><b>Offences per 1000 population</b> Apr-Jun 2005 – 26.4 Jul-Sep 2005 – 25.9 Oct-Dec 2005 – 25.9 Jan-Mar 2006 – 24.9</p> <p>Overall crime rates (per 1,000 population) in Wales 2005/06: 87</p> <p>Overall crime rate (per 1,000 population) 2005/06 for England and Wales: 103</p>					
<b>Housing Completions</b>	<p>Housing completions of all tenures (2002): 35</p> <p>Jan – Mar 2004</p> <p>Private Sector Starts - 21 Completions - 6</p>	<p><b>South East</b> Jan – Mar 2004</p> <p>Private Sector Starts – 1,068 Completions – 952</p> <p>Registered Social Landlords</p>			<p>Housing completion rates in 2002 were very low. No trend data has been sourced as yet. However, continuation at this level would seriously undermine aspirations for growth in the County Borough.</p>	<p>Population Human Health Soil Landscape Material Assets</p>	<p>Welsh Housing Statistics 2002 (Map 77, National SEA of WSP)</p> <p>Welsh Housing Statistics quarterly - Jan - Mar – 2004 - (<a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatistics">http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatistics</a>)</p>





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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	Blaina - 27.7 Brynmawr - 26.4 EV South - 24.9 Badminton - 24.6 Six Bells - 21.7 Cwm - 19.2 Abertillery - 19.0 Georgetown - 17.9	<i>benefit/council tax benefit 2005 (count)</i>  292,045			indication of pockets of deprivation.		
<b>Religion or Faith</b>	2001 <i>Christian</i> – 44,973 <i>Buddhist</i> – 86 <i>Hindu</i> – 51 <i>Jewish</i> – 11 <i>Muslim</i> – 152 <i>Sikh</i> – 26 <i>Any other religion</i> – 161 <i>No religion</i> – 17,575 <i>Not stated</i> – 7,029	2001 <b>Wales</b> <i>Christian</i> – 2,087,242 <i>Buddhist</i> – 5,407 <i>Hindu</i> – 5,439 <i>Jewish</i> – 2,256 <i>Muslim</i> – 21,739 <i>Sikh</i> – 2,015 <i>Any other religion</i> – 6,909 <i>No religion</i> – 537,935 <i>Not stated</i> – 234,143	The majority of residents in		the borough in 2001 were Christians (44,973, approx 64%) and only very small minorities of other religions, Muslim being the 2 <sup>nd</sup> highest religion in terms of representation with 152 residents practising the faith. There was also a large number of people who stated having no religion or did not state any religion. The sheer difference in numbers of religious groups could mean that problems relating to social exclusion and integration may occur in the borough and the LDP will need to be sensitive to this.		

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
<p><b>Population</b></p>	<p>Sirhowy - 0.04                      Llanhilleth - 0.00                      Abertillery - 0.00                      Six Bells - 0.00                      Georgetown - 0.00                      Badminton - 0.00</p> <p><b>2001 (census)</b>                      70,064</p> <p><b>2003 (UDP)</b>                      68,900</p> <p>6.44 per hectare (2001)                      (10,876 hectares)</p> <p>Ebbw Vale = 23,600                      Abertillery = 16,600                      Tredegar = 15,000                      Nantyglo &amp; Blaina = 9,100                      Brynmawr = 5,600</p>	<p><b>South East</b>                      1,393,645</p>					

