

Replacement Local Development Plan 2018-2033

Background Paper

BP4: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

**Deposit Plan
December 2025**



Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg hefyd.

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Conwy LDP Review

Sustainability Appraisal of Replacement Local Development Plan Deposit Documents



On behalf of **Conwy County Borough Council**

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Purpose	3
1.3	How to Comment on this SA Report	3
1.4	Structure of this Report	3
1.5	Statutory Requirements	4
2	Overview of the Conwy LDP Review	7
2.1	Context	7
2.2	Proposed Form and Content of the Conwy Replacement LDP	9
2.3	Preparation and Evidence Base	10
3	Environmental and Policy Context	11
3.1	Introduction	11
3.2	Key Sustainability Issues	11
3.3	Review of plans, programmes and strategies	16
4	The Sustainability Appraisal Process	19
4.1	Introduction	19
4.2	SA and SEA Purpose and Objectives	19
4.3	SA Project Team	19
4.4	Previous SA and SEA Reporting	20
4.5	SA of RLDP Preferred Strategy	20
4.6	Deposit Plan SA Methodology	22
5	SA Findings	28
5.1	Introduction	28
5.2	SA of Proposed RLDP Strategic Framework	28
5.3	SA of Strategic Sites	38
5.4	SA of Thematic Policies	41
6	Conclusion	64
6.1	Overview	64
6.2	Next Stage of Conwy RLDP Preparation	65
6.3	Monitoring	65

Figures

Figure 2.1: The Conwy County Borough Council Area	7
Figure 2.2: Relationship between CCBC Administrative Area and Snowdonia National Park	8

Tables

Table 3.1: Key Sustainability Issues relating to the Conwy LDP Review	12
Table 5.1: Proposed RLDP Strategic Objectives	31
Table 5.2: Relationship between RLDP Strategic Objectives and SA Objectives.....	34
Table 5.3: Changes in land uses / dwellings between previous proposal (Preferred Strategy) and current proposal (Deposit Plan).....	41
Table 6.1 Proposed SA / SEA monitoring indicators	68
Table A2.1: Designated Sites of relevance to the Conwy LDP Review	78
Table A3.1: Review of Relevant Environmental Aspects, Issues and Problems.....	102
Table B2.1: Review of Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	128
Table B2.2: Review of PPW – 12th Edition (2024)	144
Table B2.3: Implications of Welsh National Planning Policies for the LDP Review	159
Table D1.1: SA Framework for Conwy LDP Review.....	185
Table E1.1 SA Scoring System for RLDP Strategic Framework Components.....	190
Table E2.1: SA of RLDP Vision	193
Table E3.1: SA of Proposed RLDP Objectives	198
Table F1.1: SA of Policies Scoring System	210
Table F1.2: Changes between the Strategic Policies (SP) in the RLDP Preferred Strategy and the relevant Thematic Policies in Deposit Plan	212

Appendices

Appendix A	Baseline Review
Appendix B	Review of Plans and Programmes
Appendix C	Review of RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Comment
Appendix D	Conwy LDP Review SA Framework
Appendix E	SA of RLDP Strategic Framework
Appendix F	SA of RLDP Policies

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Planning Authorities to review their Local Development Plans (LDP) regularly. A formal review must take place every four years. The current Conwy Local Development Plan was adopted in 2013 and the Review commenced in 2017.

1.1.2 The Review Report is the outcome of LDP performance and evidence as drawn from previously produced Annual Monitoring Reports and evidence base. The Review Report highlighted the need for a replacement Local Development Plan to be prepared for the period 2022 onwards.

1.1.3 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping report was then prepared and submitted on 24 August 2018 in accordance with relevant statutory provisions (namely the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Wales) 2004 as amended ('the SEA Regulations') and associated Welsh development planning legislation). Comments from Historic Environment Service (Cadw) and Natural Resources Wales were received during and after the consultation period.

1.1.4 The development of the Replacement LDP Process consists of eight stages, which are:

Stage 1 – Review Report

Stage 2 – Delivery Agreement

Stage 3 – Candidate Sites

Stage 4 – Pre-deposit participation

Stage 5 – Preferred Stage

Stage 6 – Deposit Plan

Stage 7 – Submission and Examination

Stage 8 – Adoption

1.1.5 Stage 1 to Stage 5 have been completed. In stage 4 – Pre-Deposit Participation, consultation took place between 14 December 2018 and 25 January 2019. Two consultation papers were prepared by CCBC to facilitate consultation:

- Consultation Paper 1 - This outlines the priority issues facing Conwy and suggests a vision and objectives for the Replacement Local Development Plan.
- Consultation Paper 2 - This outlines the strategic growth level (how many houses will be needed and the number of jobs that will need to be provided), the settlement hierarchy (how to assess towns and villages in

terms of facilities and services, size and population) and the spatial distribution (where to put the housing and jobs.)

- 1.1.6 A total of 124 comments on the two consultation papers were received from communities, developers and others. Those comments were taken forwards in formulation of the preferred strategy.
- 1.1.7 Currently, the Replacement LDP process is at Stage 6 – Deposit Plan. In stage 5, a SA report on LDP Preferred Strategy was prepared in tandem with the Replacement LDP Pre-Deposit Documents in accordance with the approved SA Scoping report, and comments received from public consultations and Consultation Bodies. The SA report was displayed on the CCBC website (Link: [RLDP - Evidence Base - Generic Evidence Base - Conwy County Borough Council](#)). The Preferred Strategy was consulted between 29th July 2019 and 20th September 2019.
- 1.1.8 Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020, the whole Replacement LDP process was suspended. The Replacement LDP process is now resumed and CCBC are progressing the deposit version of the plan. However, some changes have occurred since 2019. New homes have been built and more have planning permission. CCBC are now suggesting fewer new homes for the Strategic Site allocations from the Preferred Strategy. Hence, the expected adoption date of the Replacement LDP is anticipated to change from 2021 to 2026.
- 1.1.9 Moreover, there have been changes in baseline conditions and launch of emerging policies / plans as a result of new legislation. The previous Sustainability Appraisal Report needs to be further updated. This is to ensure that the SA Report is robust enough to support the Replacement LDP during the public consultation.
- 1.1.10 Stantec UK Ltd has been commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to update the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Conwy LDP Review and the emerging Replacement Conwy LDP ('the emerging RLDP'). This Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') documents the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents published in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005, including the Conwy RLDP Deposit Plan.
- 1.1.11 In accordance with the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005 ('the 2005 Regulations'), the Deposit Plan represents the full draft replacement LDP for the CCBC area. The Deposit Plan outlines a new strategic framework, comprising a vision, objectives and spatial strategy, and an accompanying suite of site allocations and policies (strategic and thematic) to guide development across the CCBC area. All substantive components of the Deposit Plan, and thus the emerging RLDP, have now been subject to SA, incorporating SEA, in accordance with statutory requirements.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the findings of a SA, incorporating SEA, of the substantive proposals set out within the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents, i.e. the Deposit Plan and associated Background Papers. This SA Report responds to relevant statutory requirements, considers the evolution of the emerging RLDP to date and presents an assessment of likely significant environmental and wider sustainability effects from the Deposit Documents. For the purpose of fulfilling statutory SEA requirements, this SA Report acts as the statutory Environmental Report that is required to accompany each substantive component of the emerging RLDP at the time of public consultation.
- 1.2.2 The objectives of this report are to fulfil statutory SA and SEA reporting requirements, demonstrate how the SA process has informed the preparation of the Deposit Plan, identify likely significant effects from the Deposit Plan and published and consider whether any further mitigation and enhancement measures should be recommended for incorporation within the emerging RLDP post consultation to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects and to enhance the effectiveness of the plan.

1.3 How to Comment on this SA Report

- 1.3.1 This SA Report and the associated Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is being consulted on alongside the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents, including the RLDP Deposit Plan. Comments in respect of all these documents can be provided by email to cdll-ldp@conwy.gov.uk. Further details of how to participate in the consultation will be provided on CCBC's dedicated LDP Review website: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/RLDP>.

1.4 Structure of this Report

- 1.4.1 This report is structured as follows:
- **Section 1:** the remainder of this section identifies core statutory requirements for undertaking the SA, incorporating SEA, of the emerging RLDP;
 - **Section 2:** explains the background to the development of the emerging RLDP and provides a summary of its proposed content and purpose;
 - **Section 3** outlines key sustainability information and issues which have informed the SA process undertaken to date and which should be taken account of in the emerging RLDP itself. The section is supported by detailed baseline analysis and a review of relevant plans and programmes provided in **Appendices A** and **B** respectively;
 - **Section 4** provides an overview of the SA process undertaken to date, including how matters raised by the SEA Consultation Bodies in previous stages of the SA have been addressed. The SA Framework being used to

assess the likely significant effects of the emerging RLDP is provided in full in **Appendix C**;

- **Section 5** presents the key findings of the SA undertaken in respect of the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents, i.e. all substantive components within the RLDP Deposit Plan, the identification of “reasonable alternative” options within this SA process, and how the SA process has informed the emerging RLDP to date including the content of the Deposit Plan. The detailed SA undertaken in respect of the proposed RLDP strategic framework (comprising the RLDP Vision, Strategic Objectives and Growth Strategy) and proposed Strategic Policies is set out in **Appendices D** and **E** respectively; and,
- **Section 6** identifies the next step in the SA process and outlines potential monitoring arrangements.

1.4.2 In accordance with statutory requirements (see below), this report is accompanied by a **Non-Technical Summary**.

1.5 Statutory Requirements

LDP Preparation and Review

- 1.5.1 In late 2017, CCBC consulted on a draft Conwy LDP Review Report, which recommended that a ‘Full Review’ should be carried out of the existing Conwy LDP (adopted October 2013) in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 as amended (‘the 2005 LDP Regulations’). Statutory requirements relating to the preparation of LDPs are therefore now applicable to the LDP Review, including in respect of SA and SEA.
- 1.5.2 In accordance with the 2005 LDP Regulations, the proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the LDP Review are set out within the finalised Conwy LDP Review Delivery Agreement, which was agreed with the Welsh Government in May 2018.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.5.3 Under Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act, emerging LDPs need to be subject to SA, which is statutorily required to guide the selection and development of policies and proposals for inclusion in LDPs in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects. The SA presently required for the LDP Review will need to build upon the SA, incorporating SEA, prepared for the first Conwy LDP (adopted October 2013). As the ‘Full Review’ procedure is being used, the LDP Review will effectively mirror the original LDP preparation process and will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP.

- 1.5.4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 ('the SEA Regulations') require Responsible Authorities, including local authorities such as CCBC, to assess the likely significant environmental effects of implementing relevant plans and programmes, as defined within the regulations. The SEA Regulations also require Responsible Authorities to examine the likely significant effects of reasonable alternatives to the plan or programme under consideration. Where required, the assessment is to be prepared following a staged reporting process known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Stages of SA and SEA

- 1.5.5 SA and SEA share a common focus on assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance and can therefore be undertaken and reported together. As directed by the SEA Regulations, SA and SEA comprise the following stages.
- **Screening:** Whereas Regulation 5(3) has the effect that a SEA will always be required in relation to the preparation of an LDP, Regulations 5(6) and 9(1) require "minor modifications" to an existing plan or programme to first be screened to determine whether the modifications are likely to have significant effects on the environment and therefore whether a full SEA needs to be undertaken. This requirement was fulfilled through the inclusion of the draft SEA Screening Determination within the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report (see below) and subsequent publication of a positive SEA Screening Determination by CCBC;
 - **Scoping:** Responsible Authorities must provide the SEA Consultation Bodies with sufficient information to enable them to consider the proposed scope, level of detail and consultation period for an 'Environmental Report' (ER) to accompany the emerging plan or programme. Where SEA is incorporated within a wider SA the term ER is interchangeable with SA Report as the latter necessarily includes all of the information that would be required within a standalone ER. A SA scoping report was thus prepared and submitted to the SEA Consultation Bodies in Aug 2018 for a five-week consultation period.
 - **Preparation and Consultation:** As noted above, Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act requires Responsible Authorities preparing LDPs in Wales to "to carry out a sustainability appraisal of the proposals" within it and to "prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal". Given that the Conwy LDP Review will be an iterative process and in legal terms is a review of the existing LDP, a SA Report needs to accompany each substantive element of the RLDP as it emerges. Each SA Report must be consulted on in tandem with the related substantive component(s) of the emerging RLDP, with the SA Report for the final LDP Deposit Document then submitted to the Welsh Government to support an independent examination of the replacement LDP. Similarly, Regulation 12 of the SEA Regulations requires Responsible Authorities to prepare and consult on an

ER to “identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing” each iteration of a relevant and qualifying plan, as well as the effects of its reasonable alternatives. A SA Report has been prepared to accompany the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy, and responds to the above statutory requirements. Building directly on previous reporting, this SA Report has been prepared to accompany the Deposit Plan and responds to these statutory requirements; and.

- **Preparation of a Post Adoption Statement:** By the end of the LDP Review process, a replacement LDP will have been adopted for the Conwy LDP area, comprising the extent of the CCBC administrative area outwith Snowdonia National Park. Once a replacement LDP is adopted, in accordance with the SEA Regulations CCBC must prepare a statement setting out, amongst other matters, how environmental considerations have been taken into account in the adopted RLDP, and how likely significant effects on the environment will be monitored.

1.5.6 The SEA Regulations also introduce a link between SEA and a need, in some cases, for a separate Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) of plans and projects where there is the potential for significant effects on European Sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation). A HRA has been undertaken in tandem with the SA by the same project team. This allows relevant findings from the SA, and HRA to inform each other and for consistent reporting to be adopted.

2 Overview of the Conwy LDP Review

2.1 Context

2.1.1 CCBC is the unitary authority responsible for local government across a 1,130 km² area of North Wales, as shown in **Figure 2.1**.

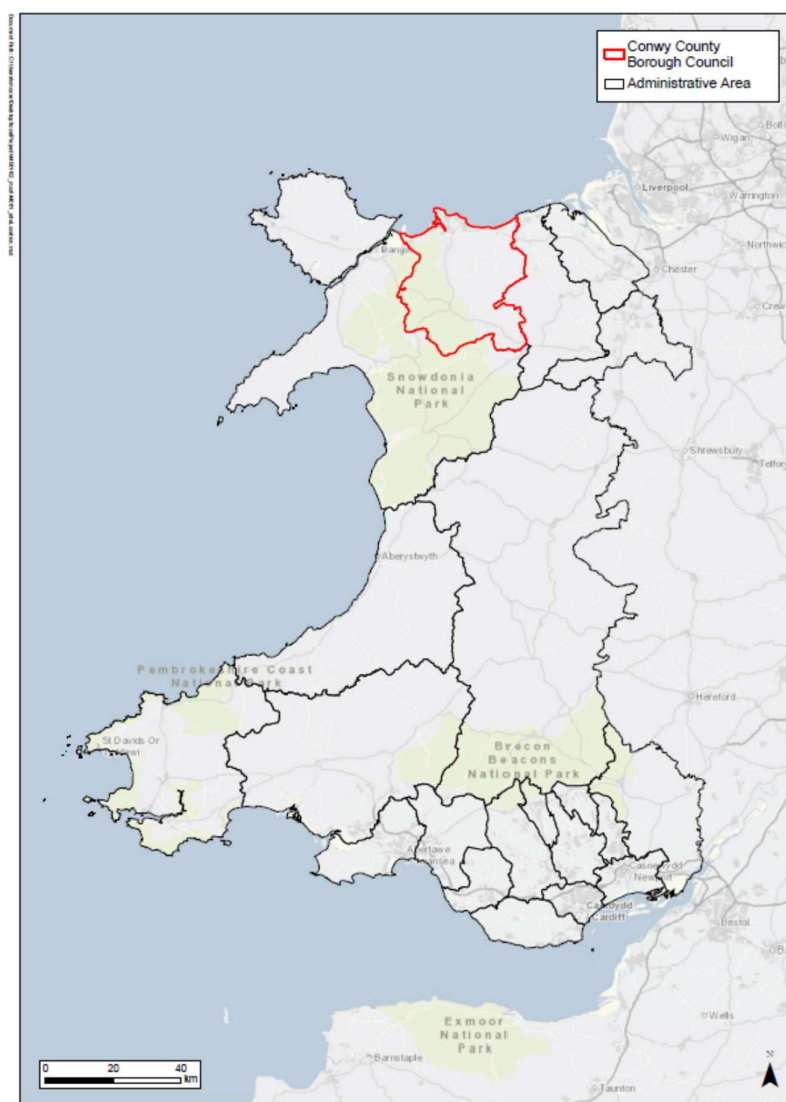


Figure 2.1: The Conwy County Borough Council Area

2.1.2 As shown in **Figure 2.2**, the Conwy LDP area covers the extent of the CCBC administrative area outwith Snowdonia National Park, which is subject to separate planning control by Snowdonia National Park Planning Authority and is covered by the Eryri LDP. The first Eryri LDP was adopted in July 2011. A new, Eryri LDP (2016 – 2031) was adopted on 6th February 2019. Recently, a review on the Eryri LDP (2016 – 2031) has been conducted. The review has

Figure 2.2: Relationship between CCBC Administrative Area and Snowdonia National Park



8

- 2.1.4 In February 2018 CCBC consulted on a draft Delivery Agreement to underpin the LDP Review process and the finalised Conwy Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement was subsequently agreed with the Welsh Government in May 2018. The Delivery Agreement sets out the process, timescales and consultation arrangements to undertake a 'Full Review' of the existing LDP and in doing so to prepare and adopt the Conwy RLDP by September 2021.
- 2.1.5 Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020, the whole Replacement LDP process was suspended. The Replacement LDP process is now resumed and CCBC are progressing the deposit version of the plan. However, some changes have been occurred since 2019. New homes have been built and more have planning permission. CCBC are now suggesting fewer new homes for the Strategic Site allocations from the Preferred Strategy. The expected adoption date of the Replacement LDP is anticipated to change from 2021 to 2026. There were also changes in baseline conditions and launch of emerging policies / plans as a result of new legislation since the suspension of study.
- 2.1.6 Given the above changes, the Sustainability Appraisal Report need to be updated to ensure that the report is robust enough to support the Replacement LDP during the public consultation.

2.2 Proposed Form and Content of the Conwy Replacement LDP

The Conwy RLDP Deposit Plan

- 2.2.1 The Deposit Plan builds upon the RLDP Preferred Strategy, which was consulted on by CCBC at 'Pre-Deposit stage' between 30th September 2019 and 8th November 2019 in accordance with Regulation 15 of the DP Regulations (2005). In doing so, the Deposit Plan updates the strategic framework (including growth and spatial strategy) presented at Pre-Deposit stage and sets out a full suite of evidence-based policies and allocations to implement the strategic framework and guide development within the BCBC area over the period to 2033. In accordance with Regulations 17, 18, and 19, the Deposit Plan therefore represents a full proposed LDP which CCBC considers to be sound and adoptable as a RLDP for the CCBC area.
- 2.2.2 The Deposit Plan comprises the following substantive components, accompanied by non-substantive supporting text and graphics
- Strategic Framework:
 - RLDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy
 - Implementation and Delivery:

- Thematic Policies and,
- Key Strategic Sites & Infrastructure

2.2.3 These substantive components have been subject to SA, incorporating SEA, as documented in this report.

2.3 Preparation and Evidence Base

2.3.1 Since the adoption of the finalised Conwy LDP Review Delivery Agreement in May 2018, the development of the emerging RLDP has focused on evidence gathering and early stakeholder engagement, including:

- Call for Candidate Sites: July - August 2018;
- SEA Screening and SA Scoping: August – October 2018;
- Evidence Gathering including preparation of topic and background papers¹: ongoing since November 2018.
- Issues and Options Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation: 17th December 2018 – 25th January 2019
- Consultation on The Preferred Strategy: 29th July 2019 – 20 September 2019; and
- LDP Review Call for Candidate Sites (50% affordable housing candidate sites): 5th August 2022 – 30th September 2022

2.3.2 These activities informed the preparation of the Deposit Plan and this SA Report by identifying key issues, problems and opportunities which the emerging RLDP should address. All comments received in respect of the Conwy RLDP SA Scoping Report (2018) and the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated SA Report (2019), together with all evidence submitted to the Conwy LDP Review Call for Candidate Sites (2022), have been taken account of in the preparation of this SA Report to accompany the Deposit Plan.

¹ Background papers will present a detailed analysis of relevant evidence (baseline data, legislative requirements, etc.), with the implications of related papers for the emerging RLDP set out within a suite of thematic Topic Papers. The Topic Papers will in turn inform the Preferred Strategy, Deposit Plan and detailed content of the emerging RLDP.

3 Environmental and Policy Context

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 **Section 3.2** below provides a summary of relevant baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions identifying key sustainability issues of relevance to the LDP Review. **Section 3.3** then summarises the relationship between the Conwy LDP and other relevant plans and programmes. Each section is supported by detailed baseline and policy reviews provided in **Appendices A** and **B** respectively.

3.2 Key Sustainability Issues

- 3.2.1 With reference to the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, a summary of the key sustainability issues identified in **Appendix A** which need to be addressed within the LDP Review and taken account of in the associated SA is provided in **Table 3.1** below. The identification of key sustainability issues has also been informed by consideration of the likely evolution of baseline conditions in the absence of the LDP Review, as detailed in **Appendix A.4**. In short, this concludes that the absence of the LDP Review is likely to lead to development coming forward in unsustainable locations and contrary to CCBC's preferred spatial strategy simply in order to meet identified needs, principally for new housing.

Table 3.1: Key Sustainability Issues relating to the Conwy LDP Review

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	The need to conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity including important species and sites designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance. This relates to the protection of designated sites located within the CCBC area (including within and outwith the area covered by Snowdonia National Park) as well as designated sites in neighbouring authorities, all of which have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review and development activity within the CCBC area. The need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure network in the CCBC area and green infrastructure connections to neighbouring authorities. Green networks are of particular importance for providing ecosystem services and habitat connectivity in a changing climate.
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	The need to maximise socio-economic benefits from the implementation of the North Wales Growth Deal. The need to align with Future Wales – The National Plan 2040, the preparation of a potential Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for North Wales for the A55 corridor. The need to deliver a sufficient quantum of good quality and well-located new housing to meet a range of identified needs. The need to deliver economic growth and increase employment opportunities, including for local residents. The need to tackle deprivation, including areas with existing deprivation linked to poor accessibility to key services, facilities, and economic opportunities.

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	The need to ensure that community facilities and services are appropriate and accessible to users to meet the diverse needs of residents and workers. The need to improve the accessibility of key destinations within the CCBC area and to other key locations through enhancing the transport network. The need to facilitate the development of local affordable housing or local needs market housing in the JLDP area.
Human Health	The need to enhance all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including physical health, mental health, social wellbeing, safety and security, air, noise and light pollution. The need to protect and enhance access to high quality open space provision and active travel routes. The need to create healthy and liveable urban environments. The need to create appropriate soundscapes, meaning the right sound environment in the right time and place
Soil	The need to encourage and/or facilitate development on previously developed brownfield land. The need to maximise the efficient use of available land and prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land. The need to safeguard geodiversity, important soil resources and to remediate areas of known contamination. The need to protect and restore peatlands.

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Water	The need to protect and enhance the quality of water resources and the water environment. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary watercourses which flow through the CCBC area and to the River Conwy which flows northwards into the Menai Strait in the Irish Sea. It also requires the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of drainage infrastructure. The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk or to fully mitigate potential risks, considering the effects of climate change and risks of flooding from all sources (sea, rivers, surface water, reservoirs and/or ground water).
Air	The need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants (incl. emissions during Peat restoration). The need to safeguard and improve air quality, including through addressing areas with poor air quality.
Climatic Factors	The need to ensure that the built environment and infrastructure is resilient and adaptable to the effects of climate change, taking account of the coastal location of the CCBC area. The need to incorporate green infrastructure within the built environment. This is key to ensuring habitat connectivity and free movement of species as they adapt to climate change. The need to mitigate climate change including through the decarbonisation of key economic sectors.
Material Assets	The need to maximise the efficient use of land, natural resources, and existing infrastructure. This includes the need to prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land.
Cultural Heritage	The need to preserve, protect and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings within the CCBC area.

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	The need to safeguard and support the use of the Welsh language.
Landscape	The need to protect and enhance landscape character, townscape character, key views, visual amenity and dark skies (due to intrusive artificial light). This extends to the protection of landscapes within the Snowdonia National Park and in other neighbouring authorities, as well as seascape character including heritage coasts and marine character areas.
Inter-related Effects	The need to deliver holistic improvements to wellbeing and to contribute to the delivery of sustainable development across the CCBC area.

3.2.2 The key sustainability issues listed in **Table 3.1** are evidenced within relevant Background and Topic Papers prepared for the LDP Review and reflected in the substantive proposals set out within the RLDP Deposit Plan. In overall terms, this helps to ensure that the direction of travel for the emerging RLDP responds to key sustainability issues as identified through the SA process. However, it is still necessary to examine each emerging substantive component of the emerging RLDP individually and in combination to determine their likely significant effects and to what extent they contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

3.3 Review of plans, programmes and strategies

3.3.1 The following types of plans and programmes were examined for their relevance to the LDP Review and this SA:

- International conventions and treaties.
- European Directives and associated legislation (such as EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations 2014 and Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019).
- Legislation enacted by the UK Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales.
- Policy documents and strategies published at the national, regional and local levels, including by the UK Government, the Welsh Government (and its agencies) and CCBC.

3.3.2 A detailed review of the other plans and programmes identified as relevant to the LDP Review is provided in **Appendix B**. From this review, it is clear that the emerging RLDP should:

- Align with relevant national planning policy requirements as set out within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 12th Edition (February 2024).
- Seek to capitalise on the socio-economic opportunities presented by the Growth Deal for North Wales.
- Align with the Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 and the preparation of a possible SDP for North Wales for the A55 Corridor.
- Seek to enhance all aspects of health and wellbeing for the population of the CCBC area, including through providing high quality health infrastructure, improving physical and mental health and providing opportunities to enhance social wellbeing. The LDP must seek to implement the locally defined wellbeing objectives set out within the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan (2023-2028).
- Secure sustainable economic growth and inward investment across the CCBC area through allocating suitable sites for development and by

delivering the infrastructure required to increase connectivity, improve community and social infrastructure and increase access to high quality employment and economic opportunities. It will also be important for the LDP to set out a spatial strategy which maximises the economic competitiveness of the CCBC area and improves social wellbeing, taking account of its rural setting and current socio-economic conditions.

- Identify and plan to meet the needs of all residents and workers within the CCBC area, in particular with respect to the provision of adequate community infrastructure.
- Deliver well-designed and affordable homes to meet identified housing needs, including providing a range of sizes and tenures.
- Reduce car dependencies and improve active travel infrastructure.
- Deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and enhanced communications infrastructure, both to communities within the CCBC area and to key destinations in neighbouring authorities.
- Protect and enhance access to high quality outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces.
- Conserve, preserve, restore, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance, geological importance or heritage significance, in ways appropriate to their status.
- Develop effective community engagement techniques to respond to the views of wider communities and facilitate effective community cohesion.
- Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving towards a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate renewable and low carbon energy.
- Take measures to protect air quality levels and aim to mitigate any activity which could affect air quality levels across the CCBC area.
- Ensure there are no significant negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites (refer to separate Habitats Regulations Assessment Initial Screening Report for further details).
- Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management.
- Seek ways to maximise multi-functional green infrastructure coverage and ensure they provide a network of linked wildlife corridors (across a wide range of scales and increase ecosystems services including biodiversity).
- Seek ways to maximise the health benefits of green infrastructure.

- Use land efficiently by prioritising the use of previously developed land.
- Consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites.
- Recognise the different landscapes in the CCBC area and Snowdonia National Park and their capacity to accommodate change.
- Promote development that minimises landscape impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance.

3.3.3 As with the identified key sustainability issues, the identified key policy issues are addressed within relevant Background and Topic Papers prepared for the LDP Review and reflected in the substantive proposals within the Deposit Plan. In overall terms, this helps to ensure the emerging RLDP responds to applicable legislative and policy requirements.

4 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides an overview of the SA process, incorporating SEA, which has been undertaken to date for the emerging Conwy RLDP. In doing so the section explains the approach which has been adopted for undertaking the SA of the Deposit Plan.

4.2 SA and SEA Purpose and Objectives

- 4.2.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations the purpose of SEA is to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of a qualifying plan, programme or strategy. Under the 2004 Act, the purpose of SA is to assess the contribution of a LDP to delivering sustainable development. SA and SEA therefore share a common focus on assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance and can be undertaken and reported together, as in this report.
- 4.2.2 A common objective of SA, incorporating SEA, is to enhance the environmental and wider sustainability performance of emerging plans and programmes. This is achieved through identifying any likely significant effects from implementation of the emerging plan as drafted, proposing mitigation measures to address any identified significant adverse environmental effects, and identifying enhancement measures to improve the overall performance of the plan as it evolves. As such, SA incorporating SEA is an integral part of good development planning and should not be viewed as a separate or retrospective activity. This means that SA, incorporating SEA, should be undertaken in respect of each emerging substantive component or proposal for an emerging plan at the time when the relevant component or proposal is itself being consulted on.

4.3 SA Project Team

- 4.3.1 The SA of the emerging RLDP is being undertaken independently by Stantec UK Ltd. on behalf of Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC). Peter Brett Associates (acquired by Stantec UK Ltd in 2018) previously carried out the SA, incorporating SEA, of the first Conwy LDP, which was adopted by CCBC in 2013.
- 4.3.2 The independence of the consultant team involved in carrying out this SA helps to ensure the objectivity of the SA and to identify components requiring improvement throughout its development. This allows independent mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be developed and implemented as the emerging RLDP evolves in order to improve its effectiveness.

4.4 Previous SA and SEA Reporting

- 4.4.1 Two previous stages have been carried out in the SA process (incorporating SEA) for the emerging RLDP.

SA and SEA Screening and Scoping

- 4.4.2 In August 2018 a SA Scoping Report, incorporating SEA screening, was consulted on with the SEA Consultation Bodies, followed by the publication of a statutory SEA Screening Determination by CCBC.
- 4.4.3 The dual purpose of the SA Scoping Report was to provide relevant information to enable the SEA Consultation Bodies to consider the need for SEA and to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail appropriate for SA Report(s) to accompany each substantive component of the emerging RLDP. A key objective of the SA Scoping Report was to identify an evidence-based SA Framework to assess in a systematic way the likely sustainability effects from substantive components of the emerging RLDP. This SA Framework comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives and Guide Questions regarding identified socio-economic and environmental issues of relevance to the CCBC area.
- 4.4.4 As previously detailed in **Table 4.1** of the RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Report, the SEA Consultation Bodies recommended a number of minor modifications to the original proposed CBCC LDP Review SA Framework and to the associated baseline analysis, policy review and key sustainability issues as set out within the SA Scoping Report. In accordance with information requirements prescribed within the SEA Regulations, these matters were all addressed in the RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Report and have been carried forward into this SA Report. As detailed in **Table 4.1** below, at Deposit Stage minor further changes have been made to the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (provided in full in **Appendix D**) in response to comments received from the SEA Consultation Bodies regarding the RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Report.

4.5 SA of RLDP Preferred Strategy

- 4.5.1 The Conwy RLDP Preferred Strategy and associated evidence base documents were consulted on between 29th July 2019 and 20th September 2019 in accordance with the statutory requirements detailed in **Section 1.5**. The RLDP Preferred Strategy was accompanied by a full SA Report and associated SA Report Non-Technical Summary (Stantec, July 2019), as required by the 2004 Act and the SEA Regulations.
- 4.5.2 The Conwy RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Report identified, assessed and evaluated the likely significant effects of all substantive components of the RLDP Preferred Strategy, which comprised:
- Strategic Framework:

- RLDP Vision
- Objectives
- Growth and Spatial Strategy.
- Implementation and Delivery:
 - Strategic Policies
 - Candidate Sites Register

4.5.3 At Pre-Deposit stage, the identification of likely significant effects focused on a suite of 34 proposed strategic policies which were designed to implement the proposed higher level strategic framework. In addition, whilst no decisions were made by CCBC at RLDP Preferred Strategy stage regarding the allocation or rejection of individual development sites, an initial SA of Candidate Sites (including newly promoted sites and potential LDP rollover sites) was carried out to:

- Provide timely, objective and transparent assessment information to support evidence-based decisions regarding the potential allocation (or rejection) of candidate sites within the emerging RLDP in accordance with national planning policy requirements;
- Demonstrate compliance with SEA caselaw by demonstrating that in the first instance, all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites have properly been treated equally as potential 'reasonable alternatives' before any decision to allocate individual sites is made; and,
- Identify major environmental or sustainability constraints, which, in the absence of further information being provided to demonstrate site effectiveness, would be likely to result in the rejection of some candidate sites on the basis they do not constitute a 'reasonable alternative' on sustainability or deliverability grounds.

4.5.4 The SA process directly informed the preparation of and helped to improve the RLDP Preferred Strategy, as detailed in Section 5 of the RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Report. In consequence, no significant adverse effects were predicted to arise from the RLDP Preferred Strategy, but the SA Report still identified a number of weaknesses within the emerging plan and therefore proposed a suite of further mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address identified uncertainties and improve its sustainability performance. As detailed in **Section 6** of the RLDP Preferred Strategy, those recommendations have been considered by CCBC through the subsequent preparation of the Deposit Plan.

4.5.5 All representations received in respect of the RLDP Preferred Strategy, and the associated SA Report have been reviewed by CCBC and taken account of

in the preparation of the Deposit Plan and this associated SA Report. The comment related to the SA is detailed in **Appendix C**.

- 4.5.6 Taking into account of the minor modifications requested by the SEA Consultation Bodies, the final Conwy LDP Review SA Framework which is being used to assess the emerging RLDP is provided in full within **Appendix D – SEA Framework**.

4.6 Deposit Plan SA Methodology

Process

- 4.6.1 Stantec commenced the SA of the Deposit Plan in early 2025 in tandem with initial development of the Deposit Plan by CCBC. An initial step involved advising CCBC on how best to implement the ‘further’ SA mitigation and enhancement recommendations identified at Pre Deposit stage. SA based testing and refinement of emerging Deposit Plan policy components and assessment of candidate sites then took place, before formal SA policy assessment reporting commenced in winter 2025 when the settled draft Deposit Plan was nearing completion.
- 4.6.2 The completion of this SA Report was undertaken in tandem with the finalisation of the Deposit Plan in late 2025. This iterative process allowed the SA to inform the final content of the Deposit Plan to minimise its likely significant adverse effects and maximise the document’s sustainability performance
- 4.6.3 This SA report presents the findings of an appraisal carried out to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant environmental and wider sustainability effects of all substantive proposals contained within the Deposit Plan. In doing so, each substantive component or proposal, together with any identified reasonable alternatives (see below), have been subject to a proportionate level of assessment against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the finalised Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**). The general qualitative scoring system which underpins this SA is shown in **Table 4.1** below.

Table 4.1: SA of Policies Scoring System

SEA Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect (Major)	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA objective but not significantly.	+

SEA Score	Description	Symbol
Neutral Effect	The proposed policy is related to but does not have any effect on the achievement of the SA objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the SA objective but not significantly	-
Significant (Major) Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective. Mitigation is therefore required.	--
Uncertain Effect	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the SA objective, or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?
No Clear Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the SA objective, or the relationship is negligible.	~

4.6.4 The following plan components have been subject to SEA and are considered below in turn:

- Strategic Framework:
 - RLDP Vision
 - Strategic Objectives
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy
- Implementation and Delivery:
 - Key Strategic Sites & Infrastructure
 - Thematic Policies

Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives

4.6.5 The SEA Regulations require the likely significant effects of implementing a plan or programme (i.e. the emerging RLDP) and reasonable alternatives to it to be examined, as well as the rationale for identifying reasonable alternatives to be described. The SEA Regulations further state that to be considered as reasonable alternatives, options (e.g. alternative policy criteria or site allocations) must relate to the plan or programmes' corresponding objectives and geographical scope. To be eligible for consideration in this SA process (incorporating SEA), reasonable alternatives must therefore be:

- Realistic, in that they are plausible alternatives which could be implemented instead of proposals within the emerging RLDP and are consistent with relevant national and other policy frameworks.
- Related to the objectives of the emerging RLDP.
- Within the geographical scope of the emerging RLDP, i.e. any reasonable alternatives would need to relate to the distribution or characteristics of future development within the CCBC area.

4.6.6 Reflecting the content of the RLDP Deposit Plan, reasonable alternatives at this point could be in respect of strategic framework elements (Vision, Objectives or Growth Strategy) or strategic implementation mechanisms (Key Strategic Sites and Policies):

- **Vision and Objectives:** as reasonable alternatives must relate to the objectives of the plan under consideration, no reasonable alternatives to the proposed RLDP Vision or Objectives contained within the Deposit Plan could be identified, as any alternatives would change the strategic direction of the emerging RLDP. However, recommendations to improve the effectiveness of these components of the Deposit Plan were identified through the SA process, as detailed in **Section 5**.
- **Growth and Spatial Strategy:** this builds upon the previous development of a series of contrasting growth options (growth level options, spatial distribution options and settlement hierarchy options). The options, which can be considered as reasonable alternatives, were subject to consultation and SA at the previous stage of plan preparation (as reported in the Conwy RLDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report), and the options are addressed in relevant Background Papers accompanying the RLDP Deposit Plan. In accordance with Regulations 12.3(c) and 12.3(d) of the SEA Regulations, these reasonable alternatives to the proposed strategic framework elements of the RLDP Deposit Plan do not need to be re-assessed and no new reasonable alternatives have been identified.
- **Key Strategic Sites:** the call for sites exercise undertaken by CCBC in August 2018 elicited 175 candidate site responses, of which 35 sites were deemed to be strategic owing to their size. The 35 strategic sites have been considered as potentially being reasonable alternatives (subject to

deliverability) and subject to an equal level of site assessment using criteria aligned with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**).