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
				<p><b>South East</b> <i>Population change 1999 – 2002</i> 0.034%</p> <p><b>Wales</b> <i>Population Growth 1999 – 2002</i> 1.59% 1982 – 2002 4.1%</p>			
<b>Population Age Profile (%)</b>	<p>(0 – 4) – 5.6%</p> <p>(5 – 15) – 15.7%</p> <p>(16 – 19) – 4.91%</p> <p>(20 – 24) – 32.3%</p> <p>(45 – 64) – 24.6%</p> <p>(65+) – 16.89%</p>	<p><b>South East (average)</b></p> <p>(0 – 4) – 6.07%</p> <p>(5 – 15) – 15.05%</p> <p>(16 – 19) – 5.19%</p> <p>(20 – 24) – 33.85%</p> <p>(45 – 64) – 23.85%</p> <p>(65+) – 16.00%</p>		<p><b>Blaenau Gwent</b> <i>Population change by age group 0-25 age group 1981 – 2001 (%)</i> -19%</p> <p><b>Wales</b> <i>Population change by age group 0-25 age group 1981 – 2001 (%)</i> -11%</p>	<p>The population of 16 – 19 year olds is the lowest percentage age group. 45 – 64 and 65+ age groups are slightly higher than the South East average suggesting there is an ageing population. The percentage of 0 – 4 year olds is also lower than the South East average by almost 1%.</p> <p>Population change In the 0 – 25 years olds range in Blaenau Gwent from 1981 – 2001 saw a 19% decrease whereas Wales only experienced an 11% decrease.</p>	Population	Census 2001
<b>Ethnic Diversity (percentage)</b>	<p><i>Asian or Asian British</i> – 0.31</p> <p><i>Black or Black British</i> – 0.09</p> <p><i>Chinese or other</i> – 0.17</p> <p><i>Mixed</i> – 0.25</p> <p><i>White</i> – 99.17</p>	<p><b>South East</b></p> <p><i>Asian or Asian British</i> – 1.39</p> <p><i>Black or Black British</i> – 0.40</p> <p><i>Chinese or other</i> – 0.51</p> <p><i>Mixed</i> – 0.85</p>			<p>Ethnic populations make up less than 1% of the Blaenau Gwent population, with over 99% being white in ethnic origin. For those minority groups, integration and social inclusion may be a problem.</p>	Population	ONS, 2001 Census (KS06A – Ethnic Group and Identification as Welsh) ONS, 2001 Census (KS06A – Ethnic Group and Identification as Welsh)

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	<p>People Identifying themselves as Welsh – 12.01</p>	<p>White – 96.85</p> <p>People Identifying themselves as Welsh – 13.28</p> <p><b>Wales</b></p> <p>Asian or Asian British – 0.9%</p> <p>Black or Black British – 0.3%</p> <p>Chinese or other – 0.04%</p> <p>Mixed – 0.6%</p> <p>White – 97.9%</p> <p>People Identifying themselves as Welsh – 14.4%</p>			<p>There is a slightly lower proportion of people identifying themselves as Welsh in Blaenau Gwent than the South East regional or Welsh national averages (12.01% compared to 13.28% and 14.4% respectively).</p>		WSP Topic Paper J: Population
<b>Percentage of Welsh Speakers</b>	<p>2001 Welsh speakers as a percentage of total population aged 3 and over. Either speaks, reads or writes Welsh – 11.13</p> <p>Reads Welsh – 8.58</p> <p>Speaks Welsh – 9.47</p> <p>Understands spoken Welsh – 9.02</p> <p>Writes Welsh – 7.84</p>	<p>2001 <b>Wales</b></p> <p>Aged 3 and over - 20.8%</p> <p>Aged 3 – 15 – 44%</p>			<p>Approximately 90% of the County Borough's population don't speak Welsh or have no Welsh speaking communications skills. This could be interpreted as a reflection of a lack of strong cultural heritage in the County Borough. It may also be an indication of difficulty in accessing welsh medium education.</p>	Population	<p>ONS, 2001 Census (UV84 – Welsh Language Skills)</p> <p>WSP Topic Paper J: Population</p> <p>2004 Welsh Language Use Survey, Welsh Language Board</p> <p>Blaenau Gwent UDP</p>

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
<b>Net migration</b>	Net migration of 16-24 year olds 1999-2001. <b>-2.7%</b>  Net migration of 25-44 years olds 1999-2001 <b>-1.1%</b>	<b>Wales</b> Net migration of 16-24 year olds 1999-2001. <b>-1.0%</b>  Net migration of 25-44 years olds 1999-2001 <b>0.3%</b>					

Scoping Report

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	
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Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
<p><b>Percentage of low birth weight (LBW)</b></p>	<p>Percentage of babies born (live and still births) after 24 weeks gestation with low birth weight (less than 2,500g) (2003)</p> <p>Total 65 (9.4%)</p> <p><b>(1994-98)</b></p>						





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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	<p><b>Wheeled Sports Areas</b></p> <p>Cwm – 1                      Rassau – 1                      Ebbw Vale North – 2                      Brynmawr – 1                      Six Bells – 1                      Cwntillery – 1                      Blaina – 1                      Tredegar C &amp; Wt – 2</p>						
<b>General Health of Population</b>	<p>2001                      Proportion with a 'good' general state of health                      59.38</p>	<p>2001  <b>South East</b>                      Proportion with a 'good' general state of health – 64.48</p>					

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	Nantyglo - 9.9 Cwm - 9.8 Llanhilleth - 9.0 Cwmtillery - 8.8 Rassau - 8.6 Six Bells - 8.2						

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	<p>Death from cancer per 1,000 (2001) 26.1</p> <p>Deaths from all external causes per 1,000 (2001) 3.0</p>	<p>39.9</p> <p>Death from cancer per 1,000 (2001) 25.8</p> <p>Deaths from all external causes per 1,000 (2001) 2.8</p> <p><b>Wales</b> Death from circulatory disease (2003) - 8,600</p> <p>Death from cancer (2003) - 8,400</p>			rates.		
<b>Prevalence of smoking in all adults</b>	<p>2004</p> <p>Proportion of adult smokers 34.0%</p>	<p>2004</p> <p><b>Wales</b> Proportion of adult smokers 31%</p>		Given the relatively recent introduction of the smoking ban in Wales, it is likely that number of smokers will reduce.	The proportion of adult smokers is 3% higher than the proportion for Wales. Higher numbers of smokers could lead to poorer health and more strain on the health service, with potential decline in economic participation affecting the local economy.	Population Human Health	Digest of Welsh Local Area Statistics 2004
<b>Prevalence of obesity</b>	<p>Proportion of overweight or obese adults (aged 16+) 59%</p>	<p><b>Wales</b> Proportion of overweight or obese adults (aged 16+) 54%</p>			The proportion adults (aged 16+) who are obese is 59%, which is 5% higher than the Wales proportion. Obesity can lead to health problems which can create strain on the health service, with potential decline in economic participation affecting the local economy	Population Human Health	Welsh Health Survey 2003/04
<b>Proportion of (i) people consuming five</b>	<p>Proportion of people consuming five fruit or vegetables per day</p>	<p><b>Wales</b> Proportion of people consuming five fruit</p>			The proportion of people eating 5 or more fruit and vegetables per day is 4%	Population Human Health	Welsh Health Survey 2003/04



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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
<p><b>Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE grade A*-C or equivalent</b></p>	<p>43%</p>	<p>Wales 51%</p>		<p><b>Blaenau Gwent June 2000</b> 667 sat GCSE Exams. Of these, 266 pupils achieved five or more A*-C grades (39.8%). Less than 50% of pupils achieved five or more</p>	<p>further education.</p>		<p>A* - C grades in reA*--05 Tm (Sourc.0003 Tc 0.3008 Tborough0 -5(')-1.s TD (A*- C gra2C gradf Q 76C g</p>



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Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
			.72 re 6542o06 .55cl22 613.671   77.7 61







Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
<p><b>Level of literacy in adult population</b></p>	<p>[no data sourced to date]</p>	<p>0 -1.15 T/TT.001 Tc Tf 0 Tcorised</p>		<p>All absence – 9.5%</p> <p>Unauthorised Absence – 1.6%</p> <p><b>2003/04</b></p> <p>All absence – 9.4%</p> <p>Unauthorised Absence – 1.7%</p> <p><b>2004/05</b></p> <p>All absence – 9.4%</p> <p>Unauthorised Absence – 1.7%</p>			