- **Policies:** the rationale for the development of individual proposed policies is explained fully within the RLDP Deposit Plan. In all cases, the policy is considered necessary either to implement higher level statutory and national policy requirements or otherwise to address identified key sustainability issues. As detailed in **Section 6** of the RLDP Preferred Strategy SA report, a series of recommendations have already been developed and incorporated within proposed strategic and thematic policies through the SA process to improve their effectiveness and clarity. The assessment presented in **Section 5** and **Appendices F** of this SA report has been updated to take account of all agreed mitigation now incorporated within the Deposit Plan. No additional recommendations for further changes to be considered following consultation on the Deposit Plan have been identified through the SA process, as all proposed policies are considered to respond appropriately to the identified key sustainability issues (**Table 3.1**). This means that all policies included within the Deposit Plan themselves constitute reasonable alternative policy options and no further reasonable alternative options have been identified

Approach to Mitigation and Enhancement

- 4.6.7 The identification of any assumptions and uncertainties is an important element of the SA process, as all components of the emerging RLDP need to be unambiguous to ensure they can be implemented as intended.
- 4.6.8 A review was undertaken by the SA project team early during the preparation of the Deposit Plan (early 2025) to inform its content and address any emerging structural or environmental issues at the earliest opportunity. The review benefited from extensive SA mitigation recommendations already having been developed and implemented at Pre-Deposit stage (2019) to address identified weaknesses and improve the sustainability of the emerging RLDP at Pre-Deposit stage, which allowed the review to focus on iterative testing and refinement of new Deposit Plan components including thematic policies and site allocations.
- 4.6.9 The settled draft Deposit Plan was provided to Stantec UK in August 2025 to allow a formal SA of its substantive content to be undertaken. This SA was then undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, which allowed any ambiguities and other weaknesses to be identified and appropriate mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be devised by the SA project team. Further recommendations, if any, to address potential weaknesses identified within components of the Deposit Plan and further enhance the ability of the document to tackle key sustainability issues were developed by Stantec. These recommendations, if any, were discussed with CCBC officers and largely incorporated within the Deposit Plan, following which this SA report was updated to reflect the final position and the improved sustainability performance of many proposed components. This has resulted in the removal

of all previously identified uncertainties and inconsistencies from, and improved coverage of identified key sustainability issues, within the final version of the Deposit Plan.

SA Reporting

- 4.6.10 The SA project team reviewed the finalised version of the Deposit Plan at the time of preparing this SA Report and considers that all SA recommendations summarised in the previous SA reports have been appropriately addressed, with additional provisions now incorporated within the Deposit Plan. This has made the SA reporting process more efficient and improved the sustainability performance of the Deposit Plan. In particular, the final version of the Deposit Plan is now predicted to generate a range of likely significant beneficial effects on the environment and in relation to identified key sustainability issues, with no residual significant adverse effects considered likely.
- 4.6.11 In general, all substantive components and proposals set out within the RLDP Deposit Documents, i.e. the RLDP Deposit Plan, were appraised using matrices to identify their compatibility with the SA Objectives defined within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**).
- 4.6.12 The SA of the strategic framework elements of the RLDP Deposit Plan is detailed in **Appendix E** and summarised in **Section 5.2**. Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed strategic framework elements of the RLDP Deposit Plan (RLDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Strategy) it was not possible to identify with any certainty whether these components would themselves be likely to result in significant effects. Rather, the focus of the SA at this stage was on ensuring sufficient coverage of the identified key sustainability issues within the strategic framework when read as a whole to allow these issues to be addressed in more detail through other components of the RLDP which will ultimately seek to implement the strategic framework elements. The matrices and scoring system adopted also allowed for any incompatibilities, inconsistencies or uncertainties to be noted and for associated mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be developed.
- 4.6.13 All 35 reasonable alternative candidate strategic sites have been subject to an equal level of assessment, as reported within **Background Paper 6 - Site Deliverability Assessment** prepared by CCBC, with all sites also examined for potential effects on designated European Sites within the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents HRA Report (Stantec, 2025). On this basis, and mindful of the need to avoid duplication, this SA Report does not reproduce the assessment of candidate strategic sites. Instead, **Section 5.3** provides a review of the site assessment process and criteria adopted by CCBC to demonstrate compliance with core SA and SEA requirements and to highlight key assessment findings.
- 4.6.14 The SA of the suite of proposed thematic policies within the RLDP Deposit Plan is detailed in **Appendix F** and summarised in **Section 5.4**. Each policy was assessed in a single matrix. Whilst the policies are necessarily high level, the inclusion of specific commitments, requirements and policy tests within them allowed a relatively detailed level of SA (incorporating SEA) to be undertaken.

The policy appraisal matrices therefore focus on identifying likely significant effects where possible, rather than simply considering the compatibility of proposed strategic policies with the Conwy LDP SA Framework (**Appendix D**). Where the SA identified uncertainties, inconsistencies or the potential incompatibility of an assessed component with a SA Objectives (or, more widely, with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework), corresponding mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address these issues were developed by the SA project team.

5 SA Findings

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides the results of the SA, incorporating SEA, undertaken for each constituent part of the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents. The following plan components have been subject to SEA and are considered below in turn:

- Strategic Framework:
 - RLDP Vision
 - Strategic Objectives
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy
- Implementation and Delivery:
 - Key Strategic Sites & Infrastructure
 - Thematic Policies

5.1.2 This section of the SA Report summarises the findings from the SA, whereas the detailed SA matrices for each plan component are provided separately in the following appendices:

- **Appendix E** – SA of RLDP Strategic Framework
- **Appendix F** – SA of Thematic Policies

5.1.3 In the SA of the Preferred Strategy, the assessment was first undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, following which mitigation and enhancement recommendations have been incorporated into the final version of the Deposit Plan to address identified uncertainties and strengthen its performance against the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**). Taking account of this mitigation and enhancement, some of the assessment findings have changed and a greater number of Deposit Plan components are now likely to result in Major Positive and significant effects, with no significant adverse effects now being considered likely.

5.2 SA of Proposed RLDP Strategic Framework

Vision

5.2.1 The RLDP Deposit Plan sets out a Vision for the growth of Conwy over the RLDP period to 2033. This Vision is designed to integrate the Conwy RLDP with the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Welsh Government's National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes and the thematic structure within PPW – 12th Edition

(2024). In consequence, the proposed RLDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve broad wellbeing focused outcomes.

5.2.2 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft RLDP Vision noted the emphasis placed on placemaking but raised concerns regarding the absence of coverage of specific sustainability issues or planning problems. An alternative RLDP Vision, which retained a focus on placemaking whilst also identifying key spatial problems, attributes and outcomes for Conwy, was therefore devised through the SA process and consulted on in December 2018 and 2019. Building upon the previous work, the RLDP Deposit Plan now sets out a fuller version of the RLDP Vision previously consulted on. The key changes include:

- Reflect representations received to the Preferred Strategy (it was too long and tried to cover too many of the priority issues instead of being more strategic).
- Reflect the new Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/well-being-plan/>
- Reflect new evidence and changes in national policy and guidance.
- Reflect the promotion of Welsh Language.

5.2.3 The proposed RLDP Vision wordings is:

By 2033, a renewed focus on placemaking will bring sustainable places, improved wellbeing and greater opportunities to live, work and visit, where the Welsh language can thrive, ensuring Conwy is more equal, less deprived and resilient for future generations.

5.2.4 The RLDP vision has been formed having regard to the high-level priority issues and drivers set out in supporting documents, national, regional and local legislation, policies and evidence base. It was then refined and shortened further to reflect the key themes of the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan (2023-2028). The Vision is now more succinct, embraces placemaking and emphasises the importance of creating sustainable places and improved wellbeing for all the implementation of the RLDP.

5.2.5 In general, the proposed RLDP Vision focuses on placemaking as an enabler of positive wellbeing outcomes and now usefully addresses the key spatial challenges and opportunities facing Conwy. As a high-level statement, the RLDP Vision is therefore likely to support a greater emphasis on the delivery of a new spatial strategy and place-based policies within the emerging RLDP than the existing adopted LDP, which would enhance local distinctiveness and the ability to meet the differential needs of communities. The proposed RLDP Vision is therefore considered to be compatible with achieving sustainable development. Furthermore, the direct alignment of the RLDP Vision with the priorities detailed within the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan (2023-2028) and the themes within the Planning Policy Wales – 12th Edition

(2024) should allow the emerging RLDP to contribute to positive wellbeing outcomes and support the implementation of national planning policies. As wellbeing is used as the cross-cutting thread to bind all SA Objectives within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework, the proposed RLDP Vision should therefore be able to contribute, whether directly or indirectly to the achievement of these SA Objectives.

Objectives

- 5.2.6 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft RLDP Objectives raised concerns regarding their individual thematic focus and extensive number, which if unresolved could lead to implementation difficulties and unintended conflicts between policies being developed to address each thematic Objective. In response, one of the previously proposed and most unclear original Objectives (regarding the de-risking of development) has been removed, but all other original Objectives have been carried forward and retitled as Strategic Objectives. This means that the appraisal of the RLDP Objectives remains broadly similar to that previously presented in the Conwy RLDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Options SA Report (PBA, December 2018) or the SA of the Preferred Strategy.
- 5.2.7 The proposed RLDP Vision is supported by a set of 15 Objectives which indicate how the vision will be achieved, as listed in **Table 5.1** below.
- 5.2.8 A detailed assessment of the compatibility and coverage of the proposed RLDP Strategic Objectives against the SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**) is provided in **Appendix E. Table 5.2** summarises this appraisal and indicates the coverage of key sustainability objectives across the suite of proposed RLDP Strategic Objectives.

Table 5.1: Proposed RLDP Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
<i>Strategic and Spatial Choices</i>	
SO1	<i>Contribute to the creation of sustainable places, social inclusion and improved wellbeing overall in Conwy through the delivery of inclusive placemaking and regeneration that ensures future growth levels and development takes place in sustainable and accessible locations, seeks to promote good design and healthier places, protects Welsh language and is supported by the necessary social, environmental, cultural and economic infrastructure to create great places.</i>
<i>Healthy and Social Places in Conwy</i>	
SO2	<i>Promote a holistic and co-located employment and housing growth strategy by delivering new homes, including affordable homes and gypsy and traveller accommodation needs in sustainable and accessible locations, and ensuring that the right range of housing types, sizes and tenure are brought forward alongside the necessary community infrastructure.</i>
SO3	<i>Achieve vibrant, attractive and viable town and commercial centres in Conwy by redefining their role and by encouraging a diversity of activities and uses.</i>
SO4	<i>Contribute to a sense of place and overall health, wellbeing and amenity of local communities by ensuring that the existing and future population groups have access to a sustainable mix of community facilities.</i>
SO5	<i>Encourage physical and mental wellbeing through provision and protection of high quality, accessible green spaces and recreation space networks.</i>
SO6	<i>Deliver sustainable development and seek to tackle the causes of climate change by extending the choice of sustainable transport to enable Conwy's communities to access jobs and key services through the promotion of shorter and more active and efficient walking, cycling and public transport use and by influencing the location, scale, density, mix of uses and design of new development.</i>

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
<i>Prosperous Places in Conwy</i>	
SO7	<i>Support long-term economic prosperity, diversification and regeneration, by taking advantage of Conwy's strategic position within the wider regional context and by promoting a holistic employment and housing growth strategy, which will facilitate new jobs growth of the right type in sustainable and accessible locations, support business networks and clusters, increase skills in high value employment and provide the necessary new infrastructure, which overall will enable new businesses to locate in Conwy and existing business to grow.</i>
SO8	<i>Encourage and support the provision of sustainable tourism where it contributes to economic prosperity and development, conservation, rural diversification, regeneration and social inclusion, while recognising the needs of visitors, businesses, local communities and the need to protect historic and natural environments.</i>
SO9	<i>Promote and support sustainable and vibrant rural communities by establishing new enterprise, expanding existing business and by adopting a constructive approach to agriculture and changing farming practices.</i>
SO10	<i>Secure an appropriate mix of energy provision, including the promotion of a Tidal Lagoon, which maximises benefits to Conwy's economy and communities whilst minimising potential environmental and social impacts.</i>
SO11	<i>Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</i>
<i>Natural and Cultural Places in Conwy</i>	
SO12	<i>Conserve and enhance Conwy's distinctive quality natural and cultural heritage assets.</i>
SO13	<i>Support growth, regeneration and development opportunities in Coastal Areas, whilst at the same time being aware and responsive to the challenges resulting from natural pressures.</i>

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
SO14	<i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and build resilient ecological networks.</i>
SO15	<i>Reduce exposure to air and noise pollution, balance the provision of development and lighting to enhance safety and security, and protect and enhance the water environment and water resources, including surface and groundwater quantity and quality.</i>

Table 5.2: Relationship between RLDP Strategic Objectives and SA Objectives

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	Incompatibilities or Gaps in Coverage?
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO11, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15	None identified
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO10, SO11, SO12, SO13	None identified
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO10, SO11, SO13	None identified
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO13	None identified
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO11, SO13	None identified
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO10, SO11, SO13	None identified

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	Incompatibilities or Gaps in Coverage?
through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.		
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO8, SO9, SO10, SO11, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15	None identified
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and avoidance / adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO8, SO13, SO14, SO15	None identified
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO8, SO12, SO14, SO15	None identified
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding and promoting the use of sustainable drainage system. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO12, SO14, SO15	None identified
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources,	SO1, SO2, SO6, SO7, SO10, SO11, SO14, SO15	None identified

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	Incompatibilities or Gaps in Coverage?
including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.		
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15	None identified
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15	None identified
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park.	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15	None identified

5.2.9 As with the RLDP Vision, the Strategic Objectives have only been subject to minor modification compared with the version consulted on at Pre-Deposit stage and therefore previous SA conclusions remain unchanged. A detailed assessment of the compatibility and coverage of the proposed Strategic Objectives and Objectives against the SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**) is provided in **Appendix E**.

Growth and Spatial Strategy

5.2.10 In accordance with statutory requirements, the RLDP Deposit Plan sets out a new growth strategy for Conwy ('the new strategy') over the RLDP period to 2033. This new strategy presented in the RLDP Deposit Plan builds upon the previous development of a series of contrasting growth options (growth level options, spatial distribution options and settlement hierarchy options). These options, which for the purposes of this SA (incorporating SEA) can be considered as reasonable alternatives, were all subject to consultation and detailed SA at the previous stage of plan preparation, as reported in the Conwy RLDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report (2018).

Growth Level

5.2.11 According to the Preferred Strategy, the preferred Growth Level set out in the RLDP Preferred Strategy called for the development of 5,150 net additional dwellings and 1,800 new jobs over the LDP period 2018-2033. This employment-led growth strategy is very similar to Growth Option 4 previously identified within Consultation Paper 2 and assessed within **Appendix E** of the Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Options Report SA Report (2018).

5.2.12 Key findings from the previous SA of Growth Option 4 indicate that the preferred Growth Level would:

- Perform as well as or better than any other identified option in terms of contributing to the achievement of socio-economic SA Objectives. This was because as a 'Policy On' option it was well grounded in the housing and economy evidence base including North Wales Growth Deal; and
- Perform as well as or better than any other identified option in terms of its identifiable contribution to the achievement of environmental SA Objectives, with no significant adverse environmental effects likely to occur.

5.2.13 Since the resumption of the study, more new homes have been built and more have planning permission. The Employment Land Review was reviewed and updated in October 2020 and August 2021. As a result, the projections of growth over the Replacement Local Development Plan period that were presented in the Preferred Strategy were revised. Hence, the updated net additional dwellings and new jobs number are revised to 4,300 provision and 1,500 respectively.

5.2.14 The methodology for this growth scenario is different from the traditional migration-led projections methodology used in Welsh Government's sub

national projections. Population, household and dwelling impacts are calculated by using a backward iteration methodology which adjusts components of population change (mainly migration levels amongst the working age population and their dependents) to match jobs growth to population growth levels.

Spatial Distribution

- 5.2.15 Following from the Spatial Distribution Strategy in RLDP Preferred Strategy, the Spatial Distribution Strategy detailed within the LDP Deposit Plan splits the Conwy RLDP area into two zones, the Coastal Development Strategy Area (CDSA) and the Rural Development Strategy Area (RDSA), with 90% of growth over the LDP period directed to the CDSA. This is broadly in line with the current population split in Conwy County Borough and has the advantages of delivering needs and opportunities to both urban and rural communities.
- 5.2.16 Building upon previous analysis of growth options, the RLDP Deposit Plan explains that the strategy of focusing growth in the CDSA and in highly accessible Strategic Areas therein offers the best opportunity to meet identified population needs (including local housing need), promote active travel, create healthier communities, combat climate change, utilise existing infrastructure and integrate new growth with existing employment areas. At the same time, the LDP Deposit Plan identifies a need to support a strong rural economy, meet identified community needs in existing rural settlements and promote economic diversification within the RDSA, whilst recognising the negative sustainability implications of car dependency and the loss of greenfield land.
- 5.2.17 It is therefore clear that the proposal to focus growth in existing population centres whilst supporting development to meet identified socio-economic needs across the wider Conwy LDP area represents a sustainable land use strategy. The identification of the need to address flood risk constraints by limiting growth in the eastern part of the CDSA whilst prioritising growth in the central part of meet existing demands further demonstrates that the spatial strategy and proposed distribution of growth will contribute to sustainable development.

5.3 SA of Strategic Sites

- 5.3.1 In accordance with Welsh Government expectations, an integrated site assessment and selection process is being carried out by CCBC for the emerging RLDP. The methodology aligns with the approach outlined within the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report (August 2018).
- 5.3.2 For the early stages of candidate sites consultation, those sites capable of accommodating over 100 dwellings or 1,000sqm of employment floorspace were designated 'strategic sites'. Work was initially focussed on these 35 sites through the front-loading process to enable the inclusion of suitable sites in the Preferred Strategy. Subsequently, and for the Deposit RLDP consultation the term 'strategic' is no longer used to differentiate these sites from the other allocations, however this term is still used in the SA/SEA to refer to the larger candidate sites.

- 5.3.3 All 35 strategic sites submitted during the Conwy LDP Review Call for Sites exercise (August 2018) have been considered as potentially being reasonable alternatives, subject to deliverability and the absence of major environmental constraints. As reported in **Background Paper 6 –Site Deliverability Assessment**, five strategic sites were identified by CCBC as Key Strategic Sites which underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy, with the other candidate strategic sites not considered to represent reasonable alternatives at that time.
- 5.3.4 A second Call for Candidate Sites for affordable housing took place in August 2022. Further non-statutory placemaking engagement events have taken place working alongside Planning Aid Wales (PAW) to capture community's needs and identify site specific and area based placemaking needs
- 5.3.5 Nine key sites have been identified by CCBC which underpin the RLDP Deposit Plan:
- Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
 - Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
 - Old Colwyn housing site
 - Llanrwst housing site
 - Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
 - Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
 - Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
 - Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
 - Dinerth Road, Rhos on Sea housing site
- 5.3.6 The strategic site assessments reported within **Background Paper 6 - Site Deliverability Assessment** adopted the following staged approach:
- i. Deliverability Analysis – Table 2 identifies candidate strategic sites which suffer from deliverability constraints. In the absence of sufficient deliverability information being provided, these sites currently do not constitute reasonable alternatives and thus do not require further consideration at the present time;
 - ii. Initial Filtering – Strategic Sites which passed stage 1 were subject to initial GIS and qualitative analysis to filter-out any sites with major environmental constraints that would be likely to represent a 'showstopper' and thus prevent development. Drawing upon relevant indicators from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**), the following criteria were used:
 - a. Transport network, site access and junction capacity;

- b. Flood risk;
- c. Settlement coalescence;
- d. Landscape impacts;
- e. Heritage impacts; and,
- f. Topography.

It is acknowledged that these indicators do not cover all key sustainability issues and environmental topics listed within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**) and the SEA Regulations, but they are considered appropriate and proportionate as initial filtering criteria to identify and to exclude any sites which do not represent reasonable alternatives owing to significant environmental constraints. Of note, the exclusion of strategic sites at this point on environmental grounds does not preclude the site from being re-considered at RLDP Deposit stage if further information is provided to demonstrate the acceptability and deliverability of the site. Table 2 within **Background Paper 6 – Site Deliverability Assessment** identifies the reason(s) why candidate strategic sites have not been taken forward at this stage and therefore what further information would need to be provided to support their further assessment; and,

- iii. Detailed SA – Only five strategic sites which passed the initial filtering stage constitute reasonable alternatives at this point. As reported in Table 1 within **Background Paper 6 - Site Deliverability Assessment**, these sites were subject to a detailed SA using the suite of sustainability indicators listed against each SA Objective within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework, as detailed in full within **Appendix D**. This approach provided strong coverage of key sustainability issues (refer to **Section 3.2**) and good coverage of all environmental topics prescribed within the SEA Regulations, thereby demonstrating compliance with core SA and SEA requirements. All of the proposed strategic site allocations which were assessed performed well against the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework and no likely significant adverse effects were identified at this stage. However, given the strategic nature of the sites, the phasing and delivery of each site will need to be carefully managed and CCBC intends to prepare developer briefs or other guidance to support this.

As noted above, whilst some candidate sites over the strategic site threshold have been found not to be reasonable alternative strategic sites, subject to the provision of further deliverability and environmental information these sites may be re-considered at LDP Deposit stage (whether as candidate strategic or non-strategic sites). A robust and transparent assessment of all proposed allocations and reasonable alternatives (i.e. all candidate sites which cannot be reasonably excluded) have been undertaken to inform the Conwy LDP Deposit Document.

5.3.7 **Table 5.3** below summarizes the change in land uses / dwellings between previous proposal (Preferred Strategy) and current proposal (Deposit Plan):

Table 5.3: Changes in land uses / dwellings between previous proposal (Preferred Strategy) and current proposal (Deposit Plan)

Sites	Previous Proposal	Current Proposal
Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site	400 houses	145 houses
Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site	250 houses	140 houses
Old Colwyn housing site	450 houses	250 houses
Llanrwst housing site	200 houses	100 houses
Queen's Road, Llandudno housing site	----	70 houses
Brynau, Llandudno employment site	----	3.85 ha allocated for B1 employment site
Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site	----	50 houses
Dinerth Road, Rhos on Sea housing site	----	50 houses
Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site	Abergele Strategic employment site is not deliverable. Hence, a new site, Llanddulas Quarry, has been identified.	

5.3.8 Although there is reduction in number of dwellings in Llanfairfechan, Llanrhos, Old Colwyn and Llanrwst, there are no changes to the proposed infrastructure. Hence, the previous assessment outcomes against the Proposed SA objectives would still remain valid.

5.4 SA of Thematic Policies

Overview

5.4.1 A suite of strategic policies was identified in the RLDP Preferred Strategy. The SA of the RLDP Preferred Strategy provides a summary assessment of proposed strategic policies against the SA Objectives. The assessment has been undertaken by policy grouping, corresponding with each chapter of strategic policies contained within the RLDP Preferred Strategy. This enabled

a proportionate assessment to be undertaken of each policy and of the cumulative effects of each policy grouping, focusing on the sustainability issues most relevant to the policy or policies being assessed.

- 5.4.2 The policies have been modified to take account of representations received, stakeholder feedback, new evidence, changes in national policy and extended to provide for a more comprehensive placemaking policy framework for the Conwy plan area.
- 5.4.3 This section provides a summary assessment of the proposed thematic policies against the SA Objectives. The detailed appraisal of predicted effects from the thematic policies is provided in **Appendix F**.
- 5.4.4 It should note that all policies are inter-related in their nature and need to be read in conjunction with one another in order to gain an understanding of the overall policy direction of the RLDP.
- 5.4.5 This section presents key findings from the SA of the proposed policies within the RLDP Deposit Plan. The summary assessment provided below uses each of the SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**) as headings, whilst detailed appraisal matrices identifying all likely effects from the policies is provided in **Appendix F**.

SA Objective 1 - Health and Wellbeing

- 5.4.6 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:
- PL/6 Promoting healthier places
 - PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
 - PL/13 New development and viability
 - PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
 - PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
 - PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
 - PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
 - PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
 - PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
 - PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
 - PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site

- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- STA/1: Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation.
- STA/2: Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles
- STA/3: Mitigating Travel Impact
- STA/4: Transport Routes and Schemes
- STA/6: Active Travel and Green Infrastructure
- HS/1 Sustainable housing framework
- HS/2 Delivering the housing need
- HS/3 Affordable housing provision
- HS/4 Affordable housing-led sites
- HS/5 Affordable housing exception sites
- HS/6 Housing density
- HS/7 Housing mix
- HS/8 Local housing need schemes
- HS/9 Rural Enterprise Dwellings
- HS/13 Care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing
- CFS/1 Community facilities and services
- CFS/2 New allotments & safeguarding allotments
- CFS/3 Burial ground
- CFS/4 New community facilities
- CFS/5 Loss of community facilities
- RS/1 Recreational spaces
- RS/2 Development and recreational spaces
- RS/3 Safeguarding existing recreational spaces
- RS/4 New recreational spaces
- EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development

- EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management
- EN/3 Energy efficient buildings
- EN/4 Zero or Low Carbon Energy Sources and Zero Carbon Ready Technology
- EN/7 Carbon Offsetting
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network
- NE/10 Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- EQ/1 Environmental qualities
- EQ/2 Water conservation and sustainable drainage
- EQ/3 Air quality, soundscape and light management
- EQ/4 Dark Skies and Sensitive Lighting

5.4.7 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Improve health outcomes by ensuring adequate provision of social and community infrastructure;
- Prioritise the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield land;
- Maximise the accessibility of major and high-footfall developments;
- Promote and support the uptake of active travel;
- Support the co-location of housing and employment growth;
- Support Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development; and,
- Protect and enhance the natural environment, ecosystem resilience, landscapes, and habitat assets within the Plan Area.

5.4.8 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of two assessed policies (PL/15, and TO/4) to this SA Objective. Several other policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 2 – Equality and Social Inclusion

5.4.9 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- STA/1 Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation
- STA/3 Mitigating Travel Impact
- STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes
- STA/6 Active Travel and Green Infrastructure
- STA/8 Parking Standards
- HS/7 Housing mix
- HS/8 Local housing need schemes
- HS/13 Care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing
- CFS/1 Community facilities and services
- CFS/2 New allotments & safeguarding allotments
- CFS/4 New community facilities
- CFS/5 Loss of community facilities
- RS/1 Recreational spaces
- RS/2 Development and recreational spaces
- RS/3 Safeguarding existing recreational spaces
- RS/4 New recreational spaces
- EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development
- EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management
- EN/3 Energy efficient buildings
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network

- NE/10 The Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- HE/1 Historic environment
- HE/4 Culturally-led regeneration

5.4.10 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Provide adequate social and community infrastructure and recreational spaces to meet the needs of existing and future communities.
- Support culturally-driven economic development and regeneration.
- Maximise the accessibility of major and high-footfall developments.
- Promote and support the uptake of active travel.
- Ensure high quality broadband connection and provide digital hubs to reduce commuting and to access other activities/opportunities online
- Support Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development.
- Require all developments must make adequate provision to mitigate the social, economic, physical and/or environmental impact arising from the development.
- Retain, enhance and support cultural assets and support the identity of place.

5.4.11 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties have been identified which presently limit the contribution of two policies (PL/15 and TO/4) to this SA Objective. Several policies have no clear relationship / neutral with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 3 – Employment and Skills

5.4.12 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site

- ED/1 Economic Development
- ED/2 Employment Allocations
- ED/3 New B1, B2, B8 Development on Non-allocated sites
- ED/4 Safeguarding B1, B2 and B8 Office and Industrial Sites
- ED/7 Telecommunications Infrastructure
- TO/1 Tourism
- TO/2 New sustainable tourism and recreational attractions (non-accommodation)
- HE/1 Historic environment
- HE/4 Culturally-led regeneration

5.4.13 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Direct employment generating development to accessible and appropriate locations;
- Set out an employment land strategy to meet predicted employment needs;
- Recognise the importance of the tourism sector and provide support for tourism development in appropriate locations;
- Support rural employment and encourage rural economic diversification; and,
- Support communication network enhancements which deliver economic and community benefits.

5.4.14 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Some policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 4 – Transport and Communications:

5.4.15 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/5 Placemaking and good design
- PL/6 Promoting healthier places

- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- PL/16 Placemaking and sites
- PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- STA/1 Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation.
- STA/2 Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles
- STA/3 Mitigating Travel Impact
- STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes
- STA/5 Freight and Waste Consolidation Hubs
- STA/6 Active Travel and Green Infrastructure
- STA/7 Improvements to public transport interchanges and facilities
- STA/8 Parking Standards
- ED/1 Economic Development
- ED/7 Telecommunications Infrastructure
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network

5.4.16 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Provide adequate transport infrastructure to meet identified community needs and support housing and economic growth;
- Promote sustainable modal shift, including through applying a sustainable transport hierarchy;
- Enhance accessibility for all to key services, amenities, recreation and employment;
- Promote active travel through green infrastructure improvements; and,
- Enhance digital connectivity, particularly focused on rural areas with limited physical accessibility.

5.4.17 At this stage, none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of two assessed policies (NE/2 and PL/15) to this SA Objective. Some other policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 5 – Housing

5.4.18 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/9 Placemaking in rural areas
- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- PL/14 Managing settlement form
- PL/16 Placemaking and sites
- PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- HS/1 Sustainable housing framework

- HS/2 Delivering the housing need
- HS/3 Affordable housing provision
- HS/4 Affordable housing-led sites
- HS/5 Affordable housing exception sites
- HS/6 Housing density
- HS/7 Housing mix
- HS/8 Local housing need schemes
- HS/9 Rural Enterprise Dwellings
- HS/10 Second homes and short-term holiday lets
- HS/11 C3 permanent residences occupancy condition
- HS/12 Shared accommodation
- HS/13 Care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing

5.4.19 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Define and deliver a housing land strategy to meet identified housing needs and support economic growth;
- Provide adequate infrastructure to support housing growth;
- Direct housing development to sustainable and accessible locations; and,
- Manage long-term settlement growth to avoid sprawl.

5.4.20 In addition, land use change needs to consider biodiversity and mechanisms should be considered that facilitate the long-term management of biodiversity with an emphasis on protecting and enhancement. Management may be required to facilitate the maintenance, creation, restoration or enhancement of habitat and their associated or component species.

5.4.21 At this stage, none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one assessed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Some other thematic policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 6 – Economic Growth

5.4.22 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/9 Placemaking in rural areas
- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- PL/16 Placemaking and sites
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- RTC/1 Retail and town centre first
- RTC/2 Retail hierarchy
- ED/1 Economic Development
- ED/2 Employment Allocations
- ED/3 New B1, B2, B8 Development on Non-allocated sites
- ED/4 Safeguarding B1, B2 and B8 Office and Industrial Sites
- ED/7 Telecommunications Infrastructure
- TO/1 Tourism
- TO/2 New sustainable tourism and recreational attractions (non-accommodation)
- HE/1 Historic environment
- HE/4 Culturally-led regeneration

5.4.23 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Support new and enhanced infrastructure provision to unlock economic growth and investment;
- Promote culturally-driven economic development and regeneration;
- Set out an employment land strategy to underpin economic growth;
- Support rural economic diversification;

- Prioritise housing and employment growth on strategic sites; and,
- Support the growth of locally and regionally important sectors.

5.4.24 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of an assessed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Some other policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 7 – Air Quality

5.4.25 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/8 sustainable management of natural resources
- PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- STA/1 Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation.
- STA/2 Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles
- STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes
- STA/5 Freight and Waste Consolidation Hubs
- STA/6 Active Travel and Green Infrastructure
- STA/7 Improvements to public transport interchanges and facilities
- EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development
- EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management

- EN/3 Energy efficient buildings
- EN/4 Zero or Low Carbon Energy Sources and Zero Carbon Ready Technology
- EN/5 Unregulated carbon emissions and embodied carbon in buildings
- EN/6 GHG emissions assessment for new development
- EN/7 Carbon Offsetting
- EN/8 Grid Connection and RE storage
- EN/9 Local Energy Generation and LAEP
- EN/10 Smart Grid and District Heating and Cooling Networks
- EN/11 Onshore wind and solar development
- EN/12 Onshore infrastructure linked to offshore renewables
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/2 Climate change and ecosystem resilience
- NE/10 The Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- NE/11 Coastal areas and marine plans
- EQ/1 Environmental qualities
- EQ/3 Air quality, soundscape and light management

5.4.26 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Focus on environmental sustainability.
- Reduce exposure to poor air quality.
- Protect and improve air quality.
- Safeguard residential and community amenity.

5.4.27 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one assessed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Some other policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 8 – Climate Change

5.4.28 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/8 Sustainable management of natural resources
- PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- STA/1 Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation
- STA/2 Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles
- STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes
- STA/5 Freight and Waste Consolidation Hubs
- STA/6 Active Travel and Green Infrastructure
- STA/7 Improvements to public transport interchanges and facilities
- RS/1 Recreational spaces
- RS/2 Development and recreational spaces
- RS/3 Safeguarding existing recreational spaces
- RS/4 New recreational spaces
- EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development
- EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management
- EN/3 Energy efficient buildings

- EN/4 Zero or Low Carbon Energy Sources and Zero Carbon Ready Technology
- EN/5 Unregulated carbon emissions and embodied carbon in buildings
- EN/6 GHG emissions assessment for new development
- EN/7 Carbon Offsetting
- EN/8 Grid Connection and RE storage
- EN/9 Local Energy Generation and LAEP
- EN/10 Smart Grid and District Heating and Cooling Networks
- EN/11 Onshore wind and solar development
- EN/12 Onshore infrastructure linked to offshore renewables
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/2 Climate change and ecosystem resilience
- NE/10 The Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- NE/11 Coastal areas and marine plans
- EQ/1 Environmental qualities
- EQ/5 Managing flood risk

5.4.29 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Promote sustainable modal shifts and reduce car dependency.
- Improve ecosystem resilience and increase resilience to climate change impacts.
- Prevent pollution and protect environmental quality.
- Address and manage the flood risk implications of climate change.
- Support the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation technologies in appropriate locations.
- Enhance digital connectivity, which would reduce the need to travel to access socio-economic opportunities and services.

5.4.30 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**,

uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one assessed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Some other policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 9 – Biodiversity

5.4.31 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/8 Sustainable management of natural resources
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- CFS/1 Community facilities and services
- CFS/2 New allotments & safeguarding allotments
- CFS/3 Burial ground
- RS/1 Recreational spaces
- RS/2 Development and recreational spaces
- RS/3 Safeguarding existing recreational spaces
- RS/4 New recreational spaces
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network
- NE/8 Biodiversity
- NE/9 Protection and management of designated sites

5.4.32 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Reduce biodiversity loss and increase ecosystem resilience.
- Reduce pollution from all sources.
- Conserve, protect, restore and enhance sites designated at national and local levels for reasons of ecological importance or biodiversity conservation.
- Protect areas of landscape value, thereby indirectly protecting their ecological features.

- Protect and enhance the green infrastructure network including stepping stone and linear habitats in the long term.
- Provide a net benefit for biodiversity in certain sites.

5.4.33 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one assessed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Several policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 10 – Water and Flood Risk

5.4.34 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/2 Climate change and ecosystem resilience
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network
- NE/10 The Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- EQ/1 Environmental qualities
- EQ/2 Water conservation and sustainable drainage
- EQ/5 Managing flood risk

5.4.35 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these proposed policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Protect and enhance the green infrastructure network.
- Increase ecosystem resilience.
- Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quantity and quality,
- Support sustainable flood risk management and increased protection against flood risk.

5.4.36 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one assessed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Several other proposed policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 11 – Materials and Waste

5.4.37 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/17- Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes
- EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development
- EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management
- EN/3 Energy efficient buildings
- EN/4 Zero or Low Carbon Energy Sources and Zero Carbon Ready Technology
- EN/5 Unregulated carbon emissions and embodied carbon in buildings
- EN/6 GHG emissions assessment for new development
- EN/7 Carbon Offsetting
- EN/8 Grid Connection and RE storage
- EN/9 Local Energy Generation and LAEP
- EN/10 Smart Grid and District Heating and Cooling Networks
- EN/11 Onshore wind and solar development
- EN/12 Onshore infrastructure linked to offshore renewables
- MW/1 Minerals and Waste

- MW/2 Extraction of Minerals
- MW/3 Safeguarding Hard Rock and Sand and Gravel Resources
- MW/4 Quarry Buffer Zones
- MW/5 Proposals for Waste Management
- MW/6 Use of Industrial Land for Waste Management Facilities
- MW/7 Landfill Buffer Zone
- EQ/1 Environmental qualities
- EQ/2 Water conservation and sustainable drainage

5.4.38 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these proposed policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Promote energy efficiency, energy storage and renewable energy whilst ensuring a mix of energy sources to meet identified needs.
- Establish the Net zero carbon framework.
- Recognise the need to manage mineral resources in a sustainable manner to meet economic needs.
- Apply the waste hierarchy and support the growth of the circular economy.

5.4.39 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one proposed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. A number of other proposed policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

SA Objective 12 – Sustainable Placemaking

5.4.40 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/1 Sustainable placemaking
- PL/2 Sustainable housing strategy
- PL/3 Sustainable economic strategy
- PL/4 Growth distribution and hierarchy of settlements
- PL/5 Placemaking and good design

- PL/6 Promoting healthier places
- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- PL/16 Placemaking and sites
- PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
- HS/1 Sustainable housing framework
- HS/2 Delivering the housing need
- HS/3 Affordable housing provision
- HS/4 Affordable housing-led sites
- HS/5 Affordable housing exception sites
- HS/6 Housing density
- RTC/1 Retail and town centre first
- RTC/2 Retail hierarchy
- RTC/3 Primary Shopping Area
- RTC/4 Shopping Zones
- RTC/5 Retail and leisure parks
- RTC/7 New retail development
- CFS/1 Community facilities and services

- CFS/4 New community facilities
- ED/1 Economic Development
- ED/2 Employment Allocations
- ED/7 Telecommunications Infrastructure
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/2 Climate change and ecosystem resilience
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network
- NE/11 Coastal areas and marine plans
- HE/1 Historic environment
- HE/4 Culturally-led regeneration

5.4.41 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Adopt a placemaking approach to the siting and design of all development proposals.
- Recognise the health benefits of good placemaking.
- Bring forward high quality development on seven key strategic Sites through the future development and application of design principles and development briefs.
- Support early consideration of the infrastructure required to unlock development and meet identified needs.
- Support the co-location of housing and employment growth.
- Protect, manage and enhance the special qualities of landscapes.
- Enhance place identity.
- Support the protection and enhancement of cultural assets.

5.4.42 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one proposed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Several other proposed policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 13 – Cultural Heritage

5.4.43 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/3 Designated landscapes
- NE/4 Protecting Special Landscape Areas
- HE/1 Historic environment
- HE/2 Developments affecting historic assets
- HE/3 Historic Assets of Special Local Interest
- HE/4 Culturally-led regeneration

5.4.44 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Protect, manage and enhance designated heritage assets.
- Protect valued landscapes, of which the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting form a key part.
- Promote regeneration through townscape heritage initiatives.

5.4.45 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one proposed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Several other policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 14 – Landscape

5.4.46 As detailed in **Appendix F**, the following proposed thematic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- PL/14 Managing settlement form
- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/3 Designated landscapes
- NE/4 Protecting Special Landscape Areas
- NE/5 Green Wedges

- NE/7 Green infrastructure network
- NE/9 Protection and management of designated sites
- NE/10 The Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- HE/1 Historic environment (HE1)
- HE/2 Developments affecting historic assets
- HE/3 Historic Assets of Special Local Interest

5.4.47 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these proposed policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Protect valued landscapes and the special qualities of landscape character.
- Manage long-term settlement growth to prevent coalescence and sprawl.

5.4.48 At this stage none of the proposed policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix F**, uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of one assessed proposed policy (PL/15) to this SA Objective. Several other policies have no clear relationship with / neutral to this SA Objective.

6 Conclusion

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Report has documented the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the Conwy RLDP Deposit Documents, i.e. the RLDP Deposit Plan and associated Background Papers. At this stage, the following proposed components of the emerging RLDP have been subject to SA:

- Strategic Framework:
 - RLDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy
- Implementation and Delivery:
 - Thematic Policies and,
 - Key Strategic Sites & Infrastructure

6.1.2 **Section 3** has outlined key sustainability information and issues which have informed the SA process undertaken to date and which should be taken account of in the emerging RLDP itself. **Section 5** has demonstrated that through resolving uncertainties and inconsistencies, and by identifying opportunities to improve the clarity and sustainability performance of the Deposit Plan, the SA process has closely influenced the content of the document. As a result, the final version of the Deposit Plan is now considered to be more robust and effective in terms of addressing relevant sustainability issues.

6.1.3 The assessment of each substantive RLDP component or proposal within the Pre-Deposit Consultation Papers has been undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis to allow any ambiguities and other weaknesses to be identified. This has enabled the independent consultant team undertaking the SA to develop appropriate mitigation and enhancement recommendations, as detailed in the Appendices of the Preferred Strategy. To address the uncertainties, inconsistencies and issues identified in the Preferred Strategy, these recommendations have been addressed in the Deposit Plan. This helps to demonstrate how the SA has informed and positively influenced the development of the emerging RLDP.

6.1.4 The SA project team reviewed the finalised version of the Deposit Plan at the time of preparing this SA Report. The Deposit Plan has taken into account the public consultation recommendation in RLDP Preferred Plan Stage. This has made the SA reporting process more efficient and improved the sustainability performance of the Deposit Plan. In particular, the final version of the Deposit Plan is now predicted to generate a range of likely significant beneficial effects

on the environment and in relation to identified key sustainability issues, with no residual significant adverse effects considered likely. In consequence, no recommendations for further changes to be considered following consultation on the Deposit Plan have been identified.

6.2 Next Stage of Conwy RLDP Preparation

6.2.1 This SA Report will be consulted on in tandem with the Deposit Plan. All representation received regarding both documents will then be analysed to determine whether:

- Substantive modifications, known formally as ‘Focused Changes’, need to be made to the Deposit Plan resulting in the need to re-consult on substantive RLDP proposals and an associated SA Report; or,
- Only non-substantive modifications need to be made to the Deposit Plan, following which it would be submitted to the Secretary of State to undergo a formal Examination (EiP) by an appointed Inspector.

6.2.2 The formal Examination will then consider the soundness of the Deposit Plan, and all unresolved issues raised in representations regarding the Deposit Plan. This SA Report will be a key document to inform the Examination and will be submitted to the Welsh Government in support of the Deposit Plan. Following the Examination, the appointed Inspector will identify any modifications necessary before the Deposit Plan can proceed to be adopted as the RLDP for the CCBC area. Any such modifications would undergo SEA and HRA screening and a further round of consultation prior to being incorporated within the finalised RLDP.

6.2.3 Once any modifications identified through the Examination have been consulted on and incorporated into the Deposit Plan, the final document will be presented to a full meeting of CCBC and submitted to the Welsh Government for formal adoption as part of the new statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area. At this time, a SA Post Adoption Statement will be prepared to explain how the SA process, incorporating SEA, has closely informed the development of the RLDP.

6.3 Monitoring

6.3.1 In accordance with the 2004 Act, once the RLDP is adopted, CCBC must keep the plan under review. Related to this, the SEA Regulations require this SA Report to provide a “description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring” after the adoption of a plan or programme which is subject to SEA.

6.3.2 To comply with the above statutory requirements, CCBC is developing a Monitoring Framework for the RLDP. This will be used as the main tool to monitor and review the implementation of the plan and the associated environmental effects. It will also identify and monitor the actions required by multiple stakeholders to deliver key elements of the plan, including but not limited to the delivery of development on strategic site allocations.

- 6.3.3 For a successful monitoring framework, CCBC must ensure that selected indicators are specific, manageable and targeted towards measuring the implementation of the RLDP. This should be reviewed on a regular basis in terms of progress against delivering the RLDP Vision and achieving the related RLDP Objectives, as well as the delivery of allocated sites and the effectiveness of policies.
- 6.3.4 In addition to monitoring plan delivery and effectiveness, to comply with statutory SEA requirements the Conwy RLDP Monitoring Framework will also need to specifically include mechanisms to monitor the likely significant effects on the environment of the RLDP as predicted through this SA process. This includes mechanisms to monitor whether the masterplan development principles and policy level mitigation schedules secured within the Deposit Plan are subsequently properly implemented through:
- The application of relevant subject policies in decision making;
 - The provision of relevant technical assessments in support of development proposals on allocated sites; and,
 - Where necessary, the implementation of appropriate physical mitigation by applicants seeking to develop these sites.
- 6.3.5 In addition, the Monitoring Framework should include mechanisms to assess whether all thematic policies are being implemented as intended and with no unforeseen adverse consequences. To inform future LDP reviews, it would also be prudent to monitor whether the policies remain in conformity with any updates to national planning policy. Preparing the monitoring framework should be an ongoing consideration starting from the early stages of the plan preparation. Having an effective monitoring framework is one of the tests of soundness considered by the Inspector during the Examination stage of the RLDP. Not all policies or proposals will need monitoring. The Development Plans Manual states that only those keys to delivering the plan strategy and objectives need monitoring. Clear, concise and measurable indicators are needed showing how they relate to the plan strategy. Target should be clear and appropriate. Trigger points should be effective.
- 6.3.6 **Section 6** of the Deposit Plan details the monitoring framework. A full list of RLDP monitoring indicators is included in **Appendix 7** of the Deposit Plan.
- 6.3.7 To effectively monitor the changes to the environment a strategic approach needs to be adopted and, as a result, the SEA monitoring is based on the 14 Objectives. Using the Objectives allows for a more strategic consideration that provides an overall picture of the effect that the plan is having on the environment, whilst taking account of the specific information provided by the indicators and the potential for Indicators to conflict with one another.
- 6.3.8 The suite of metrics and mechanisms included within the Conwy RLDP Monitoring Framework to monitor the likely significant effects on the environment of the RLDP as predicted through this SA process are outlined in

Table 6.1 and will be refined within the Conwy RLDP SA Post Adoption Statement.

Table 6.1 Proposed SA / SEA monitoring indicators

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	■ Area of new accessible natural spaces provided through development proposals. ■ Areas of improved access to natural green spaces provided through development proposals. ■ New active travel connections by location. ■ Loss/ gain of public open space by type. For example, park, children's playground, allotments.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	■ Indices of multiple deprivation scorings ■ <i>Delivery of the affordable housing percentage targets for each sub-market area</i> ■ <i>The number of vacant and non-A1 units in the Llandudno Primary Shopping Area</i> ■ <i>Safeguarding retail and leisure parks</i> ■ Loss of community facilities ■ Loss of recreational space ■ <i>New and existing social and community infrastructure</i> ■ <i>New and existing recreational space</i>

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	■ Annual unemployment level ■ Number of County residents in employment ■ Number of residents out-commuting to work to locations outside the County Borough ■ Employment land take-up against allocations ■ Employment land development per annum in the Urban Development Strategy Area and the Rural Development Strategy Area ■ Job growth (B class)- LPA wide ■ Amount of employment land on allocated, and safeguarded sites lost to: a) Non-B1, B2, B8 uses and Non-operational employment generating uses ■ Level of Class C1 - Hotel uses within the Llandudno Holiday Accommodation Zone ■ Planning applications granted on allocated, safeguarded and employment improvement sites ■ Planning applications granted for employment floorspace in the rural area
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving	■ New active travel and green infrastructure

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	■ Improvements to public transport interchanges and facilities ■ Delivering parking standards ■ Additional kilometres of Public Rights of Way.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	■ 5 year housing land supply ■ The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR) ■ Number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built per annum ■ Delivery of the affordable housing percentage targets for each sub-market area ■ Rate of development at Llanfairfechan allocation, Deganwy / Llanrhos allocation, Peulwys Farm, Old Colwyn allocation, Llanrwst allocation, Queen's Road, Llandudno allocation, Ysgol Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction and Dinerth Road, Rhos on Sea allocation ■ Levels of second homes and short-term holiday lets in communities ■ Proportion of HMOs in cluster areas

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
	■ <i>Provision of Gypsy, Romany and Traveller development generated from newly arising need outside of the GTAA</i> ■ <i>Completion of Gypsy and Traveller site allocation to meet identified need</i>
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	■ <i>Annual vacancy rates of commercial properties within the Town Centres of the County Borough.</i> ■ <i>The number of vacant and non-A1 units in the Llandudno Primary Shopping Area</i> ■ <i>New retail development</i>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	■ Development approved without a Transport Assessment, Travel Plan or Road Safety Audit contrary to officer or statutory consultee recommendation ■ <i>Delivering parking standards</i> ■ Number of AQMAs.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and avoidance / adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	■ Annual local authority carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions dataset (revised) ■ <i>Energy Strategy submitted in line with Policies EN/2-EN/7 & EN/10</i>

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
	■ Number and capacity (MW) of renewable, low and zero energy carbon developments approved /implemented in line with Policies EN/9 & 11
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	■ Development approved against Policy NE/8 which adversely affects biodiversity, habitat or designated site. ■ Number of applications approved that would cause harm to the overall conservation value of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) ■ Number of Green Infrastructure Statements submitted in accordance with NE/6 & NE/7 ■ Amount of new development permitted via conversions and brownfield redevelopment as a % of all development permitted ■ Development greater than 0.5 ha on Grade 2 and 3a agricultural land which does not comprise an LDP allocation. ■ Amount of greenfield and open space lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the LDP or in accord with LDP Policy.

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding and promoting the use of sustainable drainage system. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	■ <i>Development approved against Policies EQ/1 -EQ/5 which adversely impacts negatively on water conservation and flood risk.</i> ■ <i>Development permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN15 tests</i>
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	■ <i>Aggregate landbank of hard rock for Conwy County Borough Council in years.</i> ■ <i>Sterilising developments permitted within buffer zones</i> ■ <i>Sterilising developments permitted within mineral safeguarding areas</i> ■ Rates for recycling, preparation for re-use and composting compared with national targets (Wales Waste Measure 2010). ■ Amount of waste management capacity developed in the Plan area, or outside of the Plan area to deal with waste arising in Conwy
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	■ <i>Number of major planning applications which are accompanied by a 'Placemaking Compliance Statement'</i> ■ <i>Number of net additional affordable and market dwellings built in the LPA area.</i> ■ <i>Spatial distribution of housing development</i>

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
	■ <i>The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR)</i> ■ <i>Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate (ACCR)</i>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	■ <i>Number of applications granted contrary to policy HE/3 (Historic Assets of Special Local Interest)</i> ■ The number of applications granted that adversely affect known archaeological sites and unregistered sites of archaeological importance ■ Number of listed buildings or structures demolished ■ Applications for development which affects buildings or structures of local importance granted against the recommendations of the Conservation Officer ■ <i>Welsh language impact assessments completed</i>
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park.	■ <i>Applications granted permission against Officer recommendations where a detrimental impact on nationally or locally designated landscapes and Special Landscape Areas had been identified.</i> ■ <i>Development approved against Policy NE/5 which adversely affects a green wedge</i>

SA Objectives	Monitoring Indicator
	■ <i>Development approved against Policies EQ/1 - EQ/5 which adversely impacts negatively on soundscape and light, dark skies, and sensitive lighting.</i> ■ <i>Number of development contrary to Policies NE/10 & NE/11 (Coastal Zone)</i>

Note: Monitor indicators in bold *italic* are the same as those proposed in the Monitoring Section of Deposit Plan.

Appendix A Baseline Review

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 This Appendix supports **Section 4** of the Conwy LDP Review SA (incorporating SEA) Screening and Report by providing a review of current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review, in particular (but not exclusively) the CCBC administrative area. In doing so, this review:

- Identifies relevant aspects and characteristics of the environment, including those likely to be significantly affected by the outcome of the LDP Review (i.e. the replacement Conwy LDP). This includes the identification of sites designated at international or national levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, geological importance, heritage or landscape value which have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review;
- Identifies relevant socio-economic trends and baseline conditions, again focusing on matters likely to be significantly affected by the outcome of the LDP Review (i.e. the replacement Conwy LDP); and,
- Outlines how the identified environmental and socio-economic characteristics and baseline conditions should be addressed within a replacement Conwy LDP and considered within this SA. The terms “*must*” and “*should*” are used to differentiate between statutory requirements to consider particular issues and non-statutory considerations, for example evidence from the baseline analysis which indicates a need to improve environmental quality.

A.1.2 This evidence is then used to:

- Outline the expected evolution of baseline sustainability (including environmental) conditions in the absence of the LDP Review; and,
- Define a suite of key sustainability issues which will need to be addressed within the LDP Review and which should be considered throughout this SA (incorporating SEA) process.

A.1.3 The purpose of this baseline review is therefore to inform both emerging proposals for the LDP Review and the content of a SA Framework that will be used to assess all substantive components of the LDP Review (i.e. all emerging policy and site options, including reasonable alternatives to those preferred by CCBC).

A.2 Overview of Designated Sites

A.2.1 **Table A2.1** identifies sites designated at international, national or local level for reasons of biodiversity conservation, geological importance, heritage or landscape value which are considered to have the potential to be affected by

the LDP Review. The site-specific context of these designated sites needs to be considered when characterising the sustainability baseline position and identifying the relevance of existing issues and problems to the LDP Review, as detailed in **Section A.3**.

Table A2.1: Designated Sites of relevance to the Conwy LDP Review

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Biodiversity				
International/European				
The CCBC area hosts 3 SPAs: - Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt - Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay - Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl	Special Protection Area (SPA)	The identified SPAs have been designated as they support rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds – ‘the Birds Directive’) and for regularly occurring migratory species.	Any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP Review must support the management of all internationally designated sites (including possible or proposed new European Sites) in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to international designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying features. The Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging RLDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution, "biosecurity and invasive

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
				non-native species" and disturbance effects
The SAC area hosts 8 SACs: - Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods - Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods - Coedydd Aber - Eryri / Snowdonia - Great Orme's Head / Pen y Gogarth - Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt - Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines - Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	The identified SACs have been designated owing to their significant contribution in conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ('the Habitats Directive').		

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Strait and Conwy Bay				
A single Ramsar Site is located within the CCBC area: - Llyn Idwal	Ramsar Site	Ramsar Sites are wetlands that are considered to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. Wales currently has 10 sites designated as "Wetlands of International Importance", including Llyn Idwal.		
National				
The CCBC area hosts 51 SSSIs designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or important ecological features ² : - Aber Afon Conwy	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The identified SSSIs have been designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare habitat types within each.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.

² [Natural Resources Wales / Find protected areas of land and sea](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Afon Conwy Pastures - Afon Llugwy - Benarth Wood - Blaen Y Wergloedd Bog - Bryn Euryn - Cae'r Felin - Ceunant Dulyn - Chwareli A Glaswelltir Degannwy - Chwythlyn - Coed Cae-Awr - Coed Dolgarrog - Coed Ffordd-Las - Coed Gorswen - Coed Lllys-Aled - Coed Merchlyn - Coed Nant-Y-Merddyn-Uchaf - Coed Y Gopa - Coedydd Aber - Coedydd Ac Ogofau Elwy A Meirchion - Coedydd Derw Elwy				The Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging RLDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution, "biosecurity and invasive non-native species" and disturbance effects

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Coedydd Dyffryn Alwen - Corsydd Nug A Merddwr - Creigiau Rhiwledyn/Little Ormes Head - Creuddyn - Eryri - Eidda Pastures - Fairy Glen Woods - Llanddulas Limestone And Gwrych Castle Wood - Llyn Bychan - Llyn Creiniog - Llyn Goddionduon - Llyn Ty'n Y Llyn - Llyn Ty'n Y Mynydd - Llyn Y Fawnog - Llynnau Bodgynydd - Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt				

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Morfa Uchaf, Dyffryn Conwy - Mosshill - Mwyngloddiau A Chreigiau Gwydyr - Mynydd Hiraethog - Mynydd Marian - Pandora Reservoirs - Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head - Plas Iolyn Bog - Plas Maenan - Pont Bancog - Sychnant Pass - Traeth Lafan - Traeth Pensarn - Y Glyn-Diffwys				
5 NNRs are identified in the CCBC area: - Coed Dolgarrog - Coed Gorswen - Cwm Glas Crafnant - Cwm Idwal	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	NNRs are designated to further the conservation and study of wildlife, habitats or geological features of special interest. All NNRs in Wales are also statutorily designated as SSSIs.		

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Maes-Y-Facrell, Pen Y Gogarth				
Local				
CCBC has designated over 75 Biodiversity Areas on land owned or managed by the Council ³ .	Biodiversity Areas	CCBC manages Biodiversity Areas for the benefit of wildlife and encourages access onto them for people to enjoy.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for biodiversity sites designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose. The Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging RLDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution,

³ [Biodiversity areas in Conwy - Conwy County Borough Council](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
				"biosecurity and invasive non-native species" and disturbance effects
CCBC manages the following LNRs within their administrative area⁴: - Pwllcrochan Woods - Nant y Coed - Mynydd Marian - Upper Dingle Woods - Kinmel Dunes - Bodlondeb Woods - Great Orme's Head - Traeth Lafan - Bryn Euryn - Fairy Glen	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	LNR are sites which have interesting wildlife or geology but are also important for local residents, schools and are places where people who may have no specific interest in natural history can enjoy access to nature. CCBC aims to make the LNRs exemplars in the management of designated sites and green space, with the goals of conserving nature, providing opportunities for study or research and allowing access and recreation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for nature reserves designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose. The Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging RLDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution, "biosecurity and invasive

⁴ [Local Nature Reserves \(LNR\) | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
				non-native species" and disturbance effects
Geological				
National				
The CCBC area hosts 12 SSSIs designated for reasons of geological importance³: - Afon Llugwy - Bwlch Mine - Cadnant - Chwareli A - Glaswelltir - Degannwy - Coedydd Ac - Ogofau Elwy A - Meirchion - Cors Geuallt - Creigiau - Rhiwledyn/Little Ormes Head - Eryri - Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt - Mwyngloddiau A - Chreigiau Gwydyr	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Geological SSSIs are designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare geological features.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites to maintain or improve their current condition.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head - Ty'n Y Ffordd Quarry				
Local				
The CCBC area hosts 24 RIGS, 18 of which are located within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park⁵: - Llyn Aled Isaf (Hiraethog) - Bryn Pydew - Ffridd y mynydd - Little Ormes Head - Llyn Aled (Ynys) - Bodysgallen Quarry - Llandudno North Shore - Great Orme's Head	Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS)	RIGS are re locally designated sites of local, national and regional importance for geodiversity.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection for locally designated regionally important geodiversity sites.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose. There is also a need to assess likely effects on important geological features under the 'soil' environmental topic as prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations.

⁵ [WOM21 Regionally Important Geodiversity Site \(RIGS\) | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Bodysgallen Erratic - Ffernant Dingle - Little Orme Thrust - Bryniau Cochion - Ty Mawr - Nant y Graig, Elwy Tributary - Nant y Croen-llwm - Cefn yr Ogof - Llanfair Mine - Great Orme (Marcham)				
Cultural Heritage				
International				
Conwy Castle & Town Walls ⁶	World Heritage Sites	UNESCO considers Conwy Castle to be “ <i>one of the finest examples of late 13th century and early 14th century military architecture in Europe</i> ”,	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally designated heritage assets, including their setting. The identified	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to nationally designated heritage assets, taking account of site-specific characteristics and the relevance of

⁶ [World Heritage Sites in Wales | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](https://data.gov.wales/data/world-heritage-sites-in-wales)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
			heritage assets benefit from statutory protection which must be taken account of within policies, proposals and guidance within the replacement LDP.	heritage assets to the CCBC area.
National				
The CCBC area hosts 155 Scheduled Monuments ⁷	Scheduled Monuments (SM)	A wide range of historic structures within the CCBC area have been designated, including hill forts, chapels, standing stones, bridges, castles and cairns, each of which is of historical significance and forms an important landscape feature.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally designated heritage assets, including their setting. The identified heritage assets benefit from statutory protection which must be taken	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to nationally designated heritage assets, taking account of site-specific characteristics and the relevance of heritage assets to the CCBC area.
The CCBC area hosts 1745 Listed Buildings of which 29 are listed at	Listed Buildings	A wide range of structures and buildings have been listed owing		

⁷ [WOM21 Scheduled Monument | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Grade I, 1619 at Grade 2 and 97 at Grade 2* ⁸		to their features of architectural importance.	account of within policies, proposals and guidance within the replacement LDP.	
The CCBC area hosts 25 Conservation Areas⁹: - Abergele Town Centre Conservation Area - Llangwm Conservation Area - Betws-Yn-Rhos Conservation Area - Llanrwst Town Centre Conservation Area - Cerrigydrudion Conservation Area - Llansannan Conservation Area	Conservation Areas	The designated Conservation Areas are centred upon clusters of Listed Buildings or other structures of architectural importance.		

⁸ [Listed Buildings | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

⁹ [List of Conservation Areas - Conwy County Borough Council](#), Note: Penmaenmawr (St David's Road) Conservation Area consists of two conservation areas in St David's Road and Bell Cottages

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Colwyn Bay Town Centre Conservation Area - Old Colwyn Conservation Area - Conwy Conservation Area - Penmaenmawr (Penmaenan) Conservation Area - Gwytherin Conservation Area - Penmaenmawr (Pen-Y-Cae) Conservation Area - Llandudno Town Centre & Seafront Conservation Area - Penmaenmawr (St David's Road)				

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Conservation Area - Llanellian-Yn-Rhos Conservation Area - Penmaenmawr Town Centre Conservation Area - Llanfairfechan (The Close) Conservation Area - Pentrefoelas Conservation Area - Llanfairfechan Town Centre Conservation Area - Pwllcrochan Conservation Area - Llanfairtalhaiarn Conservation Area				

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Rhos-On-Sea Conservation Area - Llangernyw Conservation Area - St George Conservation Area				
31 Historic Landscapes Areas, Parks and Gardens are identified within the CCBC area: <u>Historic Landscapes Areas (HLA)</u>¹⁰ - Lower Conwy Valley - Creyddyn and Conwy - Denbigh Moors (crosses LPA boundary) - Penmon / North Arllechwedd	Historic Landscapes Areas, Parks and Gardens	The historic character of the landscape is increasingly under pressure from a variety of new changes as older features are renewed or replaced, or when new features, often with very different characteristics, have to be introduced to meet modern needs. In order to be better informed about how to accommodate necessary change in a way that is sensitive to the historic character of landscape, Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally designated heritage assets, including their setting. In light of the on-going review of Registered Parks and Gardens, it should be noted that new sites may be added to the register during the LDP process,	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to nationally designated heritage assets, taking account of site-specific characteristics and the relevance of heritage assets to the CCBC area.

¹⁰ [WOM21 Historic Landscape Areas \(HLA\) | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
(crosses LPA boundary) - Lower Elwy Valley (crosses LPA boundary) - Ogwen Valley (crosses LPA boundary) <u>Historic Parks and Gardens¹¹</u> - Happy Valley - Haulfre Gardens (Sunny Hill) - Benarth Hall - Bryn y Neuadd - Wern Isaf (Rosebriars) - Plas Madoc - Gwydir - Hafodunos - Voelas - Garthewin - Kinmel Park - Coed Coch - Gwrych Castle		Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) decided to collaborate to produce the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales as a means of identifying, and to provide information on, the most important and best-surviving historic landscapes in Wales. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 also placed a statutory responsibility on the Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain a register of historic parks and gardens in Wales". The register is a comprehensive catalogue of Welsh parks and gardens of special historic interest and includes a wide variety of sites.	and these would also be considered by the SEA.	

¹¹ [Registered Historic Parks and Gardens | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/data-map-wales)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Plas Uchaf - Plas yn llan - Bodnant - Oak Bank/Bulkeley Mill - Caer Rhun Hall - Gloddaeth (St. Davids College) - Bodysgallen - Bryn Eisteddfod - Colwyn Bay - Cotswold - Condoover House - Colwyn Bay – The Flagstaff - Hendre				
Landscape				
National				
Snowdonia	National Park	Designated as a National Park in 1951, Snowdonia National Park is the largest and the first to be designated in Wales. It includes an area of 213,200 hectares. The Snowdonia National Park covers parts of Gwynedd and parts of	The setting of the Snowdonia National Park is a material consideration, requiring the visual effects of development to be carefully considered so as not to significantly intrude	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		the CCBC area. The National Park is subject to separate planning control by Snowdonia National Planning Authority and is covered by the Eryri LDP. The first Eryri LDP was adopted in July 2011 and at the time of writing (July 2018) an independent examination of proposed Short Form Revisions to the LDP is ongoing. The statutory objectives of Snowdonia National Park are: - <i>“To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area”</i>; and, - <i>“To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the ‘Special Qualities’ of the area, by the public”</i>.	upon views from the designated landscape area. The encroachment and visual intrusion of development can also affect National Park qualities e.g. perceptions of tranquillity, remoteness and wildness. Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities the special qualities and natural heritage assets of Snowdonia National Park.	
The Great Orme Heritage Coast	Heritage Coast	The geology, wildlife, archaeology and landscape of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP	Relevant SA objectives must afford an appropriate

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		the Great Orme is of such importance that much of the headland has been designated a Special Area of Conservation, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Heritage Coast. The National Trust acquired part of the site in 2015, reflecting its national importance.	Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at all levels.	level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.
None	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local				
The following 6 SLAs are currently designated at the local level within the CCBC area ¹² : - Great Orme and Creuddyn Peninsula - Conwy Valley	Special Landscape Areas (SLA)	Special Landscape Areas are 'applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance (Natural Resources Wales' underlined emphasis) within their administrative	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.

¹² [Topic-Paper-6-Natural-Environment.pdf \(conwy.gov.uk\)](https://conwy.gov.uk/Topic-Paper-6-Natural-Environment.pdf)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Abergele hinterland - Elwy and Aled Valleys - Hiraethog - Cerrigydrudion and the A5 corridor		boundary' (LANDMAP Guidance Note 1: LANDMAP and Special Landscape Areas 2017). Policy NTE/4 within the adopted Conwy LDP (2013) identifies these 6 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) as being important in relation to local character and distinctiveness.		
The following 12 Green Wedges are designated at the local level within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park¹³: - Green Wedge 1 between Dwygyfylchi and Penmaenmawr - Green Wedge 2 between Deganwy,	Green Wedges	Policy NTE/2 within the adopted Conwy LDP (2013) designates these 12 Green Wedges in order to "prevent coalescence of the settlements and retain the open character of the area". Policy NTE/1 further identifies the purpose of the Green Wedges as being "<i>to control the identity of individual settlements, to prevent coalescence and to protect the immediate landscape surrounding urban areas</i>".	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for existing local planning designations, taking account of their purpose and the need to deliver sustainable development.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated areas, commensurate with their status and purpose.

¹³ [BP29-Green-Wedge-Assessment.pdf \(conwy.gov.uk\)](#)

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Llandudno and Llanrhos - Green Wedge 3 between Llandudno and Craigside - Green Wedge 4 between Penrhyn Bay and Rhos on Sea - Green Wedge 5 between Mochdre and Colwyn Bay - Green Wedge 6 between Llandudno Junction and Mochdre - Green Wedge 7 between Bryn y Maen and Colwyn Bay - Green Wedge 8 between Llanelian and Colwyn Bay - Green Wedge 9 between Coed				

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Coch Road and Peulwys Lane - Green Wedge 10 between Old Colwyn and Llysfaen - Green Wedge 11 between Rhyd y Foel, Llanddulas and Abergele - Green Wedge 12 between Towyn and Belgrano				

A.3 Environmental and Socio-economic Baseline Conditions

- A.3.1 Informed by **Table A2.1**, **Table A3.1** below outlines the current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review, in particular (but not exclusively) the CCBC administrative area. This review also identifies associated existing environmental and socio-economic problems and issues which the LDP Review should address, and which should be considered throughout this SA (incorporating SEA) process.

Table A3.1: Review of Relevant Environmental Aspects, Issues and Problems

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
1. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Designated sites: As detailed in Table A.1, the CCBC area hosts a number of designated sites at European, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation and value which could be affected by the LDP Review. At the European level the CCBC area hosts 8 SACs, 3 SPAs and 1 Ramsar Site. At the national level the CCBC area hosts a total of 55 SSSIs of which 43 are designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance. Of these SSSIs, 5 are also designated as NNRs. At the local level, CCBC has designated over 75 areas of Council owned land as Biodiversity Areas owing to their green infrastructure and locally important biodiversity features.	All identified sites and priority habitats are designated or identified for specific reasons of ecological importance or biodiversity conservation and have conservation objectives related to these, e.g. the protection of relevant qualifying features (Please refer to the HRA report for the details of the qualifying features). Table A.1 above identifies the qualifying features of relevant European sites (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites). There is a need to safeguard these qualifying features from adverse effects, protect the integrity of designated sites and work towards the achievement of defined conservation objectives. Any proposals for development within the CCBC area could adversely impact designated sites and biodiversity through a range of direct and indirect effects, potentially including loss of roosting, foraging and other habitats, physical or noise disturbance, abstraction of river water, discharge of effluent, "invasive non-native species/biosecurity," contamination and air pollution. As such, all proposals and policies within the emerging RLDP arising from the LDP Review must take account of relevant ecological sensitivities. This includes the need to support the management of all designated sites in relation to their status and in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives. The RLDP must also provide an appropriate level of protection for protected species and non-designated ecological interests "and the management of such sites."	Any proposals for development within the CCBC area could adversely impact designated sites and biodiversity through a range of direct and indirect effects, potentially including loss of roosting, foraging and other habitats, physical or noise disturbance, abstraction of river water, discharge of effluent, contamination and air pollution. As such, all proposals and policies within the emerging replacement LDP arising from the LDP Review must take account of relevant ecological sensitivities. This includes the need to support the management of all designated sites in relation to their status and in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives. Any replacement LDP must also provide an appropriate level of protection for protected species and non-designated ecological interests.	The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites.
	Priority and other notable habitats and species: The CCBC area hosts a wide range of important habitat types and species, reflecting its varied geographical and environmental conditions from coastal to inland areas. These habitats support varied flora and fauna, including many protected, rare or declining species.			The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging replacement LDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects.
2. Population (including relevant socio-economic conditions)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: CCBC is the unitary authority responsible for local government across a 1130km² area of North Wales, extending approximately 30 kilometres from east to west.	As a unitary authority, CCBC is also the single local planning authority (LPA) for the area outwith of Snowdonia National Park, which is subject to separate planning control. The CCBC area is bordered by the	The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to respond to the geographical context of the CCBC area and be closely aligned with the potential preparation of a SDP for North Wales (including the A55 corridor). In particular, it will be important to ensure that	A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for any potential North Wales SDP once the lead Responsible Authority for the preparation of this plan has been determined. As with this LDP

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Most of CCBC's urban areas are focused on the Irish sea north coast, with more rural settlements in the south. The principal settlements within the CCBC area are Llandudno Junction, Llandudno, Abergele, Conwy and Colwyn Bay. The CCBC area hosts eight lower-level Town Councils and twenty-five Community Councils. In terms of statistical units, there are 71 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the CCBC area, representing 3.6% of the 1917 total LSOAs in Wales¹⁴.	Borough of Gwynedd to the west and south and Denbighshire to the east. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides a legal framework for the preparation of Strategic Development Plans at the regional level (refer to Appendix B for further details). An SDP is expected be prepared in due course for the North Wales region (including the A55 corridor), which includes the CCBC area alongside 5 other local authorities: Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham.	once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.	Review, SA/SEA Scoping will be needed to set an assessment framework prior to the development of substantive SPD components. The SA Framework proposed for use in the SA of the LDP Review (Section 5) should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against the SA Framework for the North West Region SPD once this has been produced.
	Demographics: CCBC has an estimated population of 114,290 (2022¹⁵), around 3.6% of the total population of Wales (3,131,640). According to Annual Audit Summary 2021 Conwy County Borough Council¹⁶, Conwy's population is projected to increase by 4.5% between 2020 and 2040 to 122,990, including a 7.6% decrease in the number of children, a 5.8% decrease in the number of the working-age population and a 32.1% increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. The median age of Conwy County Borough's population is 50.0 years (Wales = 42.4; UK = 40.4). The median age has increased from 46.6 to 50.0 years over the last decade¹⁷. Conwy County Borough's 27.9% of the population aged 65 and over compares to 21.1% in Wales as a whole and 18.6% across the UK¹⁸. By 2040 it is predicted that Population growth will be in the 65+ age group. The number of	Slow population growth, negative natural changes (more deaths than births) and projected population ageing are likely to create issues for long term workforce replacement and to increase pressures on a range of public services. Out-migration of the early working age population in CCBC presents an issue with retaining its young adult population.	The LDP Review must take into account the characteristics of the resident and working populations of the CCBC area, particularly with regard to current and future predicted labour supplies, employment needs, skill levels and socio-economic factors (as detailed below). It will be important for the replacement LDP to set out coherent strategies in respect of housing land and community infrastructure provision to meet current and expected future needs. Robust evidence to identify these needs should also therefore be collated and kept up to date throughout the LDP Review.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, in particular with regards to the accessibility and provision of public services.