**Table A2: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Environmental Issues**

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
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Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	<p>Favourable – judgement (medium)</p> <p>SSSI:</p> <p>Cwm Merddog Woodlands – 23.54 ha Unfavourable condition, recovering</p> <p>Brynmawr Sections - (geological site), 4.36 ha: Unfavourable maintained</p> <p>Mynydd Llangatwg (Mynydd Llangattock) - 1,681.30 ha</p> <p>Site condition by feature name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blanket bog (other ombrogenous mire) - Unfavourable – judgement (confidence in assessment - high)</li> <li>• Calcareous grassland - Unfavourable – judgement (medium)</li> <li>• Natural inland rock exposures, screes &amp; upland ledges - Favourable – judgement (medium)</li> <li>• Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland - Unfavourable – judgement (medium)</li> <li>• Heathland - Unfavourable – measured (high)</li> <li>• Raised Bog - Unfavourable – measured (high)</li> <li>• Vascular Plant assemblage (with several individually qualifying species) - Unfavourable - judgement (medium but most species doing ok)</li> <li>• Bryophyte Assemblage (with individually qualifying species)</li> </ul>						



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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	
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Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trefil Village Grassland (1 of 2) -4.61 ha</li> <li>• Trefil Village Grassland (2 of 2) - 1.42 ha</li> <li>• South Pen-y-Lan Grassland - 0.45 ha</li> <li>• Hirgan Fields Grassland - 21.87 ha</li> <li>• Fairview Field - 0.71 ha</li> <li>• Garn-ddu Meadow - 0.90 ha</li> <li>• Lower Farm Field - 1.12 ha</li> <li>• The Fountain Inn Meadows - 4.31 ha</li> <li>• Chapel House Field- 4.12 ha</li> <li>• Bedwelty Pits Field -1.64 ha</li> <li>0.45 ha h, Aberbeeg03 Tw T</li> </ul>						

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics id
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
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Lowland

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
			<p>woodlands by 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate colonisation or planting of 10% of the existing beech woodland, expanding on existing woodland sites by 2010 in line with the Greater Gwent Biodiversity Action Group objectives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Purple moor-grass and rush pasture</b> Define extent and condition of purple moor-grass and rush pasture by completion of the upland survey and other locations (by 2003).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure sympathetic management agreements and/or conservation status (SINC) for at least 25% of purple moor-grass and rush</li> </ul>		<p>agri-environment schemes such as Tir Gofal. Much purple moorgrass and rush pasture is found on commons where its is difficult, though not impossible, to apply Tir Gofal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of up to date survey information.</li> <li>Failure to digitise and analyse existing data.</li> <li>Lack of awareness of purple moorgrass and rush pasture within the Local Authority, landowners and the public.</li> </ul> <p><b>Calcareous Grassland</b> <i>Specific factors relating to the habitat decline include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial and residential development (including sites which are currently proposed for development in Unitary Development Plans).</li> <li>Agricultural 'improvements', including re-seeding and heavy applications of fertiliser and other chemicals.</li> <li>Lack of appropriate management by over-grazing, under-grazing and cessation of grazing (which allows the onset of scrub for example) – a particular problem</li> </ul>		

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
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**Indicator**









Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
	Site ID 2051 – ASNW, 1.95ha 2055 – ASNW, 1.13 ha 2082 – ASNW, 7.16 ha 2083 – ASNW, 4.43 ha 2102 – ASNW, 15.53 ha 2114 – ASNW, 12.17 ha 2120 – ASNW, 3.05 ha 2131 – ASNW, 2.29 ha 2167 – ASNW, 4.26 ha 2175 – ASNW, 3.26 ha 2181 – PAWS, 12.10 ha 2182 – ASNW, 3.10 ha 2188 – PAWS, 82.72 ha 2209 – PAWS, 2.61 ha 2002 – ASNW, 8.62 ha 2199 – ASNW, 1.34 ha 2305 – ASNW, 1.46 ha						
<b>Land utilisation</b>	Open Countryside - 45% Defined urban area - 23% Enclosed agricultural land – 20% Urban fringe – 9% Recreation sites – 3%				The area is predominantly Open countryside which may present development opportunity issues. The defined urban area is only 23% and this could mean that opportunities are concentrated and people living outside the urban areas may be at disadvantage with getting access to employment and services.  There is also only a small proportion of recreational sites at only 3%	Landscape Material Assets	The Countryside and Landscape Strategy 1998
<b>Contaminated Land</b>	2003 Contaminated Strategy Review: 1607 potentially contaminated sites, of which: - High Risk (previous or				There is a high proportion of contaminated sites which may present	Landscape Human Health Soil	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy, Environmental Health and Trading





Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scotch Peter Trib.-Nant Melyn – C (Fairly good) , 2001/03 and D (Fair), 1999/2001</li>   <li>Biological water quality: Clydach at:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STW Disch.Pt-Conf.Trib.abv B.m'r Rndabt – C (Fairly good), 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2002</li> </ul> </li>   <li>Ebbw Fach at:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afon Tyleri - Trib.Henwaun Coll.- B (Good), 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2003 and 2004</li> <li>•Conf.Trib.Henwaun Coll-Conf.Nant Ystruth - B (Good) , 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2004</li> <li>• Ebbw Fawr Conf. - Afon Tyleri – D (Fair) , 2000</li> </ul> </li>   <li>Ebbw Fawr at:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conf.Ebbw Fach - Conf.Nant Big – B (Good) , 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2004</li> <li>• Conf.Nant Big - Conf.Nant Merddog – B (Good) , 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2004</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conf.Nant Kendon - Glandwr Bk. – C (Fairly good) , 2000 and C (Fairly good) , 2003</li> <li>•Conf.Nant Merddog - Culvert Inlet – C (Fairly good) , 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2004</li> <li>• Culvert Inlet - Rassau Bk. – D (Fair) , 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2002, and C (Fairly good) , 2003</li> <li>• Glandwr Bk. - Conf.Ebbw Fach – C (Fairly good) , 2000</li> </ul> <p>Sirhowy at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nant Melyn - Outlet Shon-Shefris Res. – C (Fairly good), 2000 and B (Good), 2002</li> <li>• Nant Yr Helyg - Scotch Peter Trib. – C (Fairly good) , 2000 and B (Good), 2002</li> <li>• Scotch Peter Trib.-Nant Melyn – E (Poor) , 2000 and C (Fairly good), 2002</li> </ul> <p>England &amp; Wales</p> <p>Chemical water</p>			



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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)
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Scoping Report

Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends
				87.5s5 8(8 l 96.84 250.191 re )-6( )TJ 56ln 91 l 9 5 A7.2 r.751 m 106.02 50.75.711 0.902 g 78.42 260.991 9

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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	
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Indicator	Quantified data (Blaenau Gwent)	Comparators (Quantified data for South Wales and Wales/England)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	SEA topics	Source
<b>Special Waste</b>	1999 – 18,307 2000 – 17,528 2001 – 21,763 2002 – 9,525 2003 – 11,426	<b>South East Average</b> 1999 – 25,263.9 2000 – 19,027.6 2001 – 12,995.0 2002 – 10,667.4 2003 – 10,923.7  <b>Actual Tonnes</b> 1999 – 252,639 2000 – 190,276 2001 – 129,950 2002 – 106,674 2003 – 109,237	<b>Blaenau Gwent</b> 2010 – 14,022  <b>South East 2010</b> – 152,221	<b>South East 2005 – 2015</b> Linear change from +5% towards -5% pa  <b>2016 – 2025</b> -1% pa	In 2001 Blaenau Gwent was producing significantly more special waste (17,528) than the south east (12,995). In 2002 it cut that figure by half (9,525) and was under the south east average (10,667.4), but in 2003 it was slightly above again with 11,426 tonnes compared to 10,923.7. Dealing with special waste could become an issue for Blaenau Gwent.	Soil Human Health Air Climatic Factors	South East Wales Regional Waste Group, Annual Monitoring Report March 2006