¹⁴ [Census 2021 geographies - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/census/2021-geographies)

¹⁵ [Population estimates by local authority and year \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/population-estimates-by-local-authority-and-year)

¹⁶ https://www.wao.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/conwy_council_annual_audit_summary_2021_english.pdf

¹⁷ [Population profile for Conwy County Borough - Conwy County Borough Council](https://www.conwy.gov.uk/about-conwy/population-profile-for-conwy-county-borough)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	people of working age and the population aged under 16 will decline. Moreover, net increases in the population total will come from in-migration, as natural change alone (births and deaths) would lead to a fall in total.¹⁸			
	Housing: The JHLAS (2019⁵) indicates that CCBC has a housing land supply, assessed against the current housing requirement of the Conwy LDP, of 2.5 years. Previous years' assessed supply ranges from 4.8 years in 2013-14, 4.0 years in 2014-15, 3.7 years in 2015-16 and 3.1 years in 2016 - 2018. This shows that land supply has continuously fallen from the year 2013-14. There are five housing market areas within the CCBC area: LHMA1 (West), LHMA2 (North), LHMA3 (Central), LHMA4 (East) and LHMS5 (South)¹⁸. In total there are around 52,235 (2021⁶) dwellings across the CCBC area, of which approximately 68.4% are owner occupied, 19.6% privately rented and shared ownership, and the remaining 12% rented from registered social landlords¹⁹. The LHMA for Conwy estimated that 372 affordable homes need to be delivered each year between 2017 and 2022. This includes the 141 affordable housing units already committed suggesting a need for an additional 231 units per year. 51.2% of first time buyers and new households in Conwy are priced out of the market to rent or buy¹⁹. Approximately 494 new affordable housings were provided between 2011 and 2017. Additionally, a further 705 affordable housings are planned for delivery in 2017-2022¹⁹.	The identification of a current housing land shortfall means that insufficient housing is likely to be delivered through the planning system to meet identified needs. However, a replacement LDP must be underpinned by up to date and objective calculations of housing need, which may differ from the housing land requirements set under different economic conditions in 2013 for the existing LDP. Alongside the ageing population, housing demand is anticipated to increase with projected increases in the number of single person/lone parent households. At present the overall level of demand for affordable housing is not being met across the CCBC area.	The LDP Review calculates the objectively assessed housing need (OAN) level for the CCBC area over the intended period of the replacement LDP and set a new housing land requirement accordingly. Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review will then need to be underpinned by a clear housing land strategy and will need to allocate a sufficient quantum and appropriate range of housing sites to satisfy the identified housing land requirement and rectify the current shortfall.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to housing provision to meet identified needs, both in terms of the availability and quality of the housing stock.

¹⁸ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Housing/Information-for-Developers/Assets/Documents/Local-Housing-Market-Assessment-LHMA-2018-2022.pdf>

¹⁹ [How life has changed in Conwy: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/physicalhealth/bulletins/howlifeintheukhaschanged/2021)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	CCBC provided a target of 6,520 dwellings (478 annually) within the Adopted LDP (2007-2022)²⁰. Affordable housing targets within the CCBC area are as follows: Llandudno and Penrhyn Bay, Rhos on Sea: 35% Conwy, Llandudno Junction, Glan Conwy, Llanrwst: 30% Llanfairfechan, Penmawnmawr, Colwyn Bay, Dwygyfylchi, Llanddudlas & Llysfaen: 20% and Abergele, Towyn and Kinmel Bay: 10%. Average housing prices within CCBC increased by 4.0% from Apr 2022 (£206,244) to Apr 2023 (£214,413), which is £1,579 above the average property price of £212,834 for Wales (Apr 2023²¹).			
	Educational Attainment/Qualifications²²: In 2021, 7.6% of the working age population (16 to 64yr) in the CCBC area held no qualifications, which is lower than the percentage of the population with no qualifications across Wales (8.3%). The level of attainment achieved by the working age population with qualifications is higher in Conwy than across Wales: 63.5% in Conwy are qualified to level NVQ3 or above compared with 58% across Wales and 42.8% are qualified to level NVQ4 or above compared with 38.6% at the national level. Educational attainment in Conwy across most qualifications, except for NVQ2 or above, is generally higher than the average across Wales. Whilst the level of attainment achieved by the working age population with NVQ2 or above in Conwy (i.e. 75%) is slightly lower than that in Wales (i.e. 75.3%).	The latest available statistics highlight that the working age population within the CCBC area holds higher than average qualifications than across Wales, although current educational attainment amongst school aged people is similar across both geographies. Considering the generally higher than average level of qualifications across NVQ levels 1, 3 and 4 in Conwy compared with Wales, measures should be put in place to continue this positive trend.	The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to education infrastructure capacity and choice to encourage the continuation of CCBC's above average educational attainment levels.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of education infrastructure provision.
	Community Infrastructure: There are currently 51 primary schools, 7		The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess

²⁰ [Conwy Local Development Plan 2007 - 2022: Section Four - Spatial Policies and Supporting Development Management Policies \(opus3.co.uk\)](https://opus3.co.uk/conwy-local-development-plan-2007-2022-section-four-spatial-policies-and-supporting-development-management-policies/)

²¹ [UK House Price Index Wales: April 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/economy/uk-house-price-index-wales-april-2023)

²² [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/labour-market-profile-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	secondary schools, 1 special school and 4 pupil referral education centre within the CCBC area. Each school utilises varying degrees of English and Welsh spoken languages²³. CCBC operates 10 libraries (Abergele, Conwy, Llanfairfechan, Penrhyn Bay, Cerrigydrudion, Kinmel Bay, Llanrwst, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno and Penmaenmawr)²⁴. There are also 12 leisure centres in Conwy (Abergele, Colwyn, Creuddyn, Dyffryn Conwy, EiriasL Hwb Yr Hen Ysgol, James Alexander Barr, John Bright, Llandudno Junction, Landudno, Llanrwst and Ysgol Aberconwy)²⁵. Other community facilities include town halls/community centres, Welsh Mountain Zoo, Bodnant Garden (National Trust) and Snowdonia National Park. Eight parks within the CCBC area have Green Flag awards: Bodlondeb Park, Happy Valley, Queens Gardens, Bryn Euryn Allotments and Local Nature Reserve, Llanrhos Lawn Cemetery, Wynn Gardens, Cae Derw and Pentre Mawr Park²⁶. Within the WIMD (2019)²⁷, the following areas in Conwy rank within the top 10% most deprived in Wales specifically in relation to access to services: Uwch Conwy, Llansannan, Eglwysbach, Llangernyw, Uwchaled, Caerhun, Betws yn Rhos, Betws-y-Coed and Trefriw.	Further community infrastructure will be required to support the projected ageing population within the CCBC area. Access to services within rural areas is a particular problem with the 9 LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived for access to services nationally.	existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to outdoor sport provision, children's playing space, community halls, accessible natural open space and allotment provision.	the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the provision and quality of community infrastructure.
	Employment²⁸: In Oct 2022 – Sept 2023, of the 76% of the economically active working population in Conwy, 73.9% were in employment which was	Conwy has a higher economically inactive proportion of its working population than Wales and the rest of Great Britain. This indicates that insufficient/unsuitable employment opportunities are provided for	The LDP Review should develop and appropriate employment land and economic development strategy for the replacement LDP.	The SA should assess whether the replacement LDP will be effective in providing increased employment opportunities in appropriate locations and appropriate sectoral

²³ [Schools, Units, Colleges and Centres - Conwy County Borough Council](#)

²⁴ [Libraries and Opening Times - Conwy County Borough Council](#)

²⁵ [Leisure Centres \(conwy.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁶ [Green Flag Award Parks - Conwy County Borough Council](#)

²⁷ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 \(WIMD 2019\) - Conwy County Borough Council](#)

²⁸ All data sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile – Conwy: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157385/report.aspx#tabempunemp>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	slightly lower than across Wales (74.1%) but lower than Great Britain (75.8%). 24% of Conwy's working population are economically inactive (Wales- 22.9%) (Great Britain- 21.2%) The official unemployment rate in the CCBC area stood at 3.6% in Oct 2022 – Sep 2023, which was lower than the unemployment rate across Wales (3.8%) and Great Britain (3.7%). Related to this, in 2016 the CCBC area had a jobs density of 0.74 (ratio of jobs to resident working age population) compared with 0.77 across Wales and 0.85 for Great Britain. More people travel out of Conwy for work than travel in to the County Borough – a net out-flow of about 4,300 commuters. Most of these outward commuters travel to the neighbouring Welsh authority areas (to Denbighshire in particular), though an estimated 3,100 people travel to England for work²⁹. The latest available statistics indicate that the largest employment sectors in Conwy are Professional Occupations (19%), Associate Professional (17.9%) and Skilled Trades Occupations is the Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations (13.2%). There are approximately 46,000 PAYE jobs within Conwy CB area and 53,300 working residents in Conwy CB. There is a shortfall of about 7,300 jobs³⁰. 3,800 people were either unemployed or economically inactive and wanting a job in September 2021 but DWP 'find a job' system showed only 490 jobs available in Conwy County Borough, and only 1,250 jobs available in the neighbouring authorities of Gwynedd, Anglesey and Denbighshir³⁰.	residents of the CCBC area when compared to Wales and Great Britain- Certain number of the working population travel out of Conwy for work contributing to further loss of the working population.	It will be important for emerging policies, proposals and guidance to support the creation of a broad range of new employment opportunities which match the skill levels of the existing labour market, whilst also seeking to attract high value sectors such as energy, advanced manufacturing, logistics and ports to the CCBC area. The replacement LDP should also develop policies, proposals and guidance to tackle deprivation via measures to reduce the numbers of unemployed/economically inactive people.	diversification into high value industries. The SA Framework should therefore include objectives relating to high quality employment, economic growth, sectoral diversification and inward investment.

²⁹ [Monitoring-the-economy-bulletin-202201.pdf \(conwy.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁰ [Local Employment Opportunities \(conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk\)](#)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	In 2023, full-time workers' gross weekly pay in Conwy averaged at £594, which was £39.70 and £88.60 below the level for Wales and Great Britain respectively. Females in Conwy received £57.80 less in their gross weekly pay than the total average. In 2021, the gross disposable house income (GDHI) for Conwy CB was £18,975, which is 87.5% of the UK average³¹.			
	Inequality, Social Exclusion and Deprivation: The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2014) identifies clusters of deprivation throughout Wales. In 2019, of the 71 LSOAs in the CCBC are, 4 were in the most deprived 10% of Wales; 9 were in the most deprived 20%: - W01000144 Glyn (Conwy) 2, - W01001928 Abergele Pensarn 2, - W01000187 Tudno 2, - W01000163 Llysfaen 1. Additionally, 14 LSOAs in the CCBC area were in the most deprived 30% and 29 were in the most deprived 50% LSOAs. In 2022, the percentage of households that are workless in Conwy is 2.7% above that for Great Britain²⁹. Based on 2016 data, 13.7% of those in Conwy of claiming government benefits; 0.7% below that for Wales and 2.7% above that for Great Britain²⁹. This trend is reflected through the Gross disposable household income across Conwy of £18,975, lower than the UK average of £21,679³².	Some parts of the CCBC area, especially in the Northern Coastal urban communities, are among the most deprived areas of Wales, with low levels of economic activity and access to facilities and services, particularly for children, young people and elderly populations. Conversely, the rural South of CCBC has some of the least deprived communities in Wales.	A holistic strategy is needed to address multiple deprivation within parts of the CCBC area, including but not limited to the creation of new, high quality employment opportunities. Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should set out a clear employment land strategy to support the provision of new employment opportunities in appropriate and accessible locations. The replacement LDP should also include a regeneration strategy and associated policies and proposals to catalyse a range of physical, environmental, health and socio-economic improvements within identified deprived communities.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives relating to equality, social inclusion, access to public services, employment opportunities, access to healthcare, access to open spaces and exposure to pollution (air, water, soil, etc).
3. Human Health	Life expectancy: Males living within Conwy have an estimated life expectancy at birth (based on 2010-14 data) of 78.9 years which is higher compared to the	There are significant gaps in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas of CCBC.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should take into consideration the considerable differences between healthy life expectancies for males and females living within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to amenity, quality of life, health outcomes, physical health, mental health, wellbeing, safety and security.

³¹ [Regional gross disposable household income, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk) and [Regional gross disposable household income: local authorities by ITL1 region - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Welsh national average of 78.3³². Females living within Conwy have an estimated life expectancy at birth (based on 2010-14 data) of 82.6 years which is slightly higher compared to the Welsh national average of 82.3³³. <u>Male</u> Male life expectancies at aged 65 are better than the Welsh national average but at birth this is not the case for all areas within the county. Men born in the most deprived areas have an 8.5 years less life expectancy at birth than those born in more affluent areas of the County, and are estimated to live for 4.2 years less than the Wales average³³. <u>Female</u> Female life expectancies are similar to, or below, the Welsh national average figures at birth and at age 65, except in more affluent areas of the County Borough where life expectancy at birth is 3 years higher³⁴.	Measures need to be put in place to firstly tackle deprivation which should then have a positive impact on life expectancy of both males and females.	It should also take note of the notable health inequalities of the CCBC area's resident population compared with regional and national averages. It should set out proposals, policies and guidance to safeguard and improve amenity, quality of life and health outcomes (physical and mental) for all within the CCBC area, i.e. for both the workforce and residents.	These issues should be considered holistically when assessing the proposed components of the emerging replacement LDP.
	Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices: Based on national statistics census 2021, 6.6% of people in Conwy consider their health as bad and very bad, slightly lower than 7.0% in Wales. Moreover, 22.6% of people in Conwy are disabled under the Equality Act, slightly higher than 21.6% in Wales³⁴. The Assessment of Local Wellbeing, Conwy and Denbighshire Public Service Board 2021³⁵ summaries: • Around 49.9% of adults in Conwy County Borough are overweight or obese – the level is Wales 59.9%.	Overall, CCBC residents are performing slightly better than average in Wales for general health and some health indicators such as obesity, mental health and alcohol consumption. However, consistency of physical exercise, smoking, fruit / vegetable eating, and alcohol specific hospital admissions are considerably worse than the rest of Wales.		

³² [Life expectancy and Healthy life expectancy at birth by Local Health Board and Local Authority \(gov.wales\)](#)

³³ [Healthy Life Expectancy for All \(conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk\)](#)

³⁴ [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

³⁵ [Social Well-being \(conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk\)](#) and [People making healthy lifestyle choices \(conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk\)](#)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	25% of the adults in Conwy County Borough are smokers compared to 17.4% across Wales. 7% of the adult population in Conwy County Borough report being active for at least 150 minutes the previous week. Across Wales 53.2% report being active. 8% of adults in Conwy County Borough report eating the recommended 5 a day fruit or vegetable portions the previous day. The Welsh average is 24.3%. 3% of adults in Conwy County Borough reported drinking above the recommended guidelines of 14 units in the previous week. 2% in Conwy County Borough reported that their drinking was harmful during the previous week (Welsh figures = 16% and 2%) During the survey period, people in Conwy reported higher than average mental health when compared to the rest of Wales. Around 7% of CCBC's population is being treated for a mental illness (Wales average- 10%)³⁶. CCBC has high rates for alcohol specific hospital admissions with age standardised rates of 389 age-standardised per 100,000 population in 2014/2015 (Wales average- 333 admissions)³⁷.			
	Mental Health and Wellbeing: Projected numbers of residents in Conwy who have one common health problem is expected to increase from 15,600 in 2020 to 15,900 in 2040.³⁸	In line with the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan (2023 – 2028), there is a need to improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the resident population of the CCBC area, including physical health, mental health and social wellbeing.		

³⁶ [Supporting those with poor mental health \(conwyanddenbighshirelrb.org.uk\)](https://conwyanddenbighshirelrb.org.uk)

³⁷ [People making healthy lifestyle choices \(conwyanddenbighshirelrb.org.uk\)](https://conwyanddenbighshirelrb.org.uk)

³⁸ North Wales Population Assessment: [Population-Needs-Assessment-April-2022-pub-20230418-eng.pdf](https://population-needs-assessment-april-2022-pub-20230418-eng.pdf) (northwalescollaborative.wales)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Health Infrastructure: Health infrastructure within the CCBC area falls within the remit of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board. There are three major A&E hospitals within the Betsi Caswaladr Universities Health Board area serving Conwy. However only one minor Injuries Unit, Llandudno General Hospital, is present in Conwy and provides acute health services to the local population³⁹. Within the CCBC area there are 22 GP Surgeries⁴⁰ and 19 Dentist Practices⁴¹.	Adequate health infrastructure must be located in accessible locations to meet the needs of existing and future populations. A range of high quality physical and mental health facilities are required to address the changing health needs of the population, in particular given the projected population ageing.	The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to healthcare facilities, services and transport links to rural areas of CCBC.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of healthcare facilities and services.
	Air Quality and Noise Pollution: According to road traffic statistics, the annual average daily flow along A55 was more than 32,000 in 2022. Hence, high level of traffic noise and vehicular emission are a key issue for area in the vicinity of the A55 strategic corridor. This can have a significant health impact on people who live and work nearby.	New development must be appropriately sited and designed to reduce air quality and noise pollution from key noise sources such as A55 route.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to tackle known areas of poor air and noise environment and the likely impacts of new development on air quality and noise, including from traffic. Any replacement LDP should seek to reduce local noise nuisance through setting out policies and proposals to promote sustainable and active travel modes.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to address air quality impact and noise nuisance. The SA should also recognise that changes to air quality and noise can have an impact on ecosystem services which affect biodiversity and other environmental assets.
4. Soil	Geological and Ground Conditions: The CCBC area has varied geological and soil characteristics⁴², predominantly till but including pockets of peaty soil, alluvium (clay, silt and sand), glacial sand and gravel, blown sand, River Terrace Deposits, etc. The developed area and much of rural Conwy is primarily underlain by 'limestone with subordinate sandstone/argillaceous' and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone', with some areas of intrusive igneous bedrock to the West. Although limestone is non-porous it is soluble in weak acid solutions and over geological timescales a wide variety of features develop such as fractures, caves, gorges and sinkholes.	New development must be appropriately sited and designed to reflect the geological and soil characteristics of the CCBC area.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should set out appropriate proposals and policies to safeguard important geological characteristics and soil resources within the CCBC area, as well as a framework for remediating contaminated land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.

³⁹: Betsi Cadwaladr University: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/861/home>

⁴⁰ [NHS GP in Conwy | Find an NHS Doctor in Conwy \(find-my-doctor.co.uk\)](#), accessed on 1 Feb 2024.

⁴¹ [Find Dentists Near Me in Conwy | Yell Marketplace](#), accessed on 1 Feb 2024.

⁴² [BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#), accessed on 1 Feb 2024.

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	This propensity for erosion often provides drainage pathways for water through the limestone. There are small, isolated pockets of peat in the southern part of the CCBC area which are generally in forested areas and presumed to coincide with localised depressions and valleys. In the low-lying northern coastal areas and estuarine parts of the River Conwy the drift geology is almost entirely sand and river deposits.			
5. Water	Waterbodies: The CCBC area is within the Western Wales River Basin District. It consists of 5 groundwater bodies. The followings summarize their groundwater qualities in 2021⁴³. • Clwyd Permo-Triassic Sandstone (Overall status: Good) • Clwyd Silurian (Overall status: Good) • Dee Silurian/Ordovician (Overall status: Good) • Conwy (Overall status: Poor) • Llyn and Eryri (Overall status: Poor) Across Western Wales, historic mining activity poses a continued threat to water quality - vulnerable to pollution nitrate contamination⁴⁴. Around 45 rivers are identified within the CCBC area. The followings summaries their river water qualities in 2021⁴⁴. • Ddu (Llanfairfechan) (Overall status: Good) • Gyffin (Overall status: Good) • Roe (Overall status: Good) • Caseg (Overall status: Moderate) • Dulyn (Overall status: Moderate) • Porth-llwyd (Overall status: Moderate)	Waterbodies across the CCBC area vary in quality, ecological value and present condition. Management of water quality is essential for improving the long-term health of populations and the environment.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to protect and enhance the water environment and water resources, including surface and groundwater quantity and quality. This should include measures to eliminate contamination sources which harm the water environment and to regulate pollution discharges from new developments into receiving watercourses.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.

⁴³ [Water Watch Wales \(naturalresourceswales.gov.uk\)](https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/)

⁴⁴ Natural Resources Wales (Western Wales River Basin District Management Plan Summary, 2021): [western-wales-rbmp-2021_2027-summary.pdf \(naturalresourceswales.gov.uk\)](https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/western-wales-rbmp-2021-2027-summary.pdf)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	• Ddu (Conwy) (Overall status: Moderate) • Crafnant (Overall status: Moderate) • Llugwy - Nantygwryd to Ffynon Llugwy (Overall status: Moderate) • Nantygwryd ((Overall status: Good) • Llugwy - Conwy to Nantygwryd (Overall status: Moderate) • Lledr (Overall status: Good) • Machno (Overall status: Good) • Conwy - upstream Merddwr (Overall status: Good) • Gelyn (Overall status: Moderate) • Caletwr (Conwy) (Overall status: Good) • Merddwr (Conwy) (Overall status: Good) • Ceirw - above Nug (Overall status: Good) • Nug (Overall status: Moderate) • Ceirw - Medrad to Nug (Overall status: Good) • Medrad (Overall status: Good) • Ceirw - Alwen to Medrad (Overall status: Good) • Merddwr (Dee) (Overall status: Good) • Alwen - Ceirw to Brenig (Overall status: Good) • Alwen - above Afon Brenig (Overall status: Moderate) • Brenig - reservoir and east catchment (Overall status: Moderate) • Lwrch (Overall status: Good) • Nant y Goron (Overall status: Moderate) • Hiraethlyn (Overall status: Moderate) • Nant Garreg-Ddu (Overall status: Moderate) • Ganol East (Overall status: Moderate) • Dulas – upper (Overall status: Good) • Dulas – Lower (Overall status: Poor) • Nant y Fedw (Dulas) (Overall status: Moderate) • Gele (Overall status: Moderate) • Elwy - Clwyd to Melai (Overall status: Good) • Nant Melai (Overall status: Good)			

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	- Elwy - Melai to Gallen (Overall status: Good) - Collen (Elwy) (Overall status: Good) - Gallen (Overall status: Moderate) - Cledwen (Overall status: Good) - Aled - above Deunant (Overall status: Good) - Deunant (Overall status: Good) - Aled - Elwy to Deunant (Overall status: Good) - Meirchion (Overall status: Moderate) The CCBC area consists of around 10 lakes. The followings summarize their water qualities in 2021⁴⁴. - Dulyn Reservoir (Overall status: Moderate) - Melynlllyn Lake (Overall status: Moderate) - Llyn Eigiau Lake (Overall status: Moderate) - Ffynnon Llugwy Lake (Overall status: Moderate) - Llyn Cowlyd Lake (Overall status: Moderate) - Llyn Ogwen Lake (Overall status: Good) - Llyn Conwy Lake (Overall status: Poor) - Alwen Reservoir (Overall status: Moderate) - Llyn Brenig Lake (Overall status: Moderate) - Plas Uchaf and Dolwen Reservoirs (Overall status: Moderate)			
	Flood risks: Significant areas along the Conwy River watercourses within the County Borough are identified as being at risk of flooding⁴⁵. Rivers are a major source of flooding in Conwy, and land and sea (tidal) along the northern coastline.	Flood risk is an ongoing issue within due to the setting of the local authority, with its main centre adjacent to the River Conwy. Housing developments should be restricted where possible from development on flood plains. Public and private costs associated with flooding can be reduced with effecting long term flood	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should seek to manage flood risks in a sustainable manner, including by directing development away from known flood risk areas.	

⁴⁵ Development Advice Map and National Flood Hazard and Risk Maps: [Geocortex Viewer for HTML5 \(cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk\)](https://geocortex.naturalresources.wales/cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk/); or [Natural Resources Wales / Maps for Natural Flood Management](https://naturalresources.wales/maps-for-natural-flood-management/)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	CCBC has been designated as one of the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) in Wales and is required to maintain, apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) taking leadership for the co-ordination and management of local flood risk⁴⁶. The existing urban areas of Conwy, Llandudno and Abergele are highly constrained by coastal and river flood plains – with further risk of tidal flooding and storm surges.	defence strategies. This should be considered within the LDP Review. According to the letter from Welsh Government to Chief Planning Officers in Wales (WG0701-14, 09 January 2014) (planning-policy-flood-risk-and-insurance-changes.pdf (gov.wales)), highly Vulnerable Development and Emergency Services (see Figure 2 of TAN15: Development, flooding and coastal erosion, 2021) should not be considered in Zone C2. The letter also identified the changes to industry cover for flood risk, which should be a material consideration in the LDP process, and the implications.		
6. Air	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and Poor Air Quality: The latest available data indicates that air quality standards within the CCBC are area not at risk of exceeding European Union derived Air Quality Objectives and no detailed assessments or management plans are required at Council level for any pollutants.⁴⁷	Continued monitoring of air quality within CCBC will be required, in particular the A55 dual carriageway which is the main trunk route between the North West of England and Holyhead ferry port, including the A55 Conwy tunnel and the A470 progress inland to Snowdonia. Additional traffic on these roads arising from new development should be continually monitored.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to tackle known areas of poor air quality and the likely impacts of new development on air quality, including from traffic. Any replacement LDP should seek to reduce local air pollution through setting out policies and proposals to promote sustainable and active travel modes.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts. The SA should also recognise that changes to air quality can have an impact on ecosystem services which affect biodiversity and other environmental assets.
7. Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2020 statistics from InfoBase Cymru⁴⁸ showed that total CO₂ emissions per resident within CCBC was 3.9 tonnes, which was below the Welsh average of 6.6 tonnes in 2020. Key emissions contributors in CCBC are from transport sector and domestic use. Although positive, reductions in the level of GHG emissions need to continually be made. CCBC provided 2.7% of low carbon energy generation for Wales in 2021⁴⁹. However, this	Due to the rural nature of CCBC, Greenhouse gas emissions from rural heavy goods transport should be mitigated, with local development favoured in more accessible locations to mitigate the effects of climate change.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to support the transition to a low carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations. The replacement LDP should also include policies to encourage low carbon design and should set out a sustainable transport strategy which capitalises on existing rail and port infrastructure within the CCBC area to contribute to the decarbonisation of the transport sector.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.

⁴⁶ [Local Flood Risk Management - Conwy County Borough Council](http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Environmental-problems/Air-Quality-Monitoring.aspx)

⁴⁷ Air Quality Monitoring <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Environmental-problems/Air-Quality-Monitoring.aspx>

⁴⁸ InfoBase Cymru <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/themes/environmentandsustainability/environment/tabular?viewId=518&geold=1&subsetId>

⁴⁹ Stats Wales Low Carbon Energy Generation by Local Authority: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy/lowcarbonenergygeneration-by-localauthority>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	can be improved through further generation of future renewable capacity. Climate Change Impacts: Average temperatures over land in Wales have warmed in recent decades with the 2013 – 2022 decade 0.3°C warmer than 1991–2020 and 1.1°C warmer than 1961–1990 (Met Office, State of UK Climate 2022)⁵⁰. The average number of days of air frost for Wales for 2022 was 37 days, 8 days below average. (Met Office, State of UK Climate 2022) For the most recent decade (2013–2022), Wales winters have been 14% wetter than 1991–2020 and 25% wetter than 1961–1990. Wales summers have been 7% drier than 1991–2020 and 4% wetter than 1961–1990. (Met Office, State of UK Climate 2022) According to Adapting to climate change (2023)⁵¹, it summarizes the findings in the UK's Third Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3): • Continued increased temperature. Annual temperatures in Wales are expected to rise between approximately 1.2°C by the 2050s, and between 1.3 and 2.3°C by the 2080s from a 1981-2000 baseline. • Wetter winters and drier summers. In winter, rainfall is expected to increase by approximately 6% by the 2050s from a 1981-2000 baseline. Conversely, summer rainfall is expected to decrease by approximately 15% by the 2050s and by between 18% to 26% by the 2080s. • Continued sea-level rise. Using scenarios for Cardiff, sea level is expected to rise by between	Predicted impacts from climate change up to 2050 and beyond will place significant strain on infrastructure and available resources across the UK, including within the CCBC area. In particular, the coastal location of the CCBC area and the concentration of major settlements along the coast is likely to result in increased tidal, fluvial and pluvial flood risks. For the purposes of land use planning, reference should also be made to Welsh Government's Guidance (CL-03-16 Climate Change Allowances for Planning Purposes)	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance which responds to predicted climate change impacts and allows communities and businesses in the CCBC area to adapt to the changing climate.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the CCBC area.

⁵⁰ [State of the UK Climate 2022 \(wiley.com\)](https://www.wiley.com)

⁵¹ [Adapting-to-Climate-Change-Progress-in-Wales.pdf \(theccc.org.uk\)](https://theccc.org.uk)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	approximately 22 and 28 cm by the 2050s and by approximately 43 to 76 cm by the 2080s. Climate change research predicts an increase in the severity and frequency of rainfall events. Flooding from rivers, sewers and surface water is therefore likely to increase throughout CCBC in the future. CCBC is also expected to become increasingly vulnerable to tidal flooding as sea levels rise. The 2004 Foresight Future Flooding report suggested that the annual economic damages in Wales will rise from £70 million in 2004 to £1,235 million in the 2080s under the most likely scenario.			
8. Material Assets	Land Use: The Northern coastal towns of Conwy, Colwyn Bay and Llandudno act as hubs for services, employment, housing and retail developments for the surrounding communities. These towns, in particular, have an existing status as the major service centres. The Town Centres of Conwy and Colwyn Bay are positioned at the top of the retail and commercial hierarchy of the County Borough and are defined as Sub-Regional Centres. Llanrwst, Betws-y-Coed, Abergel, Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan play a strategic role within the County Borough as focus points for services, transport and community activity. Llandudno equally plays an important role as a leisure and tourism destination. The rural communities in the south themselves consist of a high number of small village communities with strong local characteristics. These communities are located within the boundary of the Snowdonia National Park.	There is an ongoing need to regenerate communities within the CCBC area which have high levels of multiple deprivation. There is also a need to provide suitable land uses to meet identified needs, including increased housing and employment provision, whilst capitalising on CCBCs strengths and protecting sensitive land uses such as agriculture.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should help support and promote the efficient and appropriate use of material assets. It should set out a spatial strategy, proposals and guidance to optimise the use of land, natural resources and infrastructure. In particular, the replacement LDP should set out a spatial strategy, proposals and policies which optimise the use of and safeguard existing infrastructure within the CCBC area. Any requirements for upgraded or new infrastructure to address existing capacity constraints, decarbonise key economic sectors or to support population, employment and economic growth should be planned for through the LDP Review and must take account of relevant environmental issues. This means that the replacement LDP should include a policy framework to support the deployment of renewable energy technologies and heat networks in appropriate locations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, natural resources, climate change mitigation, connectivity and accessibility.

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	The Adopted LDP identifies a key Strategic Regeneration Growth Area (SRGAs) within the CCBC area targeting central and eastern Conwy and Colwyn Bay. Several Urban Employment Development Sites (Mochdre Commerce Park, Llandudno Junction Narrow Lane, Llandudno 'online', Abergele Business Park, Lynx Express, Morfa Conwy Business Park, Land at Ffordd Maelgwyn, Former Dairy Mochdre and Ty Gwyn) have been allocated, whilst rural sites have been limited. It is also important to note the existing Colwyn Bay Masterplan contained within the adopted LDP.			
	Transport infrastructure: <i>Road Network</i> The Core Roads Network connects the CCBC area to adjacent County Boroughs and to regional transport consortium areas. The following roads constitute the Core Roads Network in the CCBC area: A55 (Northern Coastal route) and A470 (Central route). The two main core roads connect local areas of population and major settlements, adjoining with B-road networks and all classified unnumbered routes within the CCBC area. <i>Public Transport</i> Conwy has multiple town railway stations (Abergele & Pensarn, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno Junction, Conwy, Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan) on the North Wales mainline route with connections to many other major destinations. Additionally, the Conwy Valley line runs from Llandudno station, connecting many rural villages; Deganwy, Glan Conwy, Tal-y-Cafn, Dolgarrog, North Llanrwst, Llanrwst, Betws-y-Coed, Pont-y-pant, Dolwyddelan, Roman Bridge and Blaenau Ffestiniog (with the latter being within the neighbouring county of Merionethshire).	At present, parts of the highway network in the CCBC area experience congestion especially at peak times (A55 and A470). Improvements to infrastructure to rural areas will bring a step-change in public transport connectivity which should be used to catalyse economic growth and improve access to employment and public services within the CCBC area.		

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	There are multiple bus services connecting the major Northern settlements and the Snowdon Sherpa bus service connecting the six main Snowdon routes and surrounding villages. <i>Aviation and Maritime</i> Liverpool John Lennon Airport and Manchester Airport are located within a 75-minute journey of Conwy, and Anglesey Airport (with flights to Cardiff International Airport) is located 40 minutes away. This allows access to both National and International destinations for passengers and freight. The two main ports in North Wales (Port of Holyhead and Mostyn Port) are all within 40 minutes of Conwy, providing national and international ferry/cruise and freight access. Mostyn Port is one of Europe's main wind turbine assembly/installation locations. Port of Holyhead offers ferry connections to the Republic of Ireland, operated by Stena Line. <i>Active Travel</i> Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 became law in Wales on 4th November 2013, making it a legal requirement for local authorities in Wales to continuously improve facilities and routes for walkers and cyclists (non-motorized users) in settlements with a population of 2,000 or more within a built up area⁵². Towns and villages in Conwy that meet the Welsh Government's requirements of Active Travel Areas are Abergele, Colwyn Bay, Conwy, Deganwy, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan, Llanrwst, Llansanffraid Glan Conwy, Llysfaen Llanddulas, Old Conwy, Penmaenmawr, Penrhyn Bay, Rhos on Sea and Towyn Kinnel Bay.			
	Utilities infrastructure⁵³: <u>Solar Energy</u>	There is a need for continued decarbonisation of the energy generation sector across Wales to support the		

⁵² [Review-Report.pdf \(conwy.gov.uk\)](#)

⁵³ [Low Carbon Energy Generation by Technology \(gov.wales\)](#)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	CCBC had 1,974 Solar PV projects underway in 2021 generating 16,616 MWh of electricity. Additionally, in the same year, 254 Solar Thermal projects generated 580 MWh of heat. <u>Wind Farms</u> CCBC had 40 onshore wind projects underway in 2021 which generated 96,134 MWh of electricity. Conversely, CCBC had 0 offshore wind projects along its northern coastline.	transition to a low carbon economy and to help mitigate climate change. At the same time, a mix of energy generation sources is required to ensure continued security of supply and to overcome intermittency issues associated with wind and solar technologies. Community groups in Conwy are currently eligible to apply to the Gwynt y Môr Community Fund from the GYM Offshore Wind Farm offering £19 million for communities in Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire. The benefits of CCBC's involvement in future renewable energy projects should be explored in order to tackle issues of deprivation within the CCBC area through additional funding opportunities.⁵⁴		
	Waste management: Waste disposal, recycling and treatment occurs at the Conwy Council Recycling Centre. In 2022-2023, of the total 51,523 tonnes of municipal waste generated, 35,573 tonnes were re-used, recycled or composted, and 15,453 tonnes were incinerated with 69% of waste reused/recycled/composted. This left only 263 tonnes which was sent to landfill. The percentage of total waste reused/recycled/composted in Wales was 65.7%⁵⁵.	The CCB area exceeds average recycling rates for Wales, with Wales also continuing an upward trend. Current recycling proficiency in Conwy should be maintained and continually improved upon if possible.		
	Natural resources: A dominant feature of Conwy CBC is the Silurian mudstone and slates which form the foothills and uplands of the Denbigh Moors in the east, the major valley system of the River Conwy and its tributaries in the central area, and the Silurian Mudstones and igneous rocks of the mountainous areas within Snowdonia to the west. A band of Carboniferous Limestone defines the higher ground along the coastal strip from Abergele to the Great Orme. A number of different mineral	There is a need to continue efforts to restore landscapes previously affected by minerals extraction.		

⁵⁴ Gwynt y Mor Community Fund [CVSC - Gwynt y Môr](#)

⁵⁵ Stats Wales: Waste managed (tonnes) by management method and year: [Annual waste collected for reuse/recycling/composting \(tonnes\) by local authority and source \(gov.wales\)](#)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	resources are illustrated on the National Resource Map for North East Wales, including Sand and Gravel and Hard Rock suitable for aggregates, and metalliferous and slate mining. Although mining activity in Conwy has ceased, many disused mines still exist and may affect hydraulic pathways below and, on the surface, and may present sources of contamination which can adversely affect land and water quality. Furthermore, some disused mines may have a detrimental effect on the landscape and visual amenity.			
9. Cultural Heritage	Historic assets: As detailed in Table A.1 above, there are 155 Scheduled Monuments within the CCBC area, 1745 Listed Buildings, 31 Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and 25 Conservation Areas within the CCBC area. In addition, Conwy Castle is internationally designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the CCBC area hosts a number of important archaeological sites.	The CCBC area hosts a range of designated heritage assets, each of which need to be appropriately protected from effects on their integrity and setting. Their contribution to the CCBC area and especially Conwy Castle and town walls (a world heritage town) should be preserved, protected and promoted to encourage tourism within the area.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies and proposals to protect and enhance heritage assets across the CCBC area, including in terms of impacts on the setting of such assets and upon unknown archaeological resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
	Welsh language: CCBC's Welsh Language Strategy commits the Council to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis when carrying out public business. CCBC is additionally dedicated to helping to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture to residents and employees. In 2023, 35.4% of the resident population within the CCBC area (40,300 persons) stated that they spoke Welsh ⁵⁶ . These Census returns indicate a higher percentage of younger residents speaking Welsh, with this declining with age ⁵⁷ .	There is a need to safeguard and support the increased use of the Welsh language amongst the resident population of the CCBC area.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should include policy provisions to support growth in the use of the Welsh language.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of the Welsh language.
10. Landscape	The full range of landscape planning considerations in the CCBC area include: - Snowdonia National Park and its setting: the Eryri Landscape character assessment provides guidance on character and development management	There is a need to provide appropriate protection for designated landscapes, important landscape features, sensitive landscape character areas and the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out a spatial strategy, policies and proposals which protect and enhance key landscape features, improve the quality of the local landscape character, are sensitive to relevant visual receptors and	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts. The SA should assess the impacts of emerging spatial strategies, proposals,

⁵⁶ Stats Wales Welsh Language: [Annual Population Survey - Ability to speak Welsh by local authority and year \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/population-survey)

⁵⁷ [Annual Population Survey - Ability to speak Welsh by age, sex and year \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/population-survey)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	and will be of relevance where the Conwy authority forms the setting to the national park. Special qualities are sometimes defined by the adopted management plan. In the absence of this, LANDMAP visual and sensory aspect area evaluations can be referenced. - Great Orme Heritage coast and its setting - Registered Historic Landscapes - Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) - Conwy's coastline and seascape - Dark Skies and Light Pollution⁵⁸ Designated areas: As detailed within Table A.1 above there are no AONBs within the CCBC area, but part of the CCBC area overlaps with Snowdonia National Park. Landscape fabric, character and capacity: Outside of the main settlements, which are generally found along the north Irish sea coast, the CCBC area comprises a mixture of remote and wild uplands and moorlands to wide river floodplains, pastoral lowlands, coastlines and steep sided valleys. A dominant feature of the landscape is the valleys and associated uplands which form part of the former North west Wales Coalfield. Further south the landscape opens out into a broad valley dominated surface with the lowlands of the Snowdon in the south west. Registered historic landscapes across Conwy and Denbighshire include: - Lower Conwy Valley - Creyddyn and Conwy - Denbigh Moors (crosses LPA boundary) - Penmon / North Arllechwedd (crosses LPA boundary) - Lower Elwy Valley (crosses LPA boundary) - Ogwen Valley (crosses LPA boundary)	SLAs character descriptions and landscape management objectives shall also be referenced. This will help in understanding an area's landscape resource, some of its sensitivities and features that might need reinstating. There is also a need to protect key views, safeguard visual amenity and dark skies. The range of sensitivities and capacities of landscapes across the CCBC area to accommodate new development must be taken account of in the LDP Review.	encourage local distinctiveness. The replacement LDP should also ensure that new developments are well integrated with existing communities to create a strong sense of place. Landscape designations do not necessarily preclude appropriate development. Good site planning and design for character, integration and placemaking requirements is however essential for development to be appropriate within its landscape, seascape or townscape context. Reference shall be made to TAN12: Design.	policies and guidance on these aspects to ensure that the LDP Review safeguards and where appropriate enhances the level of protection afforded to the landscape.

⁵⁸ [Wales Dark Skies \(arcgis.com\)](http://Wales.DarkSkies.arcgis.com)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Six SLAs are currently designated at the local level within the CCBC area. The coastline and seascape character around the CCBC area, in particular the outlook from and setting of the Great Orme (Heritage Coast and SLA, play an important role in defining the area's landscapes. A landscape sensitivity and capacity assessment for Wind Energy Development carried out in Conwy and Denbighshire identified multiple areas of very high to high sensitivity for wind farm development⁵⁹. The CCBC area is traversed by the A470, A55 main roads and the North Wales-Conwy Valley railway line, which all influence the surrounding landscape. Visual amenity: The natural landscape and historic heritage of Conwy Castle contributes to its natural surroundings. However, visual amenity is adversely impacted in some parts of the CCBC area by high levels of deprivation, resulting in buildings and infrastructure not being well maintained.			

⁵⁹ <https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/resident/planning-and-building-regulations/local-development-plan/ldp-evidence-monitoring-information/conwy-denbighshire-landscape-sensitivity.pdf>

A.4 Evolution of Baseline Conditions in the Absence of the LDP Review

A.4.1 This section responds to the requirement within the SEA Regulations to consider the likely evolution of the current state of the environment in the absence of the plan or programme under consideration, namely LDP Review.

The Need for the LDP Review

A.4.2 CCBC has determined that a review of the existing LDP (adopted October 2013) is needed to allow a replacement LDP to be prepared and adopted. The Conwy LDP Review Report (CCBC, April 2018) concludes that the 'Full Review' procedure is needed to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing LDP and prepare a replacement LDP, as opposed to the 'Short Form' procedure which would only result in minor revisions (e.g. changes to the wording of individual policies or the addition of individual allocated sites) to the existing LDP. It is considered that a replacement LDP is needed to take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adopted of the current LDP.

A.4.3 In the absence of any LDP Review taking place, CCBC would be unable to either prepare a replacement LDP (as proposed) or propose minor revisions to the existing LDP.

A.4.4 The Conwy LDP Review Report (April 2018) makes clear that the absence of a competent statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area would be likely to be exploited by the development industry, not least due to the identified housing land supply shortfall. In these circumstances development is likely to come forward that is not in accordance with the existing LDP's spatial strategy and there would be significant pressure to release greenfield sites in unsustainable locations. Both outcomes would be likely to result in a range of unacceptable significant adverse effects on the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, including:

- **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could put pressure on biodiversity, including the loss and fragmentation of habitats, whilst increases in traffic and noise could disturb sensitive species.
- **Population:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could result in a spatial mismatch between housing supply and demand for public service provision, economic opportunities and transport infrastructure. It could also result in the inability of public services and community infrastructure to meet identified population needs, including in relation to the demands of an ageing population.
- **Health:** The absence of a competent and up to date LDP would restrict CCBC's ability to improve the physical and mental health of the population through spatial planning policies and interventions. If significant increases

in physical activity and active travel are not achieved, health issues including obesity, inactivity and poor lifestyle choices will continue to affect the population of the CCBC area, causing increases in ill-health, exacerbating health inequalities and restricting life expectancy. The absence of the LDP Review would also prevent CCBC from fully implementing the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and in particular from discharging the public sector duty under Section 3 of the Act, as there would be no mechanism available to align CCBC's planning policy framework with the objectives specified within the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan 2023-2028. Additionally, increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could lead to the loss of areas of open space, reducing opportunities for physical activity, with associated adverse health outcomes.

- **Soil:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could prevent contaminated land from being remediated and result in the irreversible loss of important soil resources (e.g. high-quality peatland). In the absence of an up-to-date LDP spatial strategy, increased pressure for the development of new facilities, housing and employment generating uses could also lead to the loss of the best quality and locally important agricultural land.
- **Water:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could put pressure on water resources and adversely affect the quality of the water environment.
- **Air Quality & Climatic Factors:** Dependency on private cars to access employment and services could increase if development takes places in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy. Additionally, opportunities to pro-actively encourage transport modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport would be lost. In the absence of a major short-term shift towards the use of electric vehicles, the resulting increase in traffic would increase fossil fuel combustion, carbon emissions and local atmospheric pollution, in particular greater release of particulate matter. This would act against wider policy efforts to decarbonise key economic sectors including transport mitigate climate change. It could also lead to worsening air quality and result in CCBC requiring designating Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) to address areas of poor air quality.
- **Material Assets:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy would be likely to increase pressure and capacity constraints on a range of essential infrastructure. This could itself result in a range of environmental effects as well as restricting long term housing, economic and employment growth across the CCBC area. In short, without the LDP Review it is likely that a range of infrastructure required to meet identified needs across the CCBC area would not be delivered.

- **Cultural Heritage:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could add pressure to sensitive areas of historic and/or archaeological interest, as well as undermining the character of conservation areas.
- **Landscape:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could have a significant negative impact on the landscape character of the CCBC area, especially if additional new development were to be concentrated within areas of high landscape value (e.g. within the existing 6 SLAs across the CCBC area).

Appendix B Review of Plans and Programmes

B.1 Introduction

B.1.1 This Appendix supports **Section 4** of the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report by providing a review of relevant qualifying plans, programmes and strategies of relevance to the LDP Review. The main purpose of this review is to identify relevant environmental protection objectives and policy requirements within the identified policy documents which should be taken account of within (or otherwise inform) the LDP Review and this associated SA process.

B.2 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

B.2.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations, **Tables B2.1 – Table B.3** below provide a review of other plans and programmes of relevance to the LDP Review and the associated SA process. This review was originally provided in **Appendix B** of the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report (Mar 2024) and will be updated as required throughout the LDP Review process to take account of emerging policy developments and any additional relevant policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies. The review has already been updated to address the implications of:

- Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 12th Edition, published by the Welsh Government in December 2018.
- Additional policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies as requiring consideration.

B.2.2 **Table B2.1** below provides a high-level review of other relevant plans and programmes at all spatial scales, with the exception of PPW – 12th Edition and other relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance. The implications of these for the LDP Review and the SA process are considered separately in **Tables B2.2** and **B2.3** respectively.

Table B2.1: Review of Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
International				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	United Nations (1989) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, United Nations (2016) Committee on the Rights of the Child Recommendations Report, United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) World Health Organisation (2004) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe, The Aarhus Convention	These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. In particular: - UN Habitat III Directive focuses on sustainable urban development across all communities around the world at a localised level in the aim of achieving collective sustainability; and, - The Aarhus convention implements the rights of the public with regards to the environment.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance which furthers the delivery of sustainable development and safeguards transparency in decision making. The LDP Review process itself must also be objective, transparent, evidence based and conducted fairly.	Applied as a whole, the SA Framework should provide a holistic suite of assessment criteria to determine the contribution of any replacement LDP to the delivery of sustainable development.
Human Health	World Health Organization (1999) Guidelines for Community Noise 1999, World Health Organisation (2004) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe, United Nations (2016) Committee on the Rights of the Child Recommendations Report	These documents provide an international framework which recognises the importance of the protection and improvement of human health.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support the protection and improvement of human health in line with international obligations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and improvement of human health.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Designated Sites: The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), AEWA (1995) Priority and other notable habitats: The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (the Bonn Convention), The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the OSPAR Convention), UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity,	These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm. In particular: The Rio Convention on Biodiversity is an international agreement on the protection of biological diversity, sustainable use and encourages sharing the commercial use of genetic resources.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of effects on biodiversity when allocating sites for redevelopment activities.	The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of designated sites.
Soil & Land	United Nations (2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	This convention aims to reduce the production and use of persistent organic pollutants.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities restrict the use of these pollutants.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the restriction of Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Water	United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea,	This convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities adhere with the conventions guidelines.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection of coastal areas and the avoidance of negative effects on the sea caused by development.
Air	WHO Air Quality Guidelines, United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines (2021)	These guidelines provide a scientific assessment of the health impacts of Air Pollution and provides guidelines applicable worldwide for various pollutants.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for acceptable levels of Air Quality and proximity of communities to developments which may cause unacceptable levels of air quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts.
Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord, United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement, The UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Glasgow/ COP26 Agreement (2021)	These documents provide an international framework which identifies the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action. In particular: The Paris Agreement at COP 21 agreed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions with the long-term goal of withholding a temperature increase by no more than 2%. The agreement strengthens global climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the mitigation of climate change effects caused by development and meet the key requirements as outlined by the policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation within the CCBC area.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Material Assets	United Nations (1989) Basel Convention	This convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the amounts/toxicity of waste generated.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the reduction in toxic waste generated.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
Cultural Heritage	World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990), The World Heritage Convention (1972)	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
Landscape	N/A			
Interrelated Effects	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Communication COM (2005) 666: Taking Sustainable use of resources forward, United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, United Nations (2002) The World Summit on Sustainable Development, UN Agenda 2030	Commits the sustainable use of resources and promotes sustainable development.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should include guidance for achieving sustainable development goals.
European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC, Demographics, inequality, social exclusion and deprivation: European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020 Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth	These documents provide a European framework to further social cohesion, freedom of information, economic growth and inclusion.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for relevant socio-economic issues as outlined in the European Policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives to facilitate positive growth for the economy and improving social cohesion.
Human Health	Physical Health/lifestyle changes: Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC), European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC Health Infrastructure: European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013	These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards. In particular: The EU Noise directive underpins overarching environmental policies such as monitoring noise pollution by drawing up strategic noise maps, holding consultations over noise exposure and addressing local issues through action plans.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the improvement of health and wellbeing, including in relation to reducing noise pollution.	The SA Framework should include objectives for acceptable noise and other safety levels for the protection of human health.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Designated Sites: Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention, EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An European Commission (2004) European Commission (2008) Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC, EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the	These documents provide a European framework to protect sites designated at the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm. It includes (i) the management of European Sites; (ii) Planned provision and management of stepping stone and linear habitats (Article 10);	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of biodiversity in accordance with European legislation & policy.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential habitat loss, habitat fragmentation recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects from policies, proposals, advice and guidance

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	conservation of wild birds), EU Habitats Directive (EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (As amended by 97/62/EC), Priority and other notable habitats: EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), Council Regulation No. 1100/2007: Establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel (2007), EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020) EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations 2014 and Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019	(iii) Protection of European Species (Article 12); (iv) Prevention of incidental capture killing (Article 15); (v) Derogation in respect of European protected species		contained within any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP Review.
Soil & Land	Geological & Ground Conditions: European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006), Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC	These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable use of soil resources, soil restoration and the prevention of land degradation.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the sustainable and efficient use of soil and land resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	Flood Risks: EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC), Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC) (2007) Waterbodies: EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), European Commission (2006) Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC, European Commission (1991) The Urban Waste Water Directive 91/271/EEC, European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC, Revised Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184) (2020), European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC, European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC, The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) (1991), The Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) (2000), Environmental Quality Standards Directive (2008/105/EC)	These documents provide a European framework which seek to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for mitigating flood risk, protecting the drinking water supply, protecting of water quality and water resources, and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.
Air	Air Quality Management Areas and Poor Air Quality: Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU), EU Air Quality Directive (Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe), EU Commission Implementing Decision 2011/850/EU, European Commission (2001) The Clean Air for Europe Programme (CAFÉ), European Commission (2005) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality, European Commission (2008) Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC, WHO Air quality guidelines for Europe; 2nd Edition (2000)	These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. A number of key measures include: - Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide and particular matter; and, - Mandatory monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of action plans where limits are exceeded.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for controlling and reducing levels of air pollution in accordance with European legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to assessing health impacts and causes of poor air quality.
Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), A Resource Efficient Europe, United Nations (1994), EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC,), European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC, European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package, European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy, European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050,	These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. Primarily, the minimisation of future climate change through mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures are key themes. Key targets include: Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020; and,	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of contributing factors of climate change.	The SEA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) Climate Change Impacts: European Council (2013) Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (2013-2020, European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, European Commission (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet', European Commission (2014) 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy, European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)	From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50%.		
Material Assets	Infrastructure: European Commission (2011) Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area, EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings) Waste Management: The Packaging Waste Directive, The Landfill Directive, EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), Towards a Circular Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014), EU Directive on the Incineration of Wastes, EU Waste Oil Directive, EU Revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). Natural Resources: European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC.	These documents provide a European framework to promote the circular economy and manage waste responsibly. Key targets include: - Refreshed recovery and recycling targets for all EU member states are set every 5 years; - Reduction of biodegradable material sent to landfills by 35% of 1995 levels; - By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste; - The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020; and, - From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50%.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the proper disposal of waste in line with European directives.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets: European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992) (Valletta Convention/ Malta Treaty)	This document provides a European framework for the protection of designated cultural and archaeological heritage sites in accordance with European legislation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation and protection of cultural and archaeological heritage within the LDP boundary area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of heritage assets.
Landscape	European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention, 2000)	This document provides a European framework to define and protect important landscapes which contribute to cultural and social heritage and quality of life.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation of landscapes within the local area and should recognise the significance of landscapes during the creation of new policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
Interrelated Effects	European Spatial Development Perspective, EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment), EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet, European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, Reviewed 2009), European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (97/150/EC), European Commission (2009) Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy European Commission, European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), European Union (2014) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU, McKinsey Centre for Business and Environment (2015) Growth within: A Circular Economy Vision for a Competitive Europe	These documents provide an overarching European framework to support the delivery of sustainable development, including through spatial planning systems. In particular: The revised EIA Directive requires all member states to carry out mandatory EIAs of certain projects deemed likely to have a significant impact on the environment.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development goals as set out by International Legislation and policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.
National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks				

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units; The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013, The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011), Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010), HM Government (2013) Aviation Policy Framework Demographics, Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation; Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010), HM Government (2023) Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan.	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth across all economies. They aim to encourage investment and create an equal opportunity environment.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable growth within the CCBC area for the benefit of its resident population.	The SA Framework should include guidelines pertaining to achieving economic growth as designated by national policy.
Human Health	The Marmot Review, The Health and Social Care Act (2012), Child Obesity Plan (2016), Health Protection Agency (2007) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan, Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the department of Health report 2001/2002, Health Protection Agency (2009) Health Strategy for the United Kingdom 2, Health and Safety Executive (2009) The Health and Safety of Great Britain: Be Part of the Solution, Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development: The Key to Tackling Health Inequalities	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to reduce health inequalities and make improvements to public health while promoting active lifestyles – encouraging a sustainable approach to health and lifestyles	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for access to good quality health services as set out in International and European legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Designated Sites: HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975, The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012), Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach, Defra (2007), Biodiversity- The UK Action Plan, HMSO (1994), Priority and other notable habitats and species: Nature Positive 2030, The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012), Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act, HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations, Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010), UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature's Value to Society, The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order (2019), The Great Britain Invasive Non-Native Species Strategy.	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats. In particular: The UK National Ecosystem Assessment provides analysis as to the benefits of the UKs natural environment towards society and continued economic prosperity.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for protection of protected habitats and species, including any designated sites such as SACs, Ramsars, SSSIs and NNRS.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on the protection of Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
Soil & Land	Guiding Principles for Land Contamination, HM Government (1986) Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions) 1986	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land, as well as regarding the management of agricultural land.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of agricultural assets and land contamination policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	Flood Risks: Flood and Water Management Act (2010), The Pitt Review: Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008), HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations, Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances (2016, updated 2021), Flood and Water Management Act (2010), Government's Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan (2022) Waterbodies: Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life, Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries, Defra (2009)	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments. The Commencement Order for Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the Act) was signed on 1st May 2018. This sets a start date for the approvals requirement of Sustainable Drainage Systems on 7th January 2019.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal protection, the management of flood risks, protection of water quality and water resources from all sources within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to marine guidelines for cleaner oceans and provide flood risk mitigation.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives, Defra (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework, Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status, DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan, Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report, Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports, Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts, Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy, Environment Agency (2013) The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (2018). The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010), HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act, HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation, HMG, NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various), Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project, NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping Programme (MAREMAP), UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas, Water Resources Act (WRA) (2009) Amended from WRA (1991), Water Industry Act (1991), Water Act (2003) (as amended), Water Act (1991) (amended from), Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (2018), Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution (2017), The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (2003), WFD implementation in England and Wales: new and updated standards to protect the water environment (2014), Water UK - Net Zero 2030 Roadmap (2020), The Groundwater Regulations (2009), The Water Resources Management Plan Regulations (2007), Water UK - Water Resources long term Planning Framework 2015-2065 (2016), Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (2016) (as amended), National Chalk Stream Strategy, (CaBA Chalk Stream Strategy) (2021), Defra - Catchment Based Approach: Improving the quality of our water environment (2013), UK Marine Policy Statement (2011), The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations (2015), Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations (1994). HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations			
Air	The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016), The Environment Act (2021), Defra (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, Defra (2011) Air Quality Plans for the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures, Clean Air Strategy 2019.	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to implement objectives for the reduction of air pollution.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection of good air quality in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection and enhancement of local air quality and the minimisation of air pollution.
Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Energy Act (2023), Building a Low-Carbon Economy - the UK's Contribution to Tackling Climate, DECC (2009) UK Ports for the Offshore Wind Industry: Time to Act, DECC (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future., DECC (2009) Framework for the Development of Clean Coal, DECC (2011) National Policy	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In particular, the Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support climate change mitigation, the decarbonisation of key economic sectors, and climate change adaptation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation. The SA Framework should also include objectives relating to climate change

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Statements for Energy Infrastructure, DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap, DECC (2014) UK National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, HM Government (1998) Petroleum Act, HM Government (2015) Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015 Climate Change Impacts: The Carbon Plan (DECC, 2011), Committee on Climate Change (2008) Environment Agency (2010) Managing the Environment in a Changing Climate, , HM Government (2006) The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act 2008, HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, Defra - UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 (2017), UK Climate Projections (UKCP) (2018), Climate Change Act (2008) 2050 Target Amended Order (2019)			adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the CCBC area.
Material Assets	Land Use: HM Government (2016) National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2016-2021) Waste Management: Reducing and Managing Waste Policy (DEFRA, 2013, Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002, The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, The Waste Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/1155 amending The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales), The Waste Regulations 2011 (England and Wales), Landfill Regulations 2002 (England and Wales, amended 2005), Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended), National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014), Defra (2012) National Policy Statement for Waste Water, HM Government (1995), HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations Utilities Infrastructure: Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DECC, 2007), The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009), Environment Act (2021), Promotion of the use of energy and renewable sources Directive (2009/28/EC) (2009)	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the efficient use of material assets, the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation sources and sustainable waste management within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets: The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, HM Government (1996) The Treasure Act 1996, HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and heritage assets, including listed buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological resources.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection and promotion of cultural and heritage assets in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.
Landscape	Visual Amenity: Hedgerow Regulations 1997, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967, HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection of national parks, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests. In particular: The Environment and Rural Communities Act makes specific reference to the conservation of biodiversity and provides greater authority for local authorities in such	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of landscapes and hedgerows; including protected areas within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		matters – however this has now been superseded and is contained within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.		
Interrelated Effects	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005), National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG, 2021), Planning Practice Guidance (Defra, 2011), Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (Defra, 2011), Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, HM Government (2000) Transport Act 2000, HM Government (2006) Government of Wales Act 2006, HM Government (2017) The Wales Act, Royal Town Planning Institute (2017) Digital Economy and Town Planning, Sustainable Development Commission (2005) One Future – Different Paths. Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, Union Connectivity Review (2021)	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote sustainable development and sustainable transport initiatives.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.
National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: Welsh Assembly Government (2007) One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure future – A New Strategy for Farming, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Living Well Living Independent Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Economic Renewal: A New Direction, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Investing in the Future. Demographics: The Strategy for Older People in Wales: Living Longer, Ageing Well (2013-2023 (Welsh Assembly Government), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Framework for Action on Independent Living, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Declaration of Rights for Older People, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Child Poverty Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Early Years Outcomes Framework, Welsh Assembly Government Population and Household Projections (2017) Welsh Assembly Government. Housing: Housing (Wales) Act, 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales, PPW Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2015), PPW Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006) Educational Attainment/Qualifications: Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010, The Additional Learning Needs (Wales) Bill Community Infrastructure:	These policies are informed by International, European and UK policies and broadly focus on progressive agendas for increasing economic growth and enhancing social wellbeing in Wales. In particular: ▪ The Strategy for Older People in Wales aims to enhance the quality of living and establish an age-friendly framework due to the forecasted elderly population increase; ▪ The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 alongside other associated Welsh national assembly legislation provides the baseline for the Welsh Housing Market and supply within the CCBC area; ▪ Welsh Assembly Government Rights of Children and Young Persons measure aims to ensure and enhance the quality of living for all younger people and establish a safe and educational environment for growing up in Wales; and, ▪ The Welsh Assembly Government (2017): Prosperity for All legislation aims to ensure the equal distribution of economic growth across all Welsh Regions which is of significance to Conwy's own economic growth strategy and future prosperity.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017), Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Getting on Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Play Policy Implementation Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Partnership for Growth: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020, PPW Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism, Welsh Government (1997), Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Vibrant and Viable Places New Regeneration Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support. Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation: Growth and Competitiveness Commission (2016, Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017), Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Strategic Equalities Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Prosperity for All: The National Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government 2015/16 Review of evidence of inequalities in Wales, Welsh Government (2022) Anti-racist Wales Action Plan			
Human Health	Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices: Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2015), Children's Commissioners for Wales (2016) Annual Report 15-16, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climbing Higher – A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018, Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (Wales) (2015) Mental Health and Wellbeing: Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Together for Mental Health: A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales. The Future Generations Report 2020, PPW Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (1997) Health Infrastructure: Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, NHS Wales (2011) Together for Health, Public Health Wales (2015) A Healthier, Happier and Fairer Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Designed to Add Value - a third dimension for One Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Rural Health Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Setting the Direction: Primary & Community Services Strategic Delivery Programme, Welsh Assembly Government/ NHS (2016) Measuring the health and well-being of a nation: Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales. Welsh Government, A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care (2018). PPW Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)	These documents provide a holistic framework at the Welsh level to improve the physical and mental health of the population.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for key health provisions and targets within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Designated Sites: Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5, Nature Conservation and Planning (2009).	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species. In particular: Welsh environmental and biodiversity related legislation is greatly relevant to the CCBC due to the presence of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of biodiversity and its enhancement, flora and fauna within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation of biodiversity.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Priority and other notable habitats: Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009, Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy, The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales 2020–21, PPW Technical Advice Note 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997), EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations 2014 and Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019, Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	multiple conservation and natural areas within the Conwy Valley; and, The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out specific duties for CCBC, as a public body, to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity. Sustainable Management of natural resource (SMNR) requirement is also defined in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as “<i>using natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide. In doing so, meeting the needs of present generations of people without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, and contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals in the Well-being of Future Generations Act</i>”		
Soil & Land	Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ongoing) Geological Conservation Review, Welsh Assembly (2012) Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012, The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations, Welsh Government, Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales (2011). Development of Land Affected by Contamination, A Guide for Developers, 2023 (published jointly between the WLGA and NRW)	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance and remediation of contaminated land and the creation of a geological profile of Wales. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is the main piece of national policy with regards to conserving and enhancing the natural environment of Wales.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of soil resources, the remediation of contaminated land and to prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	Waterbodies: Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Natural Resources Wales (2015) Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008), Coastal Access Improvement Programme (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007), Making the Most of Wales’ Coast: The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008), Wales Fisheries Strategy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011) Strategic Policy Position on Water (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011) Marine Renewable Energy Strategic Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Welsh National Marine Plan – Initial Draft, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Wales Marine Evidence Report, The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations, The Water Resources Management Plan (Wales) Directions (2016), The Welsh Government Guiding Principles or Developing Water Resources Management Plans (WRMP’s) for 2020 (2016), Interim Marine Aggregates Dredging Policy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2004) Flood Risks: Welsh Assembly Government (2020) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water Management Strategy, Welsh Government (2019) Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Statutory Guidance, Natural Resources Wales (2022) Dee River Basin Management Plan (2021-2027), Natural Resources Wales (2022) Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (2021-2027), PPW Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion (2021), Letter and Guidance: CL-03-16-Climate Change Allowances for Planning (2016)	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the management of coastal and river areas, marine renewable energies, surface water management and coastal tourism. In particular: - Waterbodies within the Conwy area which are affected by Welsh National policy include the River Conwy (River Conwy extends north towards the coast from its source in the Migneint moors), Llyn Brenig and many other small lakes within CCBC; and, - In terms of flood risk, the north coast has been highlighted as a key area at risk of flooding. This affects many coastal settlements including Llandudno and Conwy. Additionally, the River Conwy is designated as being at risk of flooding, intersecting the northern coastline and Conwy Valley area. When considering new development proposals, Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk (TAN15) states that it is necessary to take account of the potential impact of climate change over the lifetime of development. Residential development is assumed to have a lifetime of 100 years while a lifetime of 75 years is assumed for non-residential developments. To ensure future development can provide a safe and secure living and /or working environment throughout its lifetime, national planning policy requires proposals in areas of high flood risk to be accompanied by an assessment of flooding consequences to and from the development, taking into account the impacts of climate change. The guidance document of CL-03-16-Climate Change Allowances for Planning sets out the climate change allowances that should be used in flood consequence assessments submitted in support of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal erosion, flood risks, the protection of water resources and the protection of water quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		relevant planning applications, and to inform development plan allocations.		
Air	Air Quality Management Areas and Poor Air Quality: Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010), Welsh Government, Clean Air Zone Framework for Wales (2018), The Clean Air Plan for Wales, Health Air, Healthy Wales (2020)	This document provides a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislative.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for appropriate levels of local air quality management within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality and air pollution controls, as well as provide acceptable air quality levels for health purposes.
Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Low Carbon Revolution – the Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement, Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition Delivery Plan. All Wales Plan 2021–2025: Working Together to Reach Net Zero (2022), PPW Technical Advice Note 8: Renewable Energy (2005) Climate Change Impacts: Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climate Change Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Policy Statement: Preparing for a Changing Climate, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2016).	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to respond to the need to mitigation and adapt to climate change. The framework focuses on seeking to decarbonise key economic sectors, encouraging low carbon energy generation and enhancing the reliance of the natural environment. In particular: - The Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Committee on Climate Change (2017) aims to set out the rules and guidelines for Wales and local authorities to mitigate the increasing threat of climate change through a programme for decarbonisation and helping Wales to reduce its carbon emissions; and, - The Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan aims to set out the guidelines for climate change adaptation across Wales, building Welsh and local authorities preparedness and resilience in the face of future climate change related events such as coastal flooding and severe storms.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the prevention of environmental effects caused by local redevelopment and the pursuit of renewable energies where possible.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation within the CCBC area.
Material Assets	Transport Infrastructure: Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales) Act, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales, Welsh Government (2021) Active Travel Act Guidance Utilities Infrastructure: Powering the Welsh Economy, Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Local Energy, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Energy Efficiency in Wales: A Strategy for the Next 10 years 2016-2026, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Natural Resources Policy. Waste Management: HM Government (2010) Waste (Wales) Measure 2010, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet. The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales, Beyond Recycling Circular Economy Strategy 2021, PPW Technical Advice Note 21: Waste (2014) Natural Resources: Natural Resources Wales (2015) LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales Natural Resources Wales (2016) State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Sustaining a Living Wales: A Green Paper on a New Approach to Natural Resource Management in Wales. PPW	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding utilities and waste management infrastructure, the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1: Aggregates (2004), PPW Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 2: Coal (2009)			
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets: Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Light Springs through the Dark: A vision for culture in Wales (2016), Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017), Historic Environment (Wales) Bill 2022, Welsh Government (2017) Managing Conservation Areas in Wales Welsh Language: Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers, Welsh Assembly Government, PPW Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017)	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage and where possible, the inclusion of the Welsh language wherever relevant in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objections relating to the protection of cultural heritage assets.
Landscape	Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Welsh Assembly Government (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme, Welsh Government, Future Landscapes: Delivering for Wales (2017). Environment (Wales) Act 2016. National Seascape Assessment for Wales, National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, Welsh Assembly Government (2016), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design.	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest. It needs to - Take into account valued landscapes in Wales (Designated, Historic, SLA, Heritage Coast) and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation and enhancement; - Consider the physical risks to landscape features and character as a result of housing developments; and, - Apply landscape/townscape character analysis and landscape design principles in the assessment of LDP candidate sites The Snowdonia National Park covers part of the CCBC administrative area and is adjacent to the Conwy LDP area. National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 made the statutory provision for National Parks.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
Interrelated Effects	Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Planning (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan, Future Wales: the national plan 2040 (2021), Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet, A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2018), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rural Development Plan for Wales (2014-2020), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) City Regions Final Report, Welsh Assembly Government (2024) Planning Policy Wales – Edition 12, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Welsh Assembly Government Programme for Government, Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021, Welsh Assembly Government: Wales We Want National Conversation, Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (January 2017), Local Development Plan Manual (Edition 3) 2020, People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 (update), Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and our Well-being (2019), The Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales (2011), PPW Technical Advice Note 12: Design (2016), PPW Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning (1998), PPW Technical Advice Note 18:	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for adhering to sustainable development guidelines where possible within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Transport (2007), The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015, Wales and The Sustainable Development Goals 2019, Wales Infrastructure Investment Strategy 2021			
Regional				
	North Wales Growth Deal (2020)	In December 2020, the Deal was approved securing £240m investment by both Welsh and UK governments. The North Wales Growth Deal's five programmes will bring £1 billion of investment to North Wales over the next fifteen years. It will create a vibrant, sustainable, resilient and thriving economy for the entire region. The five programmes are as follows: • Agri-food and Tourism • Digital Connectivity • Innovation in High Value Manufacturing • Land and Property • Low Carbon Energy The Growth Deal projects will contribute to the overall economic impact: • To create up to 4,200 new jobs in the region. • To increase net addition GVA by up to £2.5 billion • Growth in regional prosperity, by improving productivity, attracting inward investment and the creation of new jobs • Create better-quality jobs through targeted interventions in high value sectors • Develop a more skilled workforce by supporting skills and training initiatives and targeted interventions in high value sectors • Improvements in standards of living by delivering inclusive growth that provides opportunities, reducing poverty, inequality and deprivation.		
Local (CCBC & Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher-level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: One Conwy- Working Together for a Better Future 2012-2025, Conwy County Borough Council Corporate Plan 2022-2027 Demographics, Inequality, Social Exclusion and Deprivation: Conwy Strategic Equality Plan 2020-2024, Assessment of Local Wellbeing (Conwy and Denbighshire Public Service Board 2021) Housing: Conwy Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023, Conwy Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS) (2019) Community Infrastructure: Conwy and Denbighshire Community Safety Partnership Activity Plan (2019/2020), Social Care Commissioning Strategy (2018 – 2021), CCBC Corporate Plan (2022-2027), Conwy Open Space	Local policies regarding socio-economic issues broadly address the following themes: ▪ Improving quality of life for all; ▪ Protecting and enhancing the environment; ▪ Increasing prosperity; ▪ Delivering safer and more inclusive communities; ▪ Achieving a healthier County Borough; and, ▪ Ensure good quality housing and housing for all. The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2021) summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing affecting residents of the CCBC area, as required under the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2023-2028) identifies policy changes and actions to improve the health and wellbeing of the population within the CCBC area; ▪ A work plan to inform the improvement of information sharing and support services for children in the first 1000 days of life.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the wellbeing and the prosperity for the community in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Assessment (2012) under Conwy Deposit Local Development Plan 2007 - 2022, Conwy Events Strategy 2018-2022, Conwy Community Safety Partnership Framework (Anti-Social Behaviour Policy), Creative Conwy-Strategic Statement on the Arts in Conwy 2016 - 2018	- The strengthening and expansion of community infrastructure in the CCBC area. - The implementation of additional policy to create safe, confident communities and tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. - Work to promote community cohesion and workplace cultures. - Promoting the upskilling of the workforce to reduce economic inequality. In addition, One Conwy-Working Together for a Better Future 2012-2025 has been developed as the key document which will primarily be used to guide the LDP where the eight outcomes identified will be checked against the list of LDP objectives. The policy broadly covers the socio-economic issues outlined above. The Conwy Community Safety Partnership Framework (Anti-Social Behaviour Policy) details CCBCs policy and procedure regarding the prevention and mitigation of anti-social behaviour incidents and the protection of the CCBC community.		
Human Health	Physical Health: Ageing Well in Conwy Action Plan (2015-2019). Active Travel Plan for Conwy. Local Well-being Plan (2023 – 2028) Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board, North Wales Regional Plan 2023 to 2028, North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan 2023	The health policies relevant to the CCBC area address issues encompassing social inclusion, lifestyle and health and social care. The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2018) summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Conwy area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) sets key health objectives including; - The improvement of health information and facilities for teenage parents and their families; - Use lessons learned from the Policing Vulnerability Early Intervention and Prevention Project to support vulnerable children and young people; and, - The creation of co-ordinated health and wellbeing activities to improve the health of the Conwy County Workforce and their families. 'Ageing Well in Conwy' was launched as a five-year partnership of national and local government and major public and third sector agencies in Conwy. The programme is focused around 5 key themes; - Age Friendly Communities; - Dementia Supportive Communities; - Falls Prevention; - Opportunities for Employment, Learning and New Skills; and, - Loneliness & Isolation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to healthcare targets set by CCBC in their LDP area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Delivery Plan and 2019 Report, The Great Orme Management Plan, Flora and Fauna Conwy Local Biodiversity Action Plan	The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Delivery Plan has been written in response to Conwy County Borough Council's legal duty, as set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. This requires that Public Authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity interests.
Soil & Land	N/A			

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Water	Conwy Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013), Conwy Tidal Flood Risk Study, CCBC Tidal Risk Assessment, LDP27: Coastal Flood Risk Protocol (2015)	The local flood risk assessment and management strategies aim to set out various mitigation and adaptation across the county to lessen the effects of severe flood event. - Conwy has been designated as one of Wales's lead local flood authorities and is therefore required to prepare a local flood risk management strategy; and, - It is noted that flooding along the north coast of Conwy poses a "serious risk to the people, economy and environment" resulting from the effects of climate change.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal erosion, flood risks, the protection of water resources and the protection of water quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.
Air	N/A			
Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: CCBC Carbon Management Strategy 2019 – 2024, Conwy's Decarbonisation Plan, North Wales Energy Strategy	The new Carbon Management Strategy for the CCBC area responds to the need for CCBC to contribute to climate change mitigation and the decarbonisation of key economic sectors. The strategy includes consideration of the role of renewable energy in climate change mitigation. Following the Council's declaration of a climate emergency in 2019, we have developed a decarbonisation plan to show the route to becoming a net zero Local Authority by 2030. This will be delivered through the Climate Challenge Programme. North Wales Energy Strategy is to deliver maximum local economic, social, ecological and wellbeing benefits from transitioning to a net zero economy and becoming a net exporter of low carbon electricity through cross-border and regional operation	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In particular, the LDP Review should plan for upgraded and new infrastructure to support the decarbonisation of key economic sectors within the CCBC area. The replacement LDP should therefore include a policy framework to support the deployment of renewable energy technologies and heat networks in appropriate locations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. As part of this, relevant SA Objectives or associated Guide Questions should address the need to deploy renewable energy generating installations in appropriate locations.
Material Assets	Land Use; CCBC Environmental Report 2020/2021 Transport Infrastructure: Growth Track 360 (North Wales), North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (2015) Utilities Infrastructure: Conwy Renewable Energy Assessment (2019) Waste Management: North Wales Regional Waste Plan (2023 – 2028) Natural Resources: Assessment of Local Wellbeing (Conwy and Denbighshire Public Service Board 2021)	These policies provide guidance for road traffic reduction, road safety, public transport, parking, managing the transportation network, and cycling and walking. The regional waste plan policy aims to provide a land use planning framework at the regional level. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA) shall develop which service best suits their needs and manage their own waste. The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Conwy area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-Being Plan (2023-2028) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including: - Building upon the existing evidence base to improve quality and access to open space; and, - Encouraging community involvement within the management of open spaces through the Green Flag scheme. The CCBC Environmental Report provides an annual summary of the environmental performance of CCBC and provides an assessment of CCBCs progress against their environmental objectives. This includes updates on waste management, CCBC's consumption of natural resources, greenhouse gas emissions and other measures to protect the environment.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the reasoned provision of transport.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the growth of material assets.
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets: Destination Conwy Management Plan 2023 – 2029, The World Heritage Management Plan - Castles & Town Walls of King Edward 2018 – 2028, World Heritage Site Management Plan 2018–28: Action Plan	The Destination Conwy Management Plan 2023 - 2029 sets out the touristic ambitions for the county – aiming to encourage the growth of the local economy through capitalising on local historic and natural assets (e.g. Conwy Tower).	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the preservation and promotion of the Welsh language and promote the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Welsh Language: Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers (2017), Conwy Welsh Language Strategy action plan 2023 to 2024, Conwy Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022 -2032, Local Well-being Plan (2023 – 2028) Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board, Assessment of Local Wellbeing (Conwy and Denbighshire Public Service Board 2021), Conwy Borough Council Welsh Language Strategy (2017 – 2022). CREU CONWY - CREATING THE SPARK A Cultural Strategy for Conwy County Borough 2021 - 2026	The Conwy Borough Council Welsh Language Strategy (2022-2032) describes how CCBC will aim to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture with its residents and employees. The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Conwy area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-Being Plan (2023-2028) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including: Work to maximise the benefit of residents of CCBC from cultural, built and natural assets understanding Welsh heritage by mapping sites and buildings, promoting the use of the Welsh language and promote awareness of the benefits of these assets.		
Landscape	N/A			
Interrelated Effects	The Conwy Economic Growth Strategy - Perfectly Placed for Business and Growth 2017— 2027, Conwy Employment Land Review (2021), Conwy Local Development Strategy (2014), North Wales Regional Skills & Employment Plan (2019 – 2022), Conwy County Borough Council's Community Involvement Strategy (2021-2027), LDP 10 Colwyn Bay Masterplan (2011), North Wales Transport Commission (2023), Conwy Local Development Plan (2007 – 2022), Evidence base and topic papers for Replacement LDP (2023) ⁶⁰ .	These documents identify a wide-ranging set of socio-economic and wellbeing challenges affecting residents within the CCBC area and identify wellbeing objectives, conservation and sustainability strategies and associated measures to address these.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP must respond to the locally identified wellbeing objectives and demonstrate compliance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of health and wellbeing, including each of the wellbeing objectives defined within the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan 2018 – 2023.

⁶⁰ [Evidence base and topic papers - Conwy County Borough Council](#)

B.3 Review of National Planning Policy Requirements

B.3.1 **Table B2.2** below presents a high level review of PPW – 12th Edition (Welsh Assembly Government, December 2024) to identify key policy requirements which need to be taken account of within the LDP Review and the associated SA process.

Table B2.2: Review of PPW – 12th Edition (2024)

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
Population (including relevant demographic and socioeconomic issues)	Overview of Purpose/Objectives Provisions relating to population and socio-economic issues and development planning are set out within Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 6. Placemaking is a significant focus of PPW 12 with the aim of embedding wider resilience into planning decisions and bringing social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits. In overall terms, PPW – 12 th Edition seeks to deliver sustainable development through the planning system, including in terms of meeting identified needs and improving social, economic and environmental wellbeing.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements in the context of local circumstances; in particular; • Following the principles of sustainable development including demonstrating an appropriate consideration to the ‘five ways of working’ and an improvement in the delivery of all four aspects of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental and cultural. • The provision of suitable types of housing according to need without adversely impacting upon strategic objectives.	The SA Framework should include objectives including economic competitiveness and growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, brownfield land redevelopment, housing, employment and open space. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements PPW- 12 th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: Spatial Development • Adopt a placemaking approach to plan making, planning policy and decision making and encourage sustainable development; • Co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision; • Ensure site allocations comply with relevant national planning policies; • Include criteria-based policies to deal with development not specifically allocated in the development plan and help respond to unexpected change; • Include criteria-based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be assessed; • Include policies which deal flexibly with changes to existing buildings;		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Housing • Plan-led approach to the delivery of homes • New sequential approach for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 4.3.18 – 4.3.21); • Set out locally determined target for the delivery of small sites; • Requirement to consider de-allocation and re-proposing of under-used and underperforming sites, including to form part of housing land supply where appropriate; The preparation of LDPs must ensure that: • Include a supply of land which delivers the identified housing requirement figure and makes a locally appropriate additional flexibility allowance for sites not coming forward during the plan period. • Prepare housing trajectory as part of the development plan process and form part of the plan. The trajectory will illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery for both market and affordable housing for the plan period. • Consider the availability of previously developed sites and empty or underused buildings and their suitability for housing use; • Consider the location of potential housing sites and their accessibility to jobs, shops and services by modes other than the car, and the potential for improving such accessibility; • Consider the capacity of existing and potential infrastructure, including public transport, water and sewerage, other utilities and social infrastructure (such as schools and hospitals), to absorb further development, and the cost of adding further infrastructure; • Consider the compatibility of housing with neighbouring established land uses which might be adversely affected by encroaching residential development; • Include an authority wide target for affordable housing based in the LHMA and identify the expected contributions that policy approaches identified in the LDP will make to meeting this target; • Include site thresholds or a combination of thresholds and site-specific targets including the correct proportion of affordable housing; • Be supported by an assessment of the accommodation needs at Gypsy/traveller sites; • Quantify the housing requirement (both market and affordable housing); • Set an affordable housing target; • Set out a settlement strategy; • Allocate housing land on the basis of the search sequence specified in 4.3.18 – 4.3.21 and the within PPW (2024); • Include clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered; • Specify the circumstances in which previously developed sites would be deemed to perform so poorly that their use would not be favoured before that of a (particular) greenfield site; • Include clear development management policies to guide the determination of applications for housing development, including guidance on design, access, density, the promotion of active travel, off-street parking and open space provision for particular areas as appropriate; • Specify the mechanisms to be used to monitor the take up of housing land; • Include policies for affordable housing in areas where need has been identified, including any areas where exception sites will be considered; and,		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	• Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing. Employment and Industrial Development • Support the implementation of national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies; • Align jobs and services with housing wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car; • Reflect work with neighbouring authorities and other relevant stakeholders to plan strategically for employment land provision; • Be underpinned by an up to date and appropriate evidence base to support policy choices and land allocations for economic development; • Set out an evidence based economic vision for the area, including a broad assessment of anticipated employment change by broad sector and land use; • Set targets on land provision for the employment uses (Classes B1-B8), showing net change in land/floorspace for offices and industry/warehousing separately, and protect these sites from inappropriate development; • Include policies relating to development on existing employment sites to protect them from inappropriate development: – to encourage the regeneration and re-use of sites which are still suitable and needed for employment; – to control and manage the release of unwanted employment sites for other appropriate uses; • Seek to provide the right amount of land and qualitative mix of sites to meet the market demand for economic development uses; • Propose suitable locations for those necessary industries which are detrimental to amenity and may be a source of pollution; • Deliver sites that provide appropriate job and training opportunities to disadvantaged communities; • Identify protection zones around establishments that hold hazardous substances and protect the ability of existing establishments to operate or expand by preventing the incremental development of vulnerable uses in the vicinity of such sites; Regeneration and Town Centres • Promote the re-use of previously developed vacant and underused land; • Deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to disadvantaged communities; • Guide and control economic development to facilitate regeneration initiatives and promote environmental and social sustainability; • Seek to promote and facilitate development that will deliver physical regeneration; • Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres; • Adopt a ‘town centres first’ principle with consideration always given to existing town centres; • Establish a local retail hierarchy which identifies the nature, type and strategic role to be performed by retail and commercial centres; • Set out measures to reinvigorate particular centres, as appropriate, including linking to centre-wide strategies, masterplans and place plans; • Promote vibrant, attractive and viable retail and commercial centres;		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	- Identify the boundaries of retail and commercial centres contained within the hierarchy on the proposals map; - Allocate sites for retail and commercial centre uses where there is assessed to be a quantitative or qualitative need and where size and scale are in accord with the retail strategy. Sites should be identified using the sequential approach and, where appropriate, assessed for their impact on other centres; - Include policies relating to future development on existing retail sites to protect them from inappropriate development and to control and manage the release of unwanted retail sites to other uses; - Monitor the health of retail centres to assess the effectiveness of policies; - Adopt a sequential approach to development applying to all retail and other uses which are complementary to retail and commercial centres. LPAs should work in partnership with the private sector to identify sites which accord with the sequential approach and are in line with the LDPs retail strategy. - Locate facilities which may generate high levels of travel demand in or close to town centres where possible. - Set out policies for primary and secondary shopping areas, where appropriate; Rural Development - Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements, a criteria-based approach should be considered; - Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy for appropriate tourism, sport, recreation and leisure uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value. Community and Social Infrastructure - Provide a coherent settlement network, ensure new settlements align with existing settlements to make active travel a practical, safe and attractive choice; - Protect active travel routes and networks, in particular those identified in the Integrated Network Maps and support their delivery; - Establish a strategic framework for the protection, provision and enhancement of well-designed tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities in the CCBC area. - Protect from development playing fields and open space that has significant amenity or recreational value to local communities; - Consider the scope to re-use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas.; and, - Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities. - Outline the scope to build sustainable communities to support new physical and social infrastructure, including with consideration to any effect on the Welsh language (see 3.25-3.29), and to provide sufficient demand to sustain appropriate local services and facilities;		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
Human Health	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of human health and development planning are set out within Chapters 3,4, 5 and 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to human health and amenity in the context of local circumstances; in particular; - Taking account of the ‘Agent of Change’ principle in the consideration of adverse impacts upon human health caused by air and soundscape quality affected by proposed developments. - The prioritisation of active travel modes to assist in achieving the Well-being Goals.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12 th Edition makes emphasis given to the need for development to be located in accessible locations and to prioritise active travel. It requires new or replacement LDPs to: - Include policies and proposals to reduce overall exposure to air pollution and noise pollution and to create appropriate soundscapes; - Environmental impacts must be considered in full knowledge of the likely consequences for human health with a Health Impact Assessment required in particular circumstances. - Understand the wider determinants of health and identify proactive and preventative measures in order to reduce health inequalities. - Promote active travel options including enabling opportunities for outdoor activity and physical improvements in the built environment. - Maximising health protection and wellbeing and safeguard amenity. In addition, - Introduce of ‘Agent of Change’ principle requiring that a business or person responsible for introducing a change to amenity is responsible for managing this change and mitigating any detrimental effects. - Take greater consideration given to noise and amenity effects from development - Address any implications arising from the location of developments within noise action planning priority areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors. - Not create areas of inappropriate soundscape; and - Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to noise pollution and create appropriate soundscapes.		
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna are set out within Chapters 3, 4 and 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to biodiversity protection and enhancement in the context of local circumstances; in particular with respect to the statutory duties set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	The SA Framework being used to underpin the SA of the LDP Review will need to include SA Objectives, Guide Questions and Site Assessment Criteria regarding the protection of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna in the CCBC area while taking recent legislative changes into account. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <u>Environmental Designations</u> • Identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites); • Provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance; • Adopt step wise approach for protection and management of designated sites; <u>Environmental Protection and Enhancement</u> • Include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity; • Taking a proactive approach to green infrastructure covering cross boundary considerations, identifying key outputs of green infrastructure assessments, the submission of proportionate green infrastructure statements with planning applications and signposting Building with Nature standards. • Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity; • Secure net benefit for biodiversity through the application of the step-wise approach, including the acknowledgement of off-site compensation measures as a last resort, and, the need to consider enhancement and long-term management at each step. The importance of strategic collaboration to identify and capture larger scale opportunities for securing a net benefit for biodiversity is recognised. • Clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate; • Provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; • Recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks; • Consider the location of fragile habitats and species. • Strengthened approach to the protection of SSSIs, with increased clarity on the position for site management and exemptions for minor development necessary to maintain a 'living landscape'. Other development is considered unacceptable as a matter of principle. Exceptionally, a planned approach may be appropriate where necessary safeguards can be secured through a development plan. • In the case of trees and woodland, new planting should be part of development based on securing the right tree in the right place.		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 in respect of Regulation 10 duties in respect of wild birds and EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations and the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement & Permitting) Order 2019		
Soils & Land	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the promotion and preservation of appropriate soils and land allocations are set out within Chapter 5 and 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to soil and land resources in the context of local circumstances; in particular; More restrictive policies concerning coal and onshore oil and gas including the requirement to provide a Health Impact Assessment to accompany any applications for opencast coal working.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: - Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability; - Include policies to ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines; - Include policies to ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation; - Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments; - Include policies to ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls; - Include policies to ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions; - Take account of coastal / land erosion risks; and, - Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land. - Use previously developed (also referred to as brownfield) land should, wherever possible, in preference to greenfield sites where it is suitable for development. (Section 3.55) In addition, - Stricter restrictions to effectively prevent opencast mining, deep-mine development or colliery spoil disposal unless wholly exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated and appropriate impact assessments are provided; and, - Requirement for onshore oil and gas extraction proposals to be “robust” and include “credible evidence” to show that proposals conform to the energy hierarchy demonstrating how they make a necessary contribution towards decarbonising the energy system.		
Water	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment are set out within Chapters 5 & 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to water quality, water resources and	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the water quality, water resources and the water environment. The SA Framework already includes

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk; • Include policies relating to PPW10 (2018) 'Water and Flood Risk objectives regarding the effects of development on water supply and waste water management; and, • Be prepared in consultation with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales; • Include policies to ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.	the water environment in the context of local circumstances.	relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
Air	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of poor air quality are set out within Chapter 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to air quality in the context of local circumstances; in particular; • Taking account of the 'Agent of Change' principle in the consideration of adverse impacts upon human health caused by air and soundscape quality affected by proposed developments.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Commit to contributing towards a reduction in carbon emitting transport modes and mitigating poor air quality. • Ensure development does not have a detrimental impact upon air quality. • Consider current and future sources of air pollution as part of developing a spatial strategy. • Adoption of the 'Agent of Change' principle (i.e a business or person responsible for introducing a change is responsible for managing that change) • Not create areas of poor air quality; and • Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to air pollution.		
Climatic Factors	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of the effects of climate change including the decarbonisation of the energy sector are set out within Chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The SA Framework already

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition emphasises on climate change in light of the Climate Emergency declared in 2019. It requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development; • Consider the increased risk of physical and environmental constraints as a result of climate change; and, • Direct development to settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development takes place in areas of known risks, LDP policies must ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime; and, • LDPs which include Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) which set out the most appropriate locations for large scale on-shore wind farms must contain clear policies about location and scale of development which will be permitted • Consider the effects of development on the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy. In additions, • Introduce of energy reports to accompany major developments. • Local authorities must take an active leadership approach at the local or regional level and identify challenging yet achievable targets for renewable energy in LDPs; • Local authorities must develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable and low carbon energy policies and set out a range of criteria (Section 5.9.8); • Planning authorities must develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable and low carbon energy policies including assessing the social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts and opportunities arising from renewable and low carbon energy development.	to climate change mitigation and enhancement in the context of local circumstances.	includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
Material Assets	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the promotion, and protection of material assets throughout Wales are set out within Chapters 2,3,4 and 5.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management

	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in Local Transport Plans and other relevant strategies. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan; • Ensure that transport centred projects undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WeITAG); • LDPs must set out in the development plan an integrated planning and transport strategy; • Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges; • Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport; • Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary; • In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development; • Include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; • Set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes; • Identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network; • Identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements; • Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads; • Identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight; • Protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; • Minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects (in Productive & Enterprising Places chapter 5) on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities; • LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated; • LDPs should consider the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning; and, • LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed. In addition,	objectives and requirements relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources in the context of local circumstances. In particular; • Supporting the integration of a planning and transport strategies and prioritising the sustainable transport hierarchy; • Supporting the roll-out of for electric vehicle charging points to enable the decarbonisation of the transport sector.	and the sustainable use of natural resources. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12th Edition.

	• Take into account the land use implications of the Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP). • Co-ordinate LDPs and LTPs when considering travel patterns cross local authority boundaries. • Set out an integrated planning and transport strategy and provide an explanation of the authority's transport aims, an explanation of how the transport policies support the other objectives of the plan and how the LDP will support sustainable transport. • Uphold the sustainable transport hierarchy must be a key principle in the preparation of development plans including site allocations and when considering/determining planning applications. This includes directing development to locations most accessible to public transport. • LDPs must include appropriate traffic management policies which seek to reduce the level and speed of traffic in new development and adopt an integrated approach to traffic management including the creation of support schemes which control parking levels and set out criteria for acceptable car parking design. • Give consideration to the provision for adaptation to provide electric vehicle charging points which in turn shall support the uptake of carbon friendly vehicles.		
Cultural Heritage	Overview of Purpose / Objectives:	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Provisions relating to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage assets including the Welsh Language are set out within Chapters 3 and 6. Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Adhere to the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011) to support the preservation of the Welsh language; • Policies must not be introduced which encourages discrimination between individuals based on their linguistic ability or seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds; • Planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans and avoid detrimental impacts upon the use of the Welsh language and are encouraged to adopt a broad or phased approach to development without adversely impacting the use of the Welsh language. • Provide a statement detailing how planning authorities have taken the needs and interests of the Welsh language into account; • Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites; archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens; • Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective; and, • Consider the risk to archaeological and historic sites by housing developments. If necessary, • Language impact assessments may be carried out in respect of large developments not allocated in the LDP which are proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance for the language. Any such areas should be clearly defined in the development plan. • Greater emphasis on protecting and supporting the Welsh language in policy making and in its contribution towards achieving the Thriving Welsh language well-being goal.	address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language in the context of local circumstances.	and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12th Edition.
Landscape	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the protection of landscape character and amenity can be found in Chapter 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character,

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Take into account designated historic landscapes in Wales and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation; and, • Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments • Preserve and enhance the countryside and its attributes by fostering adaptability and resilience.	to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity in the context of local circumstances.	landscape features and visual amenity. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
Inter-Related Effects (including the implementation of sustainable development)	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the need for consideration of the impact of Inter-Related Effects upon sustainable development and other strategic objectives can be found in all Chapters but particularly Chapter 2.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to support the delivery of sustainable development through greater emphasis on placemaking in planning. This is required in accordance with statutory requirements including those set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	The SA Framework should provide a suite of linked objectives to support the delivery of sustainable development. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives relating to sustainable development and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 12 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: Over and above the subject specific requirements detailed above, PPW- 12th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: • Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good; • Maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres; • Development for tourism, sport and leisure uses should, where appropriate, be located on previously developed land; • Encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport; • Foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings; • Locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water) (Section 3.59); • Ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location; • Identify opportunities to ensure higher sustainable building standards are adopted, ensure that proposed developments are evidence based and viable and encourage applications which reflect key principles of climate responsive developments. With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges, PPW – 12th Edition requires that LDPs should include policies which:		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	• Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside; • Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation; • Maintain landscape/wildlife interest; • Retain land for agriculture, forestry, and related purposes; • Improve derelict land; and, • Provide carbon sinks and help to mitigate the effects of urban heat islands. PPW – 12th Edition also promotes the protection of agricultural land and the re-use of brownfield land acting in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.		

Review of PPW – 12 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Provisions relating to Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and SEA Topic: The introduction of the Well-being of Future Generations Act requires LDPs to support the improvement of all aspects of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental and cultural and the achievement of seven defined Wellbeing Goals. The relationship between these Goals, the PPW themes and the five ways of working set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is detailed in Annex B of PPW – 12th Edition. These policies maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular, a Prosperous, Resilient and A Wales of Cohesive Communities in the enhancement of economic opportunity, the provision of housing and the resolution of other socioeconomic issues. In relation to the Wellbeing Goal - Healthier Wales, the promotion of active travel modes, quality design in placemaking and the reduction of harmful pollutants caused by the built environment can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals. In relation to Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna the LDP must seek to maximise the delivery of outcomes against all aspects of well-being/sustainable management and maximise the contributions towards all of the goals of the Act by adopting a placemaking approach. In relation to a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, the protection, preservation and promotion of Wales' unique Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals. The policies maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular, a Resilient Wales, by taking account of constraints and instability of development on particular soil & land types. In relation to water, the LDP must seek to maximise the delivery of outcomes against all aspects of well-being/sustainable management and maximise contributions towards all of the goals of the Act by adopting a placemaking approach. In relation to a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, the protection of waterbodies, avoidance of waterbody pollution and promotion of Wales' natural assets can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals. These policies maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular; • a Healthier Wales, by reducing average population exposure to both air and noise pollution. • a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, by protecting existing and future communities from the adverse impacts of climate change. • a Healthier, More Equal & Prosperous Wales, by protecting existing and future communities from the adverse impacts of climate change. • a Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language, by protecting important cultural assets and safeguarding the written and spoken use of the Welsh language. • a Wales of Cohesive Communities in the preserving, protecting and promoting landscape character and amenity.		

B.3.2 **Table B2.3** below presents a review of Welsh national planning policies and guidance in order to identify key policy requirements which will need to be taken account of within the LDP Review. Of note, national planning policy is presently contained within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) - 12th Edition (2024), which includes policy updates where necessary to reflect new Welsh Assembly Government strategies and policies.

Table B2.3: Implications of Welsh National Planning Policies for the LDP Review

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23: Economic Development, Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: ▪ Co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision; ▪ Support national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies; ▪ Align jobs and services with housing, wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by cars; ▪ Promote the re-use of previously developed vacant and underused land; ▪ Deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to disadvantaged communities; ▪ Guide and control economic development to facilitate regeneration initiatives and promote environmental and social sustainability; ▪ Reflect work with neighbouring authorities and other relevant stakeholders to plan strategically for employment land provision; ▪ Be underpinned by an up to date and appropriate evidence base to support policy choices and land allocations for economic development; ▪ Set out an evidence based economic vision for the area, including a broad assessment of anticipated employment change by broad sector and land use; ▪ Provide targets on land provision for the employment uses (Classes B1-B8), showing net change in land/floorspace for offices and industry/warehousing separately, and protect these sites from inappropriate development;	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to socio-economic issues including economic competitiveness and economic growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, housing and open space.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		▪ Include policies relating to future development on existing employment sites to protect them from inappropriate development: – to encourage the regeneration and re-use of sites which are still suitable and needed for employment; – to control and manage the release of unwanted employment sites to other uses; ▪ Seek to provide the right amount of land and qualitative mix of sites to meet the market demand for economic development uses; ▪ Propose specific locations for those necessary industries which are detrimental to amenity and may be a source of pollution; ▪ Seek to promote and facilitate development that will deliver physical regeneration; ▪ Prioritise sites that deliver appropriate job and training opportunities to disadvantaged communities; ▪ Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres; ▪ Include criteria-based policies to deal with development not specifically allocated in the development plan and help respond to unexpected change; ▪ Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements, a criteria-based approach should be considered; ▪ Include policies encouraging farm diversification and new rural development opportunities; ▪ Identify protection zones around establishments that hold hazardous substances and protect the ability of existing establishments to operate or expand by preventing the incremental development of vulnerable uses in the vicinity of such sites;		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		▪ Adopt the 'town centres first' principle with consideration always given to an existing centre; ▪ Establish a local retail hierarchy which identifies the nature, type and strategic role to be performed by retail and commercial centres; ▪ Set out measures to reinvigorate particular centres, as appropriate, including linking to centre-wide strategies, masterplans and place plans; ▪ Promote vibrant, attractive and viable retail and commercial centres; ▪ Identify the boundaries of retail and commercial centres contained within the hierarchy on the proposals map; ▪ Allocate sites for retail and commercial centre uses where there is assessed to be a quantitative or qualitative need and where size and scale are in accord with the retail strategy. Sites should be identified using the sequential approach and, where appropriate, assessed for their impact on other centres; ▪ Include a criteria-based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be judged; ▪ Set out policies for primary and secondary areas, where appropriate; ▪ Develop policies which deal flexibly with changes to existing buildings; ▪ Include policies relating to future development on existing retail sites to protect them from inappropriate development and to control and manage the release of unwanted retail sites to other uses; ▪ Monitor the health of retail centres to assess the effectiveness of policies; ▪ Adopt a sequential approach to development applying to all retail and other uses which are complementary to retail and commercial centres. LPAs should work in partnership with the private sector to identify sites which		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		accord with the sequential approach and are in line with the LDPs retail strategy. - Establish a strategic framework for the protection, provision and enhancement of well-designed tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities in the CCBC area. - Protect from development playing fields and open space that has significant amenity or recreational value to local communities. - Locate facilities which may generate high levels of travel demand in or close to town centres where possible. - Consider the scope to use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas.; and, - Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities.		
Human Health	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to take into account EU limits and target values and WHO guidelines on the detrimental effects of noise on health.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection of human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning, Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders,	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites); - Provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance; - Include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and preservation of biodiversity, flora and fauna in accordance with national planning policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, as referred to in TAN5.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		▪ Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity; ▪ Make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves; ▪ Include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees; ▪ Clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate; ▪ Provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; ▪ Recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks; ▪ Consider the location of fragile habitats and species; and, ▪ Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy for appropriate tourism, sport, recreation and leisure uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value. ▪ Include clear references to conservation status; ▪ Include clear references to the consideration of long term issues including but not limited to		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		tenure, resource provision, management and wardening; - Consider incidental capture killing issues; - Consider long term surveillance.		
Soil & Land	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024)	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability; - Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines; - Ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation; - Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments; - Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls; - Ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions; - Take account of coastal / land erosion risks; and, - Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.
Water	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (2021) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 14: Coastal Planning,	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: Restrict new development in Zone 3 based on Flood Map for Planning zone and to ensure that decision makers have taken flood risk matters into consideration in all other zones	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Welsh Assembly Government (2021) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development, flooding and coastal erosion	- Consider PPW (2021) 'Green Infrastructure' objectives when considering the effects of development on water supply and waste water management, development plans and water and development management and water; and, - When preparing LDPs, LPAs should consult with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.		
Air	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024),	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to consider the effects of development on air quality and recognise that air quality impacts from development proposals must be assessed.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to air quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.
Climatic Factors	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (2005) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Renewable Energy,	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development (see Sections 5.7 to 5.10 of PPW (2021)); - Consider the increased risk of physical and environmental constraints as a result of climate change; and, - Consider PPW (2024) 'Green Infrastructure' objectives when considering the effects of development on the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Material Assets	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (2007) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 18: Transport, Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal,	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in Local Transport Plans and other relevant strategies. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan; - Ensure that transport centred projects undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WeITAG);	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 1: Aggregates	▪ LDPs must support PPW (2024) objectives (promoting active travel, supporting public transport, managing traffic and parking and planning for roads, railways, airports, ports and inland waterways); ▪ Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges; ▪ Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport; ▪ Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary; ▪ In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development; ▪ Include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; ▪ Set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes; ▪ Include appropriate traffic management policies; • identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network; ▪ Identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements; ▪ Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads;		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		- Identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight; - Protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; - Minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities; - LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated; - LDPs should consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning; and, - LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed.		
Cultural Heritage	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Adhere to the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011) to support the preservation of the Welsh language; - Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens; - Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective; and, Consider the risk archaeological and historic sites by housing developments.		
Landscape	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (1996) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Take into account designated historic landscapes in Wales and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation; and, - Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.
Interrelated Effects	Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024), Welsh Assembly Government (1996) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 3: Simplified Planning Zones	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to: - Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good; - Maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres (PPW Chapter 3); - Development for tourism, sport and leisure uses should, where appropriate, be located on previously developed land; - Encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport; - Foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings; - Locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water) (PPW Chapter 5 and 6);	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support the delivery of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should provide a suite of linked objectives to support the delivery of sustainable development.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		▪ Ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location (PPW Chapter 4); ▪ Locate development in settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development takes place in areas of known risks, ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime (PPW Chapter 13); and, ▪ Include strategic policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and should set out criteria by which applications for such developments will be determined, but they should not exclude provision for such projects or prohibit all applications to set them up. With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges; LDPs should: ▪ Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside; ▪ Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation; ▪ Maintain landscape/wildlife interest; ▪ Retain land for agriculture, forestry, and related purposes; ▪ Improve derelict land; and, ▪ Provide carbon sinks and help to mitigate the effects of urban heat islands. PPW (2024) also promotes the protection of agricultural land and the re-use of brownfield land alongside further sustainability guidelines. LDPs should identify opportunities to ensure higher sustainable building standards are adopted, ensure that proposed developments are evidence based and viable and encourage applications which reflect key principles of climate responsive developments. The preparation of LDPs must ensure that:		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		▪ Sufficient land is available or will become available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing; ▪ The availability of previously developed sites and empty or underused buildings and their suitability for housing use; ▪ The location of potential development sites and their accessibility to jobs, shops and services by modes other than the car, and the potential for improving such accessibility; ▪ The capacity of existing and potential infrastructure, including public transport, water and sewerage, other utilities and social infrastructure (such as schools and hospitals), to absorb further development, and the cost of adding further infrastructure; ▪ The scope to build sustainable communities to support new physical and social infrastructure, including consideration of the effect on the Welsh language (see PPW 3.25 - 3.29), and to provide sufficient demand to sustain appropriate local services and facilities; ▪ The compatibility of housing with neighbouring established land uses which might be adversely affected by encroaching residential development; ▪ Proposals for new settlements should be promoted through and fully justified in the LDP; ▪ LDPs must include an authority wide target for affordable housing based in the LHMA and identify the expected contributions that policy approaches identified in the LDP will make to meeting this target; ▪ LDPs should also include site thresholds or a combination of thresholds and site-specific targets including the correct proportion of affordable housing; ▪ LDPs must be supported by an assessment of the accommodation needs at Gypsy/traveller sites;		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		▪ Quantify the housing requirement (both market and affordable housing); ▪ Set an affordable housing target; ▪ Set out a settlement strategy; ▪ Allocate housing land on the basis of the search sequence specified in 3.41 and the criteria in 3.42 – 3.48 within 12th Edition PPW (2024); ▪ Include clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered; ▪ Specify the circumstances in which previously developed sites would be deemed to perform so poorly that their use would not be favoured before that of a (particular) greenfield site; ▪ Include clear development management policies to guide the determination of applications, including guidance on design, access, density, off-street parking and open space provision for particular areas as appropriate; ▪ Specify mechanisms to be used to monitor the take up of housing land; ▪ Include policies for affordable housing in areas where need has been identified, including any areas where exception sites will be considered; and, ▪ Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing.		

Appendix C Review of RLDP Preferred Strategy SA Comment

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
Natural Resources Wales (Planning Consultations) (2019)	SA Objective 9 – Biodiversity 4.4.27 Bullet point 3 should read "Conserve, protect, 'restore' and enhance site designated as national and local levels for reasons of ecological importance or biodiversity conservation. Bullet point 5 should read "Protect and enhance the green infrastructure network, 'including stepping stone and linear habitats in the long term'".	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify the approach in the RLDP.
	SA Objective 5 – Housing Land use change needs to consider biodiversity and mechanisms should be considered that facilitate the long-term management of biodiversity with an emphasis on protecting and enhancement. Management may be required to facilitate the maintenance, creation, restoration or enhancement of habitat and their associated or component species. Change to Plan: It is advocated that the approach based on conservation status in the Bonn Convention is used to inform identified aims and objectives. In effect this is based on Historic Conservation Status	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify the approach in the RLDP.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	(HCS); Current Conservation Status (CCS); Favourable Conservation Status (FCS).	
	2.1 Key Sustainability Issues SEA topics European Protected Species Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna NRW advise the addition of the word 'restore' into the first sentence: "The need to conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity including important species and sites designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance".	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify the approach in the RLDP
	Table B2.1 Review of other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies Under National UK please note that these documents will soon be superseded. Water: refers to Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3), HM Government (2003) - the latest edition is 2018 and is now known as The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection. Under National (Wales) Soil and Land: Consider also referring to Development of Land Affected by Contamination, A Guide for Developers, 2017 published jointly between the WLGA and NRW.	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify the approach in the RLDP
	Table A3.1 Review of Relevant Environmental Aspects, Issues and Problems Mineral extraction: in addition to referencing the potential	Accepted in Part - Rephrase the Statement

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	to affect hydraulic pathways and landscape, consideration should also be given to the risk of potential land contamination and associated water quality. The North Wales Coalfield comprises the Flintshire Coalfield in the north and the Denbighshire Coalfield in the south. It extends from the Pont of Ayr through Wrexham to Oswestry, and there is also a small area on Anglesey. However, it does not fall into Conwy. Change to Plan Reference to the North Wales Coalfield should be removed. Additionally, the statement that a dominant feature of the CCBC administrative area is the small valleys and associated uplands that form part of the former Wales Coalfields should be removed	Table A3.1 forms part of Background Paper 04: SA/SEA Scoping Report August 2018, which is contained in the Generic Evidence Base which informs the preparation of the Preferred Strategy. On checking the BGS published National Resource Map of Wales for North East Wales, no part of the Carboniferous Coal Field occurs within Conwy. Within the National Park area the resources are predominantly igneous and metamorphic slates and elsewhere there is a patchwork of Peat, Sandstone, Alluvial, Glaciofluvial and Glacigenic sand and gravels. Recommend replacing the entire Baseline Key Characteristics entry for Natural Resources in Table A3.1 (8) with the following: "A dominant feature of Conwy CBC is the Silurian mudstone and slates which form the foothills and uplands of the Denbigh Moors in the east, the major valley system of the River Conwy and its tributaries in the central area, and the Silurian Mudstones and igneous rocks of the mountainous areas within Snowdonia to the west. A band of Carboniferous Limestone defines the higher ground along the coastal

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
		strip from Abergele to the Great Orme. A number of different mineral resources are illustrated on the National Resource Map for North East Wales, including Sand and Gravel and Hard Rock suitable for aggregates, and metalliferous and slate mining. Although mining activity in Conwy has ceased, many disused mines still exist and may affect hydraulic pathways below and, on the surface, and may present sources of contamination which can adversely affect land and water quality. Furthermore, some disused mines may have a detrimental effect on the landscape and visual amenity."
	Table B2.3 Implications of other Welsh National Planning Policies, Advice and Guidance Table B2.3 Implications of other Welsh National Planning Policies, Advice and Guidance Table B2.3: the summary of TAN 15 is not correct. Please note that TAN 15 directs development away from Zone C and is based on Development Advice Maps (DAM). There is no reference to strategic approach required by RLDP, justification	Accepted: Text will be amended.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	and acceptability tests, these need to be re-written and summarised succinctly to support the SA objective/framework	
	Table B2.1 Review of other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies Review of relevant plans and programmes Table B2.1 on EU, UK legislation and national are correct. However, local legislation has some gaps - please refer to our scoping report comments, together with any changes to the evidence base as this will need updating.	Accepted: Text will be amended.
	It should be clearly noted within the SA framework that Welsh Government are in the process of reviewing and issuing a new TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk and whilst there are no specific timescales. The publication is likely to impact on the development of the RLDP prior to submission to Welsh Government. The iterative SA process should be used to take account of evidence updates and be closely monitored, to update the RLDP. There is no strategic objective on flood risk within Table 5.1.	Noted. The flood risk objective has been embedded in Strategic Objective 15. Please refer to Section 4.3.17 of the Deposit Plan.
	Table D2.2 Compatibility Matrix to Assess Replacement LDP vision and objectives 9 Biodiversity – Regarding SO 10 Support for renewables we would highlight issues concerning the prevention of incidental injury or killing of bats by wind turbines. Article 15 of the Habitats Directive concerns the	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	monitoring and prevention of incidental capture or killing of European species	
	Appendix C Table C1.1 - Proposed SA Framework for the LDP review Under the "proposed SA guide Questions - will the replacement LDP..." We advise the addition of the word maintain or restore the current conservation status of protected or threatened habitats and species to defined favourable levels at local and county borough spatial scale And recommend the inclusion of the following point: Prevention, Eradication or control of invasive non-native species, these actions contribute to measures that help achieve the favourable conservation status for identified habitats and species.	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP.
	Table B2.3 Implications of other Welsh National Planning Policies, Advice and Guidance We advise that updated RLDP policies: (i) Include clear references to conservation status; (ii) Include clear references to the consideration of long term issues including but not limited to tenure, resource provision, management and wardening; (iii) Consider incidental capture killing issues; (iv) Consider long term surveillance. Change of Plan	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	We advise that the proposed objectives are based on the favourable conservation status concept.	
	Section B.3. Review of National Planning Policy Requirements Table B2.2. Review of PPW - 10th Edition (2018) We advise additions including Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 in respect of Regulation 10 duties in respect of wild birds and EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations and the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement & Permitting) Order 2019	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP.
	Table B2.1 National (Wales) Table to be updated to reflect EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations 2014 and Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 Table B2.1 Add reference to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Table B2.1 Local (CCBC & Neighbouring Local Authorities) We advise that the Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Conwy Local Biodiversity Action Plan should be updated to reflect the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 We advise that the Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Conwy Local Biodiversity Action Plan should be updated to reflect the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	Table A3.1 Soil and Land: PPW 10 Section 3.5 refers to previously developed (brownfield) land and de-risking it in development, which should be referenced in addition to chapters 5 and 6	Noted.
	Appendix C Table C1.1 - Proposed SA Framework for the LDP review Appendix C, C1.1: SA10 is required to be re-worded and more reflective of the revised objective and consequently the SA questions and indicators are not currently sufficient	Noted. The SA questions have been revised to reflect more on the objective.
	Under the "Proposed Sustainability indicators for candidate site assessments" We recommend the inclusion of the following points: Evidence based maintenance or restoration of protected or threatened habitats and species to their favourable conservation status Evidence based reduction or prevention of incidental injury or killing of protected and threatened species during construction and operational phases of development schemes	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP
	Table B2.1 European table to update Habitats Directive,	Noted. Text has been revised.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	the SA Framework is advised to consider: (i) the management of European Sites; (ii) Planned provision and management of stepping stone and linear habitats (Article 10); (iii) Protection of European Species (Article 12); (iv) Prevention of incidental capture killing (Article 15); (v) Derogation in respect of European protected species	
	Table B2.1 Review of other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies Bonn Convention We welcome the statement "The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of designated sites." The text provides a clear reference to the Bonn Convention. The Bonn Convention includes the concept of Favourable Conservation Status Change to Plan It is advocated that CCBC adopt this concept as per the Bonn Convention. This requires consideration of historic, current and favourable conservation status. The application of this concept by CCBC will inform and underpin biodiversity actions.	Noted
	Implications for SA again add the following highlighted text:	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	The Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging RLDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution, "biosecurity and invasive non-native species" and disturbance effects Change to Plan Add the additional text.	
	Sustainability Appraisal Table A3.1 Review of Relevant Environmental Aspects, Issues and Problems 1. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Under Existing objectives, Issues and problems, please add the following highlighted text: Any proposals for development within the CCBC area could adversely impact designated sites and biodiversity through a range of direct and indirect effects, potentially including loss of roosting, foraging and other habitats, physical or noise disturbance, abstraction of river water, discharge of effluent, "invasive non-native species/biosecurity," contamination and air pollution. As such, all proposals and policies within the emerging RLDP arising	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify in the RLDP.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	from the LDP Review must take account of relevant ecological sensitivities. This includes the need to support the management of all designated sites in relation to their status and in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives. The RLDP must also provide an appropriate level of protection for protected species and non-designated ecological interests "and the management of such sites."	
	Sustainability Appraisal 3.3 Review of Plans, programmes and strategies 3.3.1 In terms of EU legislation, identify EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations 2014 and Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 3.3.2 Recommend adding the word restore to the following sentence: "Conserve, preserve, restore, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance, geological importance or heritage significance, in ways appropriate to their status".	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify the approach in the RLDP.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	Sustainability Appraisal European Protected Species Table 3.1 Key Sustainability Issues relating to the Conwy LDP Review We advise the addition of the word 'restore' into the first sentence: "The need to conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity including important species and sites designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance". ..	Noted. Text will be amended to clarify the approach in the RLDP.
	Sustainability Appraisal Conwy LDP Review: Sustainability Appraisal of LDP Vision, Objectives and Options Non-Technical Summary It may be beneficial for B2.2 and B2.3 to be combined.	Noted.

Appendix D Conwy LDP Review SA Framework

D.1.1 **Table D1.1** below details the full Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework which underpins this SA of the emerging RLDP. The SA Framework has been updated to take account of responses received to the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping consultation (March 2024). A summary of the responses is provided in **Appendix C** of this SA Report.

Table D1.1: SA Framework for Conwy LDP Review

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	- Protect and improve access to healthcare services and facilities? - Reduce health inequalities and improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? - Facilitate or encourage active travel or physical recreation? - Increase the accessibility and quality of open space provision? - Minimise nuisance on communities and their facilities including air and noise pollution	- Proximity to and the capacity of healthcare facilities. - Proximity to existing active travel networks. - Proximity to existing open space provision. - Proximity to air pollution and noise sources such as main roads, rail, industrial estates, etc. - Proposed provision of new or upgraded healthcare facilities, active travel networks or open space within candidate sites.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	- Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? - Reduce poverty and social exclusion? - Promote social cohesion and integration? - Promote equity between population groups? - Provide access to affordable cultural activities? - Reduce fuel poverty? - Protect and enhance access to high quality community facilities, public services and key amenities?	- Proximity to existing community facilities, public services and key amenities. - Proposed provision of new or upgraded community facilities, public services or key amenities within candidate sites.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	- Improve access to employment, especially for local people? - Increase and diversify employment opportunities? - Enhance opportunities for education and lifelong learning? - Improve educational attainment and skill levels, especially within the working age population? - Support the growth of further and higher education institutions?	- Employment capacity of the site. - Site suitability for mixed use development. - Proximity to existing and planned key employment locations (e.g. business parks, industrial estates and urban employment clusters). - Proximity to and the capacity of education infrastructure. - Proposed provision of new or upgraded education infrastructure within candidate sites.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	- Increase the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets? - Improve connectivity within the CCBC area and to other areas? - Reduce car dependencies and encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel, including for people and freight?	- Proximity to the public transport network (bus stops and train stations). - Proximity to the strategic road network (motorways and trunk roads). - Proximity to existing active travel networks. - Proximity to congestion pinch points.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	- Support the increased uptake of active travel? - Improve the accessibility, capacity and safety of the transport network? - Reduce traffic flows and congestion? - Enhance the quality and integration of public transport? - Enhance the provision of high quality communications infrastructure? - Improve utilities infrastructure to support economic growth and meet population needs?	- Availability and the capacity of utilities infrastructure to serve the site. - Proposed provision of new or upgraded transport or communications infrastructure within or connecting to candidate sites.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	- Help to facilitate the increased delivery of house to meet a range of identified needs? - Improve the quality of the housing stock? - Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? - Increase the mix, range and affordability of housing? - Provide housing that encourages a sense of community? - Delivery adequate pitches and plots required for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?	- Housing capacity of the site. - Deliverability of affordable housing as a component of any residential development. - Site suitability for mixed use development. - Adjacent land uses. - Proximity to COMAH sites - Proximity to European Sites vulnerable to recreational pressures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	- Deliver the right type of development and economic activities in the right location to maximise economic competitiveness? - Help to diversify the local economy? - Encourage inward investment? - Support innovation and new enterprises? - Promote the co-location of synergistic economic activities, industries and land uses? - Support a range of business types and sizes? - Provide the infrastructure and workspace required for new and existing businesses?	- Site capability for industrial and economic uses. - Adjacent land uses, including potential agglomeration benefits. - Proximity to the strategic road and public transport networks.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	- Maintain or improve air quality? - Reduce exposure to poor air quality? - Prevent and reduce emissions of harmful pollutants?	- Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). - Proximity to congestion pinch points. - Potential operational emissions.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	- Help to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from key economic sectors? - Support the minimisation of energy use?	On-site provision or renewable or low carbon energy generation.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	- Support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? - Facilitate investment in and promote the use of low carbon and sustainable infrastructure? - Implement avoidance and adaptation measures to address the likely effects of climate change, including increased flood risks? - Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?	- Proximity to the public transport network. - Capacity of the site to include climate change adaptation measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	- Ensure appropriate safeguards for the integrity and conservation objectives of sites designated at international, national or local levels for reasons of biodiversity or geodiversity value or species protection? - Maintain or restore the current conservation status of protected or threatened habitats and species to defined favourable levels at local and county borough spatial scale? - Prevention, eradication or control of invasive non-native species, these actions contribute to measures that help achieve the favourable conservation status for identified habitats and species? - Protect and enhance valued species and habitats? - Safeguard against habitat loss or fragmentation? - Protect or enhance protected trees or important woodland areas? - Improve access to nature? - Remediate known contamination of land and groundwater? - Safeguard the best quality and locally important agricultural land? - Protect and enhance important soil resources?	- Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance. - Proximity to designated woodlands and important trees or hedgerows. - Evidence of valued habitats or species on or adjacent to the site. - Potential impacts on habitat fragmentation and connectivity. - Agricultural land classification. - Soil type and quality.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.	- Improve the quality of waterbodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? - Maintain or improve the ecological and chemical status of the water environment? - Affect the volume of surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies?	- Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. - Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers. - Proximity to environmental hazards, such as areas of flood risk and coastal change

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	▪ Conserve water resources and increase water efficiency ▪ Support improvements to water infrastructure (water supply and sewerage)? ▪ Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to all people, property, infrastructure and environmental assets? ▪ Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks (if appropriate) ? ▪ Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? ▪ Promote the deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems? ▪ Ensure that a precautionary approach is applied, and that the location and design of new development manages the potential risks and consequences of flooding down to an acceptable level? ▪ Not interfere with natural coastal processes or impede the function of any existing coastal defence structures or Local Flood Risk Management Strategy?	
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	▪ Minimise the production of waste? ▪ Promote the principles of circular economy? ▪ Treat and process waste with minimal environmental impact? ▪ Minimise the demand for raw materials and the need for minerals extraction? ▪ Promote the use of local resources and minimise the importation of minerals?	▪ Proximity of waste collection facilities. ▪ Establishment of locational need for minerals extraction.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	▪ Promote high quality architecture and design which strengthens local distinctiveness and fosters a sense of place? ▪ Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? ▪ Ensure appropriate siting, scale, massing and density of development? ▪ Make the best use of land, including through prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield sites and	▪ Previously developed brownfield land or greenfield land. ▪ Proximity to active travel networks.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	locating high footfall uses close to the public transport network? ▪ Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour through the siting and design of new development? ▪ Provide public realm which feels safe to all users at all times?	
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	▪ Increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation activities/venues? ▪ Conserve, protect and enhance the integrity, character and setting of heritage assets (including the coastal communities)? ▪ Protect and enhance the qualities of areas of historical or cultural significance? ▪ Promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings? ▪ Preserve and, where appropriate, enhance important archaeological resources? ▪ Avoid significant harm to heritage assets, for example from the generation of noise, pollutants, and visual intrusion? ▪ Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language?	▪ Proximity to and potential effects on heritage assets, areas and their setting. ▪ Proposed re-use of historic or culturally important buildings. ▪ Proposed inclusion of Welsh language signage within candidate sites.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park.	▪ Protect and enhance landscape character? ▪ Safeguard important landscape and townscape features? ▪ Protect the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park? ▪ Protect visual amenity, light pollution and valued views? ▪ Prevent urban sprawl?	▪ Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes; ▪ Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity, dark skies or key views; ▪ Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.

Appendix E SA of RLDP Strategic Framework

E.1 Introduction

E.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed appraisal of likely environmental and sustainability effects from the strategic framework elements of the Conwy RLDP Deposit Plan. In accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations, the strategic framework comprises the following sections which, whilst currently presented individually in the RLDP Deposit Plan, together set out a coherent and long-term planning strategy for the area to underpin the Conwy Replacement LDP (RLDP):

- Vision;
- Strategic Objectives; and,
- Growth and Spatial Strategy (Growth Levels, Spatial Distribution and Settlement Hierarchy)

E.1.2 An appraisal of these elements has been undertaken consistent with the SA Framework defined within the Conwy LDP Review Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2018), as amended to take account of SA (incorporating SEA) Scoping consultation responses. The finalised SA Framework used in this appraisal is set out in **Appendix D**. Of note, the appraisal reported in this appendix builds upon a previous appraisal as reported in the Conwy RLDP Preferred Strategy (2019).

E.1.3 Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed RLDP Vision, Objectives, and Growth Strategy elements of the RLDP Deposit Plan, the assessment focuses on determining their compatibility with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix D**) and thus identifying their contribution to sustainable development, rather than attempting to identify specific likely significant effects. The scoring system used to assess the compatibility of the proposed RLDP Vision and Objectives with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework is shown in **Table E1.1** below.

Table E1.1 SA Scoring System for RLDP Strategic Framework Components

Compatibility Description	Symbol
The assessed component is compatible with this SA Objective	+
The assessed component would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective	0
The assessed component would have an uncertain effect on this SEA Objective	?

Compatibility Description	Symbol
The assessed component is incompatible with this SA Objective and mitigation is therefore required to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects	-
There is no clear relationship between the assessed component and this SA Objective.	~

E.1.4 Where the appraisal has identified any incompatibilities or uncertainties, or insufficient coverage of key sustainability issues within the RLDP strategic framework, suitable mitigation has been devised to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects. Where appropriate, enhancement measures have also been proposed through the assessment to strengthen the alignment of the Conwy RLDP with its associated SA Framework and more widely enhance the effectiveness of the RLDP. This is particularly important as the RLDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Strategy must provide a sound basis for all other substantive components of the RLDP, including strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies.

E.1.5 **Sections E2 – E4** below set out detailed appraisals of the proposed RLDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Strategy in turn.

E.2 SA of RLDP Vision

E.2.1 The RLDP Deposit Plan sets out a Vision for the growth of Conwy over the RLDP period to 2033. This Vision is designed to integrate the Conwy RLDP with the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the new thematic structure within PPW – 12th Edition. In consequence, the proposed RLDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve broad wellbeing focused outcomes.

E.2.2 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft RLDP Vision noted the emphasis placed on placemaking but raised concerns regarding the absence of coverage of specific sustainability issues or planning problems. An alternative RLDP Vision, which retained a focus on placemaking whilst also identifying key spatial problems, attributes and outcomes for Conwy, was therefore devised through the SA process. Building upon this previous work, the LDP Deposit Plan now sets out a fuller version of the RLDP Vision previously consulted on. The key changes are:

- Reflect representations received to the Preferred Strategy (it was too long and tried to cover too many of the priority issues instead of being more strategic)
- Reflect the new Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/well-being-plan/>

- Reflect new evidence and changes in national policy and guidance.
- Reflect the promotion of Welsh Language

E.2.3 The Vision statement in the RLDP Deposit Plan is:

By 2033, a renewed focus on placemaking will bring sustainable places, improved wellbeing and greater opportunities to live, work and visit, where the Welsh language can thrive, ensuring Conwy is more equal, less deprived and resilient for future generations.

E.2.4 **Table E2.1** below presents an appraisal of the proposed RLDP Vision.

Table E2.1: SA of RLDP Vision

SA Objective	LDP Vision	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision is clear on the health and wellbeing. The compatibility of the vision has been considered against the Well Being of Future Generations goals, and the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-Being Plan
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision requires the plan to ensure Conwy is more equal, less deprived and resilient for future generations.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision requires the plan to bring greater opportunities to work, which is clear on improved employment. Links are made to the North Wales Growth Deal. The importance of a placemaking to strengthening the economy through differing interventions is clear.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision is clear on the placemaking and regeneration efforts being focused on delivering place-based solutions to social, economic, environmental and cultural challenges facing the Plan area.

SA Objective	LDP Vision	Commentary
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision states 'greater opportunities to live.'
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision requires the plan to bring greater opportunities to work, which is clear on economic growth. Link are made to the North Wales Growth Deal.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the vision reflects the key themes of the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan (2023-2028). There is a renewed focus on placemaking, which will bring sustainable places and improved wellbeing.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the Vision embraces placemaking and emphasises the importance of creating sustainable places and improved wellbeing for all the implementation of the RLDP. The Vision requires the plan to ensure Conwy is resilient for future generations.

SA Objective	LDP Vision	Commentary
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the Vision embraces placemaking and emphasises the importance of creating sustainable places and improved wellbeing for all the implementation of the RLDP.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the Vision embraces placemaking and emphasises the importance of creating sustainable places and improved wellbeing for all the implementation of the RLDP. The Vision ensures Conwy is resilient for future generations'
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	+	Of relevance to this SA Objective, the Vision emphasises the importance of creating sustainable places
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	Of relevance to this objective, the Vision contains a placemaking focus "A renewed focus on placemaking will bring sustainable places, improved wellbeing and greater opportunities to live, work and visit," The Vision refers to

SA Objective	LDP Vision	Commentary
		sustainable development, in relation to infrastructure provision.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	Of relevance to this objective, the Vision is clear on the importance of recognising and enhancing the Welsh language with a renewed focus on placemaking to bring sustainable places.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	Of relevance to this objective, the Vision embraces placemaking and emphasises the importance of creating sustainable places and improved wellbeing for all the implementation of the RLDP.

E.3 SA of RLDP Strategic Objectives

- E.3.1 The RLDP Deposit Plan sets out a suite of 15 thematic Strategic Objectives (SO) to support the implementation of the Vision. As with the proposed RLDP Vision, the proposed RLDP Strategic Objectives are aspirational and generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes.
- E.3.2 As with the RLDP Vision, the Strategic Objectives have only been subject to minor modification compared with the version consulted on at Pre-Deposit stage and therefore previous SA conclusions remain unchanged.
- E.3.3 **Table E3.1** below presents an appraisal of the proposed RLDP Strategic Objectives with Public consultation recommendation taken into account.

Table E3.1: SA of Proposed RLDP Objectives

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	+	~	~	+/~	+/~	+	+	+	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO. There are elements of an unclear relationship between the SAO and SO11 and SO12 but there is scope for these to be broadly positive rather than negative. SO7 is broadly positive but uncertain to an extent depending on where development is concentrated and the precedence given to economic proximity and to ease of accessibility.
2 Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	+	+	+	+/~	+	+	~	~	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO. Strategic Objective 7 is broadly positive but uncertain, to an extent, depending on type of jobs and specific location of jobs growth. Strategic Objective 11 is broadly positive because of potential social inclusion benefits related to the circular economy, but it is unclear, to an extent, because of the indistinct link between the other elements of the SO.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO. The relationship between proposed LDP objectives is uncertain, owing to: SO14 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site/area and appropriate balance not found. SO15 Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site/area and appropriate balance not found.

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	?	+	?	?	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO. The relationship between proposed LDP objectives is uncertain, owing to: SO12; SO14; SO15 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found. SO10, SO11 - There is no clear relationship, at this point, with this SA objective.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	~	+	?	+/?	?	?	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO. The relationship between the SAO and SO is broadly positive but with some uncertainty owing to: SO13 Positive relationship if successful focus on deprived Coastal Areas. Housing growth would benefit such areas but flooding and market constraints remain. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO8 care needed to balance encouragement of holiday accommodation with affordable housing needs, particularly in rural areas. SO9 Appropriate approach to rural housing is required. SO12; SO14; SO15 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found. There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO10

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO. The relationship between the SAO and SO is broadly positive but with some uncertainty owing to: SO12; SO14; SO15 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO due to their direct or indirect focus on improving air quality. The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to: SO3 – Town centre retail offers best scope to reduce overall emissions, but it will be difficult to avoid air quality issues in certain town centre locations without measures that reduce car-based pollution. SO8 – Care needed to encourage sustainable transport options as part of tourism strategy SO9 – Depends on type of change to rural farming practices SO11 – If successfully implemented has potential for a positive relationship but difficult to discern at this point. Still potential for locally negative impacts from energy generation which will require appropriate management and measures. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO7 – Potential for over-concentration of economic growth and associated transport in existing busy locations e.g. A55 trans-Europe route.

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Need to avoid overconcentration of development in congested locations and requires mitigation of impacts
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.																There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO due to their direct or indirect focus on climate change. The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to: SO8 – care needed to encourage sustainable transport options as part of tourism strategy SO11 – If successfully implemented has potential for a positive relationship but difficult to discern at this point. SO13 – Strong potential for a positive relationship but need to avoid overconcentration of development in congested locations. Negative relationship between unchecked economic growth and climate change in climate-vulnerable areas. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO7 – potential for over-concentration of economic growth and associated transport in existing busy locations e.g. A55 trans-Europe route. SO9 – depends on type of change to rural farming practices There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO12
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.																All proposed SOs include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of biodiversity and therefore directly align with this SAO. However, the relationship is mixed overall, as there are a number of uncertainties in the relationship between individual SOs and the SAO:

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																SO1 – Broadly compatible but a lack of certainty at this point SO2 – Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity. SO3 - Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity and actual developments which come forward. SO8 – Broadly positive, impact will depend on priority given to sustainability within tourism strategy. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO9 – Uncertain. A move towards more sustainable rural economy could increase biodiversity if it entails a shift away from intensive and mono-cultural farming methods. SO11 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately. SO13 – Uncertain at this point. The SO already identifies that a balance is required in terms of delivering development and understanding constraints from natural pressures in coastal areas. The relationship between proposed LDP Objective and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to: SO10 –There is a strong potential for a negative relationship. Shift to renewables broadly good for biodiversity but the support of a particular project such as Tidal Lagoon is likely to have important ecological consequences. Besides, there are issues concerning the prevention of the incidental injury or killing of bats by wind turbines. Article 15 of the Habitats Directive concerns the monitoring and prevention of incidental capture or killing of European species.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-?	?	+	?	+	+	The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving water quality and reducing flood risk and therefore directly align with this SA

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.																Objective. This applies to: SO4 SO5 SO9 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16 The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to: SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point) SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point) Assumes suitable location of housing. SO3 - Broadly compatible but lack of certainty at this point. SO6 Protection of coastal transport routes is important (related to risks of climate change) SO7 – depends on the final weight given to economic development in relation to water and flood risk SO8 Need to resist pressure to develop unsuitable coastal and riverside areas for tourism purposes. SO12 – Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (unclear at this point) The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO11 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately. SO13 – Impact depends on the balance struck between development and physical constraints. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to: SO10 - Potentially negative impact. Shift to renewables broadly good for reducing flood risk in long run. Particular projects such as Tidal Lagoon

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																require specific assessment in terms of their impact on water and coastal environment.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.																The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects relating to minerals and waste and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO2 SO6 SO7 SO8 SO11 SO14 SO15 The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to: SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point) The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO8 – impact will depend on priority given to sustainability within tourism strategy. Could be competing objectives depending on location of minerals development. SO9 – the balance struck in terms of the use of materials and generation of waste and supply of minerals will have an impact on the rural economy. Complex relationship. SO12 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately. There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO3 SO4 SO5 SO13
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.																All objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects which encourage sustainable placemaking and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. However, caution has to be exercised here because the SA objective is pliable and the objectives are high level.

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.																The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of protecting cultural heritage and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO3 SO8 SO9 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16 The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to: SO1 - Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point) SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on actual location of housing (quite unclear at this point) SO6 Depends on the modal priority and on final location of new transport interventions SO7 These should be compatible but depends on final priority given particularly on a site basis SO13 Should be positive but depends on the quality of development in coastal areas. Balance between the two required. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to: SO11 – Depends on location of facilities and extraction SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Impact and relationship depends on balance between development and conservation. The relationship between the proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to: SO10 There is potential for a tidal lagoon to have marine, landscape impact with relationship to cultural heritage. There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective
	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	- ?	+	+	+	+	

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																SO4 SO5
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park																Overall compatibility is broadly positive but mixed. The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of landscape protection and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO3 SO8 SO9 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16 The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to: SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point) SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on actual location of housing (quite unclear at this point) SO6 Depends on the modal priority and on final location of new transport interventions SO7 These should be compatible but depends on final priority given particularly on site basis SO13 Should be positive but depends on the quality of development in coastal areas. Balance between the two required. The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to: SO10 There is potential for a tidal lagoon to have marine, landscape impact with relationship to cultural heritage. SO11 – Depends on location of facilities and extraction SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Impact and relationship depends on balance between development and conservation. There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective:

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																SO4 SO5

E.4 SA of Growth Strategy

E.4.1 In accordance with statutory requirements, the RLDP Deposit Plan sets out a new growth strategy for Conwy ('the new strategy') over the RLDP period to 2033, comprising the identification of:

- **Growth Level** – identification of housing and employment land requirements to meet objectively identified needs;
- **Spatial Distribution Strategy** – sets out where growth will be directed to in order to deliver the identified Growth Level in a sustainable manner;
- **Sustainable Placemaking Principles** – defines a holistic set of principles to underpin the new growth and spatial strategy for Conwy.
- **Key Strategic Components** – relates the identified Sustainable Placemaking Principles to a range of statutory, policy and thematic drivers at local, regional and national level, thereby providing a checklist of key requirements for the Conwy RLDP.

E.4.2 The new strategy presented in the RLDP Deposit Plan builds upon the previous development of a series of contrasting growth options (growth level options, spatial distribution options and settlement hierarchy options). These options, which for the purposes of this SA (incorporating SEA) can be considered as reasonable alternatives, were all subject to consultation and detailed SA at the previous stage of plan preparation, as reported in Conwy LDP Review Consultation Paper 2 – Strategic Growth and Spatial Options (CCBC, December 2018) and the associated SA of Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Options Report (PBA, 2018). In accordance with Regulations 12(c) and 12(d) of the SEA Regulations and mindful of the need to avoid duplication, these reasonable alternatives to the now preferred growth strategy do not need to be re-assessed.

Growth Level

E.4.3 The preferred Growth Level set out in the RLDP Deposit Plan calls for the development of 4,300 net additional dwellings and 1,500 new jobs over the LDP period 2018-2033. This employment-led growth strategy is very similar to Growth Option 4 previously identified within Consultation Paper 2 and assessed within Appendix E of the SA of Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Options Report (PBA, 2018), such that no new or different likely significant effects not previously identified would occur and thus the preferred Growth Level does not need to be re-assessed. Key findings from the previous SA of Growth Option 4 indicate that the preferred Growth Level would:

- Perform as well as or better than any other identified option in terms of contributing to the achievement of socio-economic SA Objectives. This was

because as a 'Policy On' option it was well grounded in the housing and economy evidence base including North Wales Growth Deal; and

- Perform as well as or better than any other identified option in terms of its identifiable contribution to the achievement of environmental SA Objectives, with no significant adverse environmental effects likely to occur.

Spatial Distribution

- E.4.4 The Spatial Distribution Strategy detailed within the RLDP Deposit Plan splits the Conwy LDP area into two zones, the Coastal Development Strategy Area (CDSA) and the Rural Development Strategy Area (RDSA), with 90% of growth over the LDP period directed to the CDSA. Building upon previous analysis of growth options in Consultation Paper 2, the RLDP Deposit Plan explains that the strategy of focusing growth in the CDSA and in highly accessible Strategic Areas therein offers the best opportunity to meet identified population needs (including local housing need), promote active travel, create healthier communities, combat climate change, utilise existing infrastructure and integrate new growth with existing employment areas. At the same time, the RLDP Deposit Plan identifies a need to support a strong rural economy, meet identified community needs in existing rural settlements and promote economic diversification within the RDSA, whilst recognising the negative sustainability implications of car dependency and the loss of greenfield land.
- E.4.5 In reference to the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework and irrespective of the specific percentage level of growth assigned to each sub-area, it is therefore clear that the proposal to focus growth in existing population centres whilst supporting development to meet identified socio-economic needs across the wider Conwy RLDP area represents a sustainable land use strategy. The identification of the need to address flood risk constraints by limiting growth in the eastern part of the CSDA whilst prioritising growth in the central part of meet existing demands further demonstrates that the spatial strategy and proposed distribution of growth will contribute to sustainable development. However, owing to the high-level nature of the spatial development strategy it is not possible to identify any individual likely significant environmental effects, as such effects would be generated through the allocation and delivery of specific site allocations in accordance with the strategic framework elements of the Conwy RLDP Deposit Plan.
- E.4.6 Of note, the settlement hierarchy element of the strategic framework within the RLDP Deposit Plan has not been appraised separately, as the identification of any individual settlement as having a particular role in the LDP Settlement Hierarchy is not itself likely to result in significant effects. Rather, it is the total level of growth (housing, employment and other development) and its distribution across broad areas across the settlement hierarchy and the delivery of specific Key Strategic Sites which has the potential to result in significant effects. These components have been subject to an appropriate and proportionate level of SA.

Appendix F SA of RLDP Policies

F.1 Overview

F.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed appraisal of predicted effects from the proposed policies contained within the Conwy RLDP Deposit Plan.

F.1.2 The methodology adopted to undertake the appraisal is detailed in **Section 4** of this SA Report. In short, the approach previously defined through SA Scoping has been applied and the scoring system shown in **Table F1.1** has been used to appraise all proposed policies, together with any identified reasonable alternatives.

Table F1.1: SA of Policies Scoring System

SEA Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect (Major)	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral Effect	The proposed policy is related to but does not have any effect on the achievement of the SA objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the SA objective but not significantly	-
Significant Negative Effect (Major)	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective. Mitigation is therefore required.	--
Uncertain Effect	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the SA objective, or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

SEA Score	Description	Symbol
No Clear Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the SA objective, or the relationship is negligible.	~

- F.1.3 As detailed in **Section 5**, the SA assessment has been undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis by policy grouping, corresponding with each chapter of strategic policies contained within the RLDP Preferred Strategy. This enabled a proportionate assessment to be undertaken of each policy and of the cumulative effects of each policy grouping, focusing on the sustainability issues most relevant to the policy or policies being assessed.
- F.1.4 In this deposit plan, the policies have been modified to take account of representations received, stakeholder feedback, new evidence, changes in national policy and extended to provide for a more comprehensive placemaking policy framework for the Conwy plan area. A number of mitigation and enhancement recommendations were made by the SA project team throughout this process to remove uncertainties and enhance the clarity and environmental performance of the strategic policies. These recommendations were incorporated into the final version of the Deposit Plan and the SA reported below was updated to reflect this.
- F.1.5 **Section F.2** below set out detailed assessments to identify likely effects from all proposed policies (and any identified reasonable alternatives). The assessment has been undertaken by the following policy groupings which correspond with the thematic chapters of the RLDP Deposit Plan:
- i. Sustainable Placemaking;
 - ii. Healthy and Social Places;
 - iii. Prosperous Places.
 - iv. Natural and Cultural Places; and,
- F.1.6 Each policy is appraised below using the same headings and matrices for consistency:
- **Appraisal Matrix:** sets out an appraisal / assessment of likely effects from each policy grouping against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (as set out in full in **Appendix D**). Each policy is scored against each SA Objective using the criteria in **Table F1.1** above and a commentary is provided. As well as identifying any Major (i.e. significant) or Minor (i.e. not significant) likely effects, this commentary box

lists any specific assumptions or uncertainties (over and above all core assumptions and uncertainties) which influence the assessment of a policy against an individual SA Objective. Similarly, the matrix identifies any specific mitigation or enhancement recommendations not already proposed as 'core' mitigation in order to resolve identified uncertainties, address any likely Major Negative (i.e. significant adverse) effects and individual policies to contribute (more) to the achievement of relevant SEA objectives.

F.1.7 **Table F1.2** summarizes the changes between the relevant Thematic Policies and the Strategic Policies in the RLDP Preferred Strategy.

Table F1.2: Changes between the Strategic Policies (SP) in the RLDP Preferred Strategy and the relevant Thematic Policies in Deposit Plan

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
Sustainable Placement in Conwy		
SP1	Sustainable Placement	Sustainable placemaking PL/1 Sustainable placemaking
SP2	Levels of Housing Growth	Sustainable housing strategy PL/2 Sustainable housing strategy
SP3	Levels of Jobs Growth	Sustainable economic strategy PL/3 Sustainable employment strategy
SP4	Growth Distribution and Hierarchy of Settlements	Hierarchy of settlements PL/4 Growth distribution and hierarchy of settlements
SP5	Placemaking and Good Design	Placemaking and good design PL/5 Placemaking and good design
SP6	Promoting Healthier Places	Promoting healthier places in Conwy PL/6 Promoting healthier places
SP7	The Welsh Language	The Welsh language PL/7 The Welsh language
SP8	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Sustainable management of natural resources PL/8 Sustainable management of natural resources
SP9	Placemaking in Rural Areas	Placemaking in rural areas PL/9 Placemaking in rural areas

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
		• PL/10 rural conversions
SP10	Place Plans	Placemaking Plans and Place Plans • PL/11 Placemaking Plans and Place Plans
SP11	Infrastructure and New Development	Infrastructure and new development • PL12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations • PL/13 New development and viability
SP12	Managing Settlement Form	Managing settlement form • PL/14 Managing settlement form
SP13	Strategic Sites	Placemaking and Sites • PL/15 Eastern Improvement Area • PL/16 Placemaking and sites • PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site • PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site • PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site • PL/20 Llanrwst housing site • PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site • PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site • PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site • PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site • PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site
Heathy & Social Places in Conwy		
SP14	Sustainable Transport and Accessibility	Sustainable transport and accessibility strategy

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
		• STA/1 Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation. • STA/2: Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles • STA/3 Mitigating Travel Impact • STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes • STA/5 Freight and Waste Consolidation Hubs • STA/6 Active Travel and Green Infrastructure • STA/7 Improvements to public transport interchanges and facilities • STA/8 Parking Standards
SP15	Housing	Housing and affordable housing framework (see also PL/2) • HS/1 Sustainable housing framework • HS/2 Delivering the housing need • HS/3 Affordable housing provision • HS/4 Affordable housing led sites • HS/5 Affordable housing exception sites • HS/6 Housing density • HS/7 Housing mix • HS/8 Local housing need schemes • HS/9 Rural enterprise dwellings • HS/10 Second homes and short-term holiday lets • HS/11 C3 Permanent residences occupancy condition • HS/12 Shared accommodation

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
		• HS/13 Care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing • HS/14 Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople accommodation • HS/15 Accommodation provision for Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople
SP16	Retail and Commercial Centres	Retail and commercial centres • RTC/1 Retail and town centre first • RTC/2 Retail hierarchy • RTC/3 Primary shopping area • RTC/4 Shopping zones • RTC/5 Retail and leisure parks • RTC/6 Shop front design & security • RTC/7 New retail development
SP17	Community Facilities	Community facilities & services strategy • CFS/1 Community facilities and services • CFS/2 New and existing allotments • CFS/3 Burial grounds • CFS/4 New community facilities • CFS/5 Loss of community facilities
SP18	Recreational Space	Recreational Spaces strategy • RS/1 Recreational spaces • RS/2 Development and recreational spaces • RS/3 Safeguarding existing recreational spaces • RS/4 New recreational spaces

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
Natural and Cultural Places in Conwy		
SP19	Landscape	Natural Environment • NE/1 Natural environment • NE/2 Climate change and ecosystem resilience • NE/3 Designated landscapes • NE/4 Protecting Special Landscape Areas • NE/5 Green Wedges • NE/6 Trees, landscaping and management • NE/7 Green infrastructure network • NE/8 Biodiversity • NE/9 Protection and management of designated sites • NE/10 The Coastal Zone • NE/11 Coastal change and shoreline management plans • NE/12 Coastal areas and marine plans
SP20	Coastal Areas	Coastal areas now sit in the Natural Environment section above
SP21	Historic Environment	Historic Environment • HE/1 Historic Environment • HE/2 Development Affecting Heritage Assets • HE/3 Historic Assets of Special Local Interest • HE/4 Culturally-led Regeneration
SP22	Culturally Led Regeneration	Culturally led regeneration now sits in the Historic Environment section above

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
SP23	Green Infrastructure	Green infrastructure now sits in the Natural Environment section above
SP24	Biodiversity	Biodiversity now sits in the Natural Environment section above
SP25	Water, Air, Soundscape and Light	Environmental Qualities • EQ/1 Environmental Quality • EQ/2 Water conservation and Sustainable Drainage • EQ/3 Air Quality, Soundscape and Light Management • EQ/4 Dark Skies and Sensitive Lighting • EQ/5 Managing Flood Risk and development
SP26	Flooding	Flooding now sits within the environmental qualities as above
Prosperous Places in Conwy		
SP27	Economic Development	Economic Development strategy • Policy ED/1 – Economic Development • Policy ED/2 – Employment Allocations • Policy ED/3 – New B1, B2, B8 Development on Non-allocated sites • Policy ED/4 – Safeguarding B1, B2 and B8 Office and Industrial Sites • Policy ED/5 – Office and Industrial Employment Improvement Areas • Policy ED/6 – Expansion of Businesses in the Rural Area

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
		• Policy ED/7 – Telecommunications Infrastructure • Policy ED/8 – Business Clusters
SP28	Tourism	Tourism • TO/1 tourism • TO/2 new sustainable tourism and recreational attractions (non-accommodation) • TO/3 Llandudno Holiday Accommodation • TO/4 chalet, static and touring caravan sites (deleted) • TO/4 holiday accommodation
SP29	The Rural Economy	Covered in PL/9 'Placemaking in Rural Areas' and ED/1, ED/2 and ED/6 above in the Economic Development strategy
SP30	Transportation Infrastructure	Deleted – covered by net zero planning framework and sustainable transport and accessibility.
SP31	Telecommunications	Telecommunication now sits in economic development strategy above
SP32	Energy	Net Zero Planning Framework • EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development • EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management • EN/3 Energy efficient buildings

SP ID	Strategic Policies (Preferred Plan)	Thematic Policies (Deposit plan)
		• EN/4 Zero or Low Carbon Energy Sources and Zero Carbon Ready Technology • EN/5 Unregulated carbon emissions and embodied carbon in buildings • EN/6 GHG emissions assessment for new development • EN/7 Carbon Offsetting • EN/8 Grid Connection and RE storage • EN/9 Local Energy Generation and LAEP • EN/10 Smart Grid and District Heating and Cooling Networks • EN/11 Onshore wind and solar development • EN/12 Onshore infrastructure linked to offshore renewables
SP33 SP34	Mineral Waste	Minerals and Waste • MW/1 Minerals and Waste • MW/2 Extraction of Minerals • MW/3 Safeguarding Hard Rock and Sand and Gravel Resources • MW/4 Quarry Buffer Zones • MW/5 Proposals for Waste Management • MW/6 Use of Industrial Land for Waste Management Facilities • MW/7 Landfill Buffer Zone

F.2 SA of Policies

Strategic and spatial choices in Conwy

- PL/1 Sustainable placemaking,
- PL/2 Sustainable housing strategy
- PL/3 Sustainable economic strategy
- PL/4 Growth distribution and hierarchy of settlements
- PL/5 Placemaking and good design
- PL/6 Promoting healthier places
- PL/7 The Welsh language
- PL/8 Sustainable management of natural resources
- PL/9 Placemaking in rural areas
- PL/10 Conversion and change of use of rural buildings
- PL/11 Placemaking Plans and Place Plans
- PL/12 New development, infrastructure and planning obligations
- PL/13 New development and viability
- PL/14 Managing settlement form
- PL/15 Eastern Improvement Area
- PL/16 Placemaking and sites
- PL/17 Llanfairfechan mixed use housing and education site
- PL/18 Deganwy/Llanrhos housing site
- PL/19 Old Colwyn housing site
- PL/20 Llanrwst housing site
- PL/21 Queens Road, Llandudno housing site
- PL/22 Llanddulas Quarry employment and renewable energy site
- PL/23 Bryniau, Llandudno employment site
- PL/24 Nant y Coed, Llandudno Junction housing site
- PL/25 Dinerth Road, Rhos-on-Sea housing site

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	+	+	+	+	++	~	+	0	0	+	++	++	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall. The clearest link between the assessed thematic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth help achieve a more balanced demographic character and avoids a rapidly ageing population alongside a larger working age population to support an ageing population. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. The strategy to reduce the need for car-based commuting should have positive health impacts.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/5: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as it recognises potential health benefits from better access and inclusivity across all demographic groups. PL/6: The policy contributes directly to the achievement of this SA Objective and if fully implemented could result in a Major Positive effect. PL/7: There is no clear link between the assessed strategic policy and this SA Objective. PL/9: For most rural areas within the RDSA the opportunities for reducing car use and increasing walking, cycling and use of public transport are more limited than in CDSA. Therefore, settlements falling within the RDSA will focus on local growth and diversification dependent on their sustainability and position within the hierarchy of settlements. The policy requires proposals must strike a sustainable balance between meeting the economic, social, cultural, environmental and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. Hence a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/10: The policy is anticipated to have a more limited effect on this SA Objective as it does not directly contribute to the promotion of health and wellbeing. Instead, it helps to protect the rural landscape and character, which provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and exercise. A neutral effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/11: The policy promotes the preparation of the Placemaking Plans and Place Plan. Placemaking and Place Plans provide an opportunity for communities to engage in the plan making process at a local level. This would promote collaborative action to improve well-being and placemaking. PL/12, PL/13: The policies contribute significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective. Necessary infrastructure contributions are essential if the health benefits of development are to be achieved. PL/14: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective, owing to the accessibility linked health benefits of green wedges and the avoidance of settlement sprawl. PL/15: The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to achieving the overall growth strategy of the emerging RLDP. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> Not Identified specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall. The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth promote the delivery of affordable housing and accessible jobs and community facilities, while ensuring that socially excluded communities do not disproportionately suffer from negative aspects of development. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. PL/5 – The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective particularly in terms of promoting access and inclusivity. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/6 – The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through requiring development proposals to promote healthier places, reduce health inequalities and contribute to the Conwy & Denbighshire Wellbeing Plan. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/7 – The policy would potentially contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective through promoting and enhancing the long-term future of the Welsh language development. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/8 – The policy would contribute pollution reduction through clean energy which disproportionately affects low-income and marginalized communities. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/9 – The policy supports development in rural settlement provided that they can foster adaptability and resilience of our rural communities. This helps to maintain the identity and vibrancy of communities without causing harm to their character and the very reason why residents want to live there and remain living there. It prevents exclusion, displacement and cultural erasure. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/10 - There is no clear relationship between the policy and this SA Objective. PL/11 – The policy promotes the preparation of the Placemaking Plans and Place Plan, which provide an opportunity for communities to engage in the plan making process at a local level. PL/12, PL/13 – The policies contribute significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective as infrastructure provision through new development is essential to meet the needs of existing and future communities. PL/14 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective by seeking to avoid settlement sprawl and recognising the importance of good accessibility to housing, employment, and community facilities. However, green wedges need to be used as stated in order to avoid well-established unequal social outcomes that can arise from green wedge/greenbelt policies. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to achieving the overall growth strategy of the emerging RLDP.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.																	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth promote an approach that supports economic development needs alongside the skills and education needs of the population. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. PL/5 and PL/14 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/6, PL/7 –There is no clear link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objective. PL/8 requires that the development proposals must support the transition to a low carbon economy, which support creation jobs in renewable energy sectors. PL/9 – The policy broadly contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective, but there may be a tension between the need to provide employment opportunities in rural areas through rural diversification and the need to maintain the integrity and coherence of the overall settlement strategy. PL/10 – The policy supports this objective to a lesser extent (through conversion of buildings to support commercial uses). It is therefore anticipated that PL/10 will have a neutral effect to the SA objective. PL/11- The policy supports the placement Plans and Place Plan. Placemaking can boost long-term economic development by enhancing the attractiveness and functionality of public spaces, which in turn supports employment. It also aligns local development with community needs and long-term sustainability. By revitalizing areas through thoughtful design and community engagement, placemaking encourages local

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	business growth, increases foot traffic, and attracts tourism. These improvements create jobs in retail, hospitality, cultural sectors, and creative industries. A minor positive benefit is anticipated to the SA objective PL/12, PL/13 – The proposed policies contribute significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective as new infrastructure linked to new employment-led development is essential for enhancing access to educational opportunities for all. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to achieving the overall growth strategy of the emerging RLDP. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	+	+	0	+	++	++	~	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth promote an approach that supports the creation of a sustainable transport network, locates new development in highly accessible locations and ensuring the provision of and access to high quality communications and utilities. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2-PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. PL/5 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on access and movement within new development.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/6 - The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective through focusing on supporting healthy active communities as a key part of a sustainable transport network. PL/7, PL/14 - No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/8 – The policy would support low carbon economy such as promotion of sustainable transport. A minor positive benefit is anticipated to the SA objective PL/9 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective particularly if rural communications (including digital infrastructure) are prioritised. PL/10: There is no clear link between the assessed strategic policy and this SA Objective. PL/11 – The policy promotes the preparation of the Placemaking Plans and Place Plan, which can improve the accessibility of public services and promote sustainable transport by aligning spatial planning with community needs and environmental goals. It often includes strategies to enhance connectivity between residential areas and essential services like healthcare, education, and retail through better pedestrian paths, cycling infrastructure, and public transport links. A minor positive benefit is anticipated to the SA objective PL/12, PL/13 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective because new infrastructure, linked to new employment-led development, is essential as is the provision of facilities that support education and skills. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily because the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to achieving the transport and communications element of the overall growth strategy. Please also see General commentary.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	+	++	++	++	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth promote an approach that supports the creation of sufficient range and quantum of new housing in the most sustainable locations. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2-PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. PL/5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on creating sustainable places. PL/6 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier more sustainable communities. PL/7 – As housing needs and the wider needs of Welsh speaking communities will overlap, this policy is likely to result in an effect on this SA Objective. PL/8 - There is potential for the proposed policy to detract from the achievement of the SA Objective when considered on a site by site basis, if for example the need for new housing conflicts with natural resources and eco-system resilience. However, such conflicts should be managed by assessing development proposals against all relevant ‘needs based’ and environmental protection policies together. On this basis, a neutral effect is predicted from this policy alone. PL/9 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective, particularly if rural housing is prioritized. PL/10 – The policy focuses on conversion and renovation of existing buildings and therefore will have a more limited impact on the provision of new housing. The policy also restricts conversion of buildings to residential use to only where it has

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	been identified that no alternative uses are viable. It is therefore anticipated that PL/10 will have a Neutral effect on this SA Objective. PL/11 – The preparation of place plan policy can be beneficial to housing by guiding development in a way that meets local needs, supports sustainability, and promotes inclusive communities PL/12, PL/13 The proposed policies contribute significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective as new infrastructure, linked to new housing development, is essential in the creation of sustainable communities. PL/14 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as management of settlement forms is essential if, new housing development is to be sustainably located. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to meeting identified housing needs and implementing the overall growth strategy of the RLDP. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth promote an approach that maximizes sustainable economic growth. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, the levels of growth and the location

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
and strengthening the local economic base.																	strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. PL/5 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on aspects of creating sustainable places. PL/6 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting more sustainable communities by diversifying and strengthening the local economic base. PL/7 – As community facilities (e.g. shops), growth strategy (supporting the aim of sustainable communities) and the wider needs of Welsh speaking communities will overlap, this policy is likely to result in a positive benefit effect on this SA Objective. PL/8 requires that the development proposals must support the transition to a low carbon economy, which support economic growth in renewable energy sectors. PL/9 - The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective, particularly if rural development and diversification is prioritized. PL/10 focuses on conversion and renovation of existing buildings and therefore will have a more limited impact on economic growth, although may support the economy e.g. through construction opportunities. A neutral effect is anticipated to this objective. PL/11 – The policy supports the placement Plans and Place Plan. Placemaking can boost long-term economic development by enhancing the attractiveness and functionality of public spaces. It aligns local development with community needs and long-term sustainability. By revitalizing areas through thoughtful design and community engagement, placemaking encourages local business growth, increases foot traffic, and attracts tourism. A minor positive benefit is anticipated to the SA objective PL/12, PL/13 – The policies contribute to the achievement of the SA Objective as new infrastructure, linked to new development, is essential in the creation of sustainable communities and the achievement of sustainable economic growth.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/14 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as management of settlement form is essential if, truly sustainable economic growth, is to be directed to the most sustainable locations. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy contributes significantly to the economic growth achievement of the SA Objective primarily as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to achieving the economic growth element of the overall growth strategy. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy and levels of growth promote an approach that minimizes emissions, pollutants and exposure to poor air quality. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2-PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. However, there are issues which could arise on a site basis if development is concentrated too heavily in the most accessible areas where air quality risks exists e.g. A55 corridor. PL/5 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability within the concept of Sustainable Placemaking.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/6 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier communities by reducing exposure to air pollution. PL/7 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/8 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability. PL/9 – The policy requires proposals must strike a sustainable balance between meeting the economic, social, cultural, environmental and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. The proposed approaches will ensure that rural areas plays a role in reducing the causes of climate change through the protection of carbon sinks and as a sustainable energy source. Hence, a positive effect is anticipated to the SA objective. PL/10 similarly may increase vehicle trips and emissions however the effect is likely to be more limited given these policies relate to conversion and replacement of existing buildings. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. PL/11 – The preparation of place plan policy can be beneficial to air quality as it initiates the local community to improve well-being and placemaking (e.g identification of air quality hot spot area). PL/12, PL/13- The policies require all development to mitigate the environmental impact arisings. It also requires the development to make suitable provision of net-zero carbon, active travel, etc PL/14 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective because management of settlement form is linked to the avoidance of car-based travel. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	be developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated. PL/16 – The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily because the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to delivering the quantum of growth required in the most sustainable locations. However, there will still be a need to avoid overconcentration of development in areas where there are existing air quality issues. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that, as a minimum, air quality standards required through existing laws will be upheld with no breaches resulting from the implementing the emerging RLDP. It is further assumed that the spatial strategy combined with technological solutions should help to tackle areas of poor air quality, rather than just preventing worsening. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> The robustness of the emerging RLDP would be enhanced by the provision of further analysis to demonstrate the likely air quality implications of the growth, spatial and policy preferred options within the emerging RLDP, i.e. to demonstrate that the new growth strategy for Conwy would be beneficial in air quality terms.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy, particularly in coastal areas, and levels of growth promote an approach that minimizes energy use and carbon emissions. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. However, much of the detail that would make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level. PL/5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective primarily by focusing on environmental sustainability within Sustainable Placemaking. PL/6 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	healthier, more active and more sustainable communities (which would directly link to climate change). PL/7 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/8 - The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability. PL/9 – The policy requires proposals must strike a sustainable balance between meeting the economic, social, cultural, environmental and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. The proposed approaches in the policy will ensure that rural areas are resilient to the impacts of climate change and plays a role in reducing the causes of climate change through the protection of carbon sinks and as a sustainable energy source. Hence, a positive effect is anticipated to the SA objective. PL/10 supports the conversion of existing buildings which can help reduce the use of resources and the creation of dwellings that are adaptable to future climate change. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect to on this SA Objective. PL/11 – The formulation of place plan policy can be beneficial to climate change as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking (e.g promotion of green infrastructure / tree planting). PL/12, PL/13 – The policies contribute to the achievement of the SA Objective as it provides a mechanism to seek contributions for measures including the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy, active travel, etc. PL/14 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as managing the growth of settlements and the relationship between them is critical to avoiding car dependency and supporting sustainable modal shift. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to delivering the quantum of growth required in the most sustainable locations. As stated in the policy, viability assessment work is underway to assess the possibility of enhanced carbon reduction standards. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that, as a minimum, national CO2 targets are met. Further assumes that the spatial strategy and implementation of the emerging RLDP appropriate support climate change mitigation and are able to respond to the impacts of climate change. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	++	0	0	+	+	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy, promotes an approach that minimizes the development of greenfield land, use of the best soil, and promotes the protection of biodiversity. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. However, much of the detail that would make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level. PL/5 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing environmental sustainability aspects within Sustainable Placemaking. PL/6 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier and more sustainable communities, as this would link directly to improved air quality. PL/7 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/8 - The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily focusing on environmental sustainability. PL/9 –The policy requires proposals must strike a sustainable balance between meeting the economic, social, cultural, environmental and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. Hence, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. PL/10 is likely to have a more limited impact on this SA objective, however conversions of rural buildings may disturb protected species that are using such buildings (e.g. bats). However, the development will be subject to the project level EIA to avoid and mitigate the impact. Policy NE8 also requires all development is required to demonstrate a net benefit for biodiversity. It is anticipated that this will therefore have a neutral impact on this SA Objective. PL/11 – The place plan can be beneficial to biodiversity as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking (e.g. identification of local ecosystems). PL/12, PL/13 – The policies require all developments must make adequate provision to mitigate the social, economic, physical and/or environmental impact arising from the development. Besides, the policies contribute to the achievement of the SA Objective as it provides a mechanism to seek contributions for measures including the deployment of biodiversity net benefit. PL/14 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as strong management of settlement form should minimize urban sprawl and the loss of the best agricultural land. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – Likely to contribute to this SA Objective as the delivery of Strategic Sites is essential to delivering the quantum of growth required in the most sustainable locations.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on habitats and species are managed appropriately (e.g. ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy, promotes an approach that minimizes the risk of flooding and protects water and coastal environments. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. However, much of the detail that would make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level. PL/5 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability aspects within Sustainable Placemaking. PL/6 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier and more sustainable communities, which would link to water quality and minimizing flood risk. PL/7 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/8 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SAO primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability. PL/9 – The policy requires proposals must strike a sustainable balance between meeting the economic, social, cultural, environmental and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. It also contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective due to the stated policy link between agricultural

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	diversification and ‘new environmental legislation’ which could reduce agricultural impacts on watercourses. PL/10 involves the conversion and replacement of rural buildings which is likely to have a more limited impact on water resources. However, together with PL/1, which require a sustainable placement approach to the siting, design, construction and operation of the development. A neutral effect is therefore anticipated. PL/11 – The place plan can be beneficial to water and flood risk as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking (e.g. identification local flood risk area). PL/12, PL/13 –The policies contribute to the achievement of the SA Objective as the policy requires development to make provision on drainage. PL/14 –The general policies controlling development in the countryside apply in a Green Wedge. Apart from providing a buffer, green wedges can help manage water and reduce flooding by providing permeable surfaces that absorb rainwater, reducing runoff and pressure on drainage systems. A minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as the selection of Key Strategic Sites has included consideration of food risk and drainage network capacity, and such Strategic Sites are essential to delivering the quantum of growth required in the most sustainable locations. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on water resources and flood risk are acceptable and appropriate mitigation is put in place (e.g. flood

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	risk assessment to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.																	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> The clearest link between the assessed strategic policies and this SA Objectives is the extent to which the growth strategy, promotes the efficient use of land and resources and minimizes environmental impacts. The sustainable placement principle set out in PL/1, and the levels of growth and the location strategy set out in PL/2 - PL/4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. However, much of the detail that would make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level. PL/6 – This policy could contribute to the SA Objective through links between efficient and sustainable waste management and health. PL/7 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/8 - The policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective primarily through focusing sustainable management of natural resources. PL/9 –The policy requires proposals must strike a sustainable balance between meeting the economic, social, cultural, environmental and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. The proposed approaches will ensure that rural areas are resilient to the impacts of climate change and plays a role in reducing the causes of climate change through the protection of carbon sinks and as a sustainable energy source. Hence, a positive effect is anticipated to the SA objective PL/10 supports the conversion and reuse of rural buildings which will reduce the demand for new materials and use of resources. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/11 - The place plan can be beneficial to the objectives as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking (e.g. more efficient use of land resource) PL/12, PL/13 – The policies require that all developments must make adequate provision to mitigate the social, economic, physical and/or environmental impact arising from the development. This is likely to have a neutral effect in relation to this SA Objective. PL/14 – Settlement form and waste and minerals use are related but at this strategic level it is not possible to identify a clear relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective at this stage. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 - The focus of this policy on strategic sites would broadly have a positive effect on this SA Objective. However, much of the detail required to make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	++	++	++	++	++	++	~	~	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Policies PL/1 – PL/4 contribute to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriate scale and spatial strategy for growth which responding to economic, social, environmental drivers and factors. A major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/5 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the SA Objective through focusing on placemaking. PL/6 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the SA Objective by focusing on health as a core element of placemaking. PL/7, PL/8 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/9 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective but has the potential to make a stronger contribution through clearer and more detailed wording. PL/10 requires a sustainable development in terms of the location and carbon reduction and energy efficiency in line with policy EN/1. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. PL/11- The place plan can be beneficial to the objectives as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking PL/12, PL/13 – The priority given to early consideration of infrastructure requirements means that the policy contributes significantly to the SAO. PL/14 – Managing settlement form is important factor in sustainable placemaking and this the policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective. PL/15 – The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective as it underpins the delivery of 5 Key Strategic Sites through the development and application of design principles and development briefs for these sites. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.																	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Policies PL/1 – PL/4 contribute to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriate scale and spatial strategy for growth which responds to cultural heritage sensitivities. However, these policies do not address sustainable placemaking requirements in relation to specific locations. PL/5: The policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective. Environmental and Character elements of the ‘Good Design’ context means that cultural heritage is likely to be afforded a high priority in decision making. PL/6, PL/8: No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. PL/7: The policy contributes significantly to the SA Objective through providing explicit support for the Welsh language in plan making and decision making. The extent of the contribution is however difficult to gauge at this point as the substantive part of this policy has not yet been developed. PL/9: The policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective through emphasising the importance of the cultural environment and addressing the conversion of rural buildings. PL/10: The policy supports that the conversion uses appropriate materials and does not result in unacceptable impacts upon the structure, form, character or setting where the building is of historic and/or architectural interest. The policy requires is no adverse impact on the Welsh language in line with policy PL/7. It is anticipated that this will have minor positive effect on this SA Objective. PL/11: The place plan can be beneficial to the objectives as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking PL/12, PL/13: The proposed policies contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective by recognising the need to consider the Welsh Language and ensuring acceptable in planning terms.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/14: The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as managing settlement form is important factor in the protection of cultural heritage. PL/15: The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16: The policy is likely to contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective by directing development to the most sustainable locations and taking account of cultural heritage sensitivities when allocating individual sites. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	++	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Policies PL/1 – PL/4 contribute to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriate scale and spatial strategy for growth which responds to landscape and visual sensitivities. PL/5: Environmental and Character elements of the ‘Good Design’ context means that Landscape is likely to be prioritised. As such, SP5 is likely to contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective. PL/6: The policy contributes to this SA Objective by affording protection to landscapes used for recreation and other valued landscapes. PL/7, PL/8, PL/12, PL/13: No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	PL/9: The policy is likely to contribute to the SAO through its emphasis on the cultural environment, the conversion of rural buildings, and its broad Placemaking approach to Rural Areas. PL/10: The policy requires the development should be of a scale appropriate to their location. Any ancillary works associated with the conversion will not have unacceptable or adverse effects on the rural and open character of the locality. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive on this SA Objective. PL/11: The place plan can be beneficial to the objectives as it initiates the local community to improve placemaking PL/14: The policy sets the overarching strategic approach for the plan. It requires that development proposals must meet the relevant policies identified in the Sustainable Placemaking section, Housing and Affordable Housing Framework, Economic Development Strategy and Natural Environment section of the plan. The protection of open countryside and agricultural land can be achieved through the identification of Green Wedges and settlement boundaries. Hence, the policy is critical to the protection of landscape and is likely to contribute significantly to this SA Objective. PL/15: The policy requires a plan to be prepared for eastern improvement area to promote sustainable and resilient communities. The Eastern Improvement Area Plan will be prepared in-line with the policies contained within the RLDP and, if applicable, be adopted as SPG. As the plan has not yet been developed. A minor positive with some uncertainty is anticipated to this objective. PL/16 – The policy is likely to contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective by directing development to the most sustainable locations and taking account of landscape and visual sensitivities when allocating individual sites. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on the landscape are acceptable and appropriate mitigation is put in place (e.g. landscape and visual impact assessment to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application).

SA Objective	PL/1	PL/2	PL/3	PL/4	PL/5	PL/6	PL/7	PL/8	PL/9	PL/10	PL/11	PL/12	PL/13	PL/14	PL/15	PL/16	Commentary
																	<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> These policies require the development proposal to meet the placemaking and infrastructure requirement including the provision of active travel. This will reduce car dependent and encourage walking and cycling. A major benefit to the SA Objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> Not Identified specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> These policies promote the delivery of affordable housing and accessible jobs and community facilities, while ensuring that socially excluded communities do not disproportionately suffer from negative aspects of development. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	±	±	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17 - PL/21, PL/24, PL/25: The construction of the development would increase the employment in construction related market. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/22, PL/23: Apart from the employment for construction, the policies support economic development needs alongside the skills and education needs of the population. A major positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
										<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> These policies require the development proposal to meet the placemaking and infrastructure requirement including the provision of active travel. This will reduce car dependent and encourage walking and cycling. A major benefit to the SA Objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	++	++	++	++	++	~	~	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17 - PL/21, PL/24, PL/25: The policies support the creation of sufficient range and quantum of new housing in the most sustainable locations. A major positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/22, PL/23: No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	±	±	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17 - PL/21, PL/24, PL/25: The construction of the development would boost the construction related market. A minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/22, PL/23: Apart from the construction industry, the policies support economic development in renewable (solar) energy

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
strengthening the local economic base.										generation, B1 business, etc. A major positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17, PL/20: The policies alone promote active travel which will reduce the reliance of vehicles. As the policies will be implemented with NE/7 – Green Infrastructure Network and EN/1-EN/7 on Net Zero Planning Framework, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/18, PL/19, PL/21, PL/22, PL/23, PL/25: The policies promote active travel, requires an Energy Strategy to demonstrate measures towards achieving net zero carbon, and requires a GI statement at application stage to demonstrate how GI assets have been retained and enhanced adding multi-functionality. A major positive benefit to this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/24: The policy alone promotes active travel which will reduce the reliance of vehicles and require all development proposal to provide Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Statement. As the policy will be implemented with EN/1-EN/7 on Net Zero Planning Framework, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17, PL/20: The policies alone promote active travel which will reduce the reliance of vehicles. As the policies will be implemented together with NE/7 – Green Infrastructure Network

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
										and EN/1-Net Zero Planning Framework, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/18, PL/19, PL/21, PL/22, PL/23, PL/25: The policies promote active travel, requires an Energy Strategy to demonstrate measures towards achieving net zero carbon, and requires a GI statement at application stage to demonstrate how GI assets have been retained and enhanced adding multi-functionality. A major positive benefit on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. PL/24: The policy alone promotes active travel which will reduce the reliance of vehicles and require all development proposal to provide Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Statement. As the policy will be implemented together with EN/1-Net Zero Planning Framework, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	±	±	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17: The policy requires the conservation of the existing woodlands, tree lines and two open growing oaks. Opportunities should be sought through landscaping design to join isolated parcels of ancient woodland with native woodland and/or hedgerow planting. A buffer (construction exclusion zone) of 15 metres for the Ancient Woodland parcels will be required. Hence, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/18, PL/19, PL/20, PL/21, PL/24, PL/25: The policy requires the retaining of existing trees and hedgerows. New tree planting will be required in line with policy NE/6. A GI statement will be required at application stage to demonstrate how GI assets have been retained and enhanced adding multi-functionality. The policy also promotes the SUDS. Hence, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/22, PL/23: The policy requires retaining the green and blue feature, integrating with habitat creation, native tree planting in line with NE/6. The policy also requires a net benefit for

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
										biodiversity, in line with the stepwise approach and policy NE/8. Hence, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on habitats and species are managed appropriately (e.g. ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17 - PL/22: The policy requires flood /surface water measures to be managed through the use of an approved SuDS scheme. Hence, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/23, PL/24, PL/25: The policy requires further assessments/ or hydraulic modelling assessments may be necessary to support development on this site. Hence, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on water resources and flood risk are acceptable and appropriate mitigation is put in place (e.g. flood risk assessment to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL17, PL24: According to EN/2, all new build development proposals for at least 10 dwellings or 1,000m² should achieve net zero operational regulated carbon emissions in buildings by implementing the energy hierarchy. Hence, a major positive impact is anticipated.

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.										PL/18, PL/19, PL/20, PL/21, PL/25: The policies require an Energy Strategy to inform the planning application to demonstrate measures towards achieving net zero carbon in line with policy EN/1-7. A major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/22: The policy requires that the employment premises on Areas 1, 2 and 3 should aim to achieve net zero operational regulated carbon emissions in buildings by implementing the energy hierarchy. Proposals should also demonstrate application of the energy hierarchy through submission of an Energy Statement in line with policies EN/1 and EN/2. A Materials and Waste Management Plan will be required at the planning application stage, to ensure the development is carried out correctly by minimising environmental impact through sustainable waste management. A major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. PL/23: The policies require that proposals should demonstrate application of the energy hierarchy through submission of an Energy Statement in line with policies EN/1 and EN/2. A major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Policies PL/18 – PL/25 contribute to this SA Objective by requiring the development to meet the placemaking and infrastructure requirements. A major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.										<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17, PL/18, PL/19, PL/21: Archaeological features are highly likely to be present at the site. There are also known sites in close proximity. An archaeological assessment will be required at planning application. There is a sensitive site for historic assets. Planning applications should therefore ensure that the design, scale, layout and materials of buildings and associated infrastructure minimise impact on these historic assets. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive impact on this SA Objective. PL/20: The site is in close proximity to the essential setting of Plas Madoc Grade II listed historic park and garden and the Grade II listed structures at Llanrwst North station. An archaeological assessment and heritage impact study will be required at planning application to inform the development. Planning applications should ensure that the design, scale, layout and materials of buildings and associated infrastructure minimise impact on these historic assets. Besides, a WLIA for the site identified mitigation measures is required. It is therefore anticipated that this will have minor positive effect on this SA Objective. PL/22: The policy requires to protect the historic asset (including Hoffman Lime Kilns on Area 1 and historic stone structures on Area 2). A detailed desk-based assessment combined with a walkover; mapping survey and level 3 historic building survey will be required at planning application stage. The Welsh Language impact assessment has not identified potential negative impacts on the Welsh language associated with the proposed sites. The scheme is required to protect and promote the Welsh language (as required by policy PL/7 and national planning policy on the Welsh language). Mitigation measures are identified in more detail and required as specified in the Welsh Language Impact. It is therefore anticipated that this will have minor positive effect on this SA Objective. PL/23: The ASIDOHL concludes that the impact of development of this site on the registered historic landscape will be slight. Planning applications should therefore ensure that the design, scale, layout and materials of buildings and associated infrastructure minimise impact on the registered historic landscape. The Welsh Language impact assessment has not identified potential negative impacts on the Welsh language associated with the proposed sites. The scheme is required to
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
										protect and promote the Welsh language (as required by policy PL/7 and national planning policy on the Welsh language). Mitigation measures are identified in more detail and required as specified in the Welsh Language Impact. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. PL/24: The site falls within the designated Welsh Language Sensitive Area. A WLIA for the site will be required at planning application stage in line with policy PL/7. It is therefore anticipated that this will have minor positive effect on this SA Objective. PL/25: The site is located close to the Scheduled Monuments of Llys Euryn and Bryn Euryn and therefore a Heritage Impact Assessment may be required. It is therefore anticipated that this will have minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> Specific mitigation or enhancement measures will be subject to the archaeological assessment and WLIA
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> PL/17: The site must be designed appropriately, including screening measures to ensure that the site contributes positively to viewpoints in the locality, including from Eryri National Park. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect to this SA Objective. PL/18, PL/19, PL/20, PL/21, PL/24, PL/25: The policy requires that existing trees should be retained, and the site layout designed appropriately, including screening measures to ensure that the site contributes positively to viewpoints in the locality. New tree planting will be required in line with policy NE/6. It is therefore anticipated that this will have minor positive effect to this SA Objective. PL/22, PL/23: The policy requires the design of the physical infrastructure and buildings will be guided by policies PL/1, PL/5 and PL/11, taking into account the accessibility, safety, security and permeability of the site. The policies require green and blue features are retained and integrated with habitat creation, native

SA Objective	PL/17	PL/18	PL/19	PL/20	PL/21	PL/22	PL/23	PL/24	PL/25	Commentary
										tree planting in line with NE/6, incorporating and connecting open space provision where appropriate, in line with policy NE/7. In addition, the policies require overall impact of the development will result in a net benefit for biodiversity. It is therefore anticipated that this will have minor positive effect to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on the landscape are acceptable and appropriate mitigation is put in place (e.g. landscape and visual impact assessment to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Health and Social Place

- Sustainable transport and accessibility strategy
- STA/1 Sustainable Transport, Accessibility and Decarbonisation.
 - STA/2 Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles
 - STA/3 Mitigating Travel Impact
 - STA/4 Transport Routes and Schemes
 - STA/5 Freight and Waste Consolidation Hubs
 - STA/6 Active Travel and Green Infrastructure
 - STA/7 Improvements to public transport interchanges and facilities
 - STA/8 Parking Standards

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: The policy promotes ULEVs, which will reduce toxic pollutants emission. This will improve the air quality and human health. A major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes significantly to the

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									achievement of the SA Objective through requiring development to address and mitigate for the negative effects of travel such as carbon emissions, noise, impact on amenity, including Active Travel route connection, wellbeing and environmental impacts. STA/4: The policy requires safeguarding of routes and schemes, with cycle paths segregated where feasible. Where segregation isn't possible, lower speed limits and traffic calming measures are recommended to ensure a safe environment for cycling and scooting. The policy also promotes a shift toward walking, wheeling, cycling, and other micro-mobility options like e-bikes and e-scooters, which are essential for transport decarbonisation and improving public health. Overall, the policy is expected to have a strong positive

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									impact on this SA objective. STA/5: The policy supports development which reduces delivery trips to reduce fuel/energy consumption and emissions by encouraging use of the consolidation/delivery hubs and using alternative modes for last-leg of deliveries. This helps to reduce vehicular emission and improve the road safety, which are benefit to health. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/6 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective through its promotion of active travel and green infrastructure. STA/7: The policy promotes high quality transport infrastructure, which is beneficial to the safety of the passenger. The delivery of high quality and convenient linkages to relevant

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									interchanges in order to attract users and reduce journeys by car. This helps to reduce vehicular emission and improve the road safety, which are benefit to health. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/8 requires development to provide appropriate levels of parking, which seeks to avoid excessive levels of parking and will ensure accessible parking provision. The policy also includes consideration of parking for cycles. Cycle parking and storage can encourage cycle participation, improving physical wellness. Overall, a Neutral effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									Mitigation and Enhancement No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.									Assessment of Predicted Effects STA/1 : The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: The promotion of ULEVs within transport and urban planning policy shall contribute to the reduction of health inequalities by improving air quality in communities disproportionately affected by transport-related pollution. Priority shall be given to areas with high levels of deprivation and proximity to major road networks, where residents—particularly children, older adults, and those with pre-existing health ++ + ++ ++ + ++ + ++

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									conditions—are at greater risk of respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses. Hence, a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective through requiring development to address Active Travel route connection, which reduces transport inequality by offering a viable alternative to car ownership or expensive public transport. Moreover, reducing travel-related emissions and noise helps improve air quality and living conditions, especially in low-income or marginalized communities that are often more exposed to pollution. STA/4: The policy requires routes and schemes to be accessible and meets the relevant policy and regulatory standards on equality, access, human rights and the

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									Welsh language. A major positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy requires that green infrastructure measures, which can mitigate negative effects on, and enhance, environmental quality and connectivity, should be considered at an early stage of any freight and storage in line with policies NE/7 and NE/8. Green infrastructure improves air and water quality, reduces urban heat, and encourages active travel (walking, cycling), which benefits everyone—especially vulnerable groups such as children, older adults, and people with health conditions. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/6: The policy requires development to take opportunities to enhance active travel and GI which reduces transport inequality by offering a viable alternative to

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									car ownership or expensive public transport. A major positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/7: The policy would ensure that the transport infrastructure is in high quality. It inherently compatible with the SEA objective for improvement of accessibility. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/8: The policy requires development to provide parking in accordance with revised parking standard, which will include provisions for disability and special access. As such, a major positive Effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									TP14 / STA1– When prepared, the criteria associated with this policy should recognize the links between inclusive growth (reducing inequality) and the provision of accessible transport options to facilities and employment locations. No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1– The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through by enabling people to access jobs and services (including education) through shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys by walking, cycling, and public transport. STA/2: The policy would require development to incorporate adequate infrastructure to support Zero ZEVs and ULEVs, contributing to local employment and skills growth. This

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									includes opportunities in construction, engineering, vehicle maintenance, and clean technology sectors. The policy will promote workforce upskilling. Hence, a minor positive effect to the AS objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through requiring new development to address active travel route connection. This will enable people, in particular low income communities, to access jobs and services (including education) through more efficient and sustainable journeys. STA/4: The policy requires developments to be supported by adequate infrastructure, including public transport, digital connectivity, and essential facilities. These elements help create conditions that attract businesses and support

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									workforce growth, thereby contributing to increased employment opportunities. As a result, a minor positive effect on the employment objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy will support Road freight initiatives where they provide carbon and congestion reduction benefits. Schemes will use ULEVs and incorporate charging infrastructure in line with STA/2, while maximising renewable energy production and storage on or near the site. These developments should promote inclusive employment opportunities in low-carbon logistics. Hence, a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/6: The policy requires development must take opportunities to enhance active travel and GI. This will enable people in particular low-income communities, to access jobs and

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									services (including education) through more efficient and sustainable journeys. As a result, a minor positive effect on the employment objective is anticipated. STA/7: The policies require mobility hubs and points to provide a focal point for transport options and other services, connecting communities to multiple modes of public or shared transport. This would improve access to employment opportunities. As a result, a minor positive effect on the employment objective is anticipated. STA/8: There is no clear relationship between the policy and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated STA/3, STA/6 – The policies strongly contribute to this SA Objective through enabling people to access jobs and services in shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys by walking, cycling, and public transport. STA/2, STA/4 - The policy strongly contributes to this SA Objective through supporting sustainable transport network. STA/5: The policy strongly supports sustainable transportation either directly (e.g.,

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									promoting low-emission vehicles, rail freight, active travel) or indirectly (e.g., requiring carbon neutrality, green infrastructure). These reflect a comprehensive approach to reducing transport-related emissions and improving environmental outcomes. Hence, a major positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/7: The policy would ensure that the transport infrastructure is high quality and provide convenient linkages to relevant interchange. It inherently compatible with the SEA objective. STA/8: The policy requires development to provide appropriate levels of parking, which seeks to avoid excessive levels of parking and will ensure accessible parking provision. The policy also includes consideration of parking for cycles. Cycle parking and storage can

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									encourage cycle participation. Overall, a major benefit is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	~	+	+	~	+	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated STA/2, STA/5, STA/8: The policy has no clear relationship to the SA objective. STA/3: The policy requires new

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									development to address active travel route connection, which helps to ensure that residential development will be provided in sustainable locations. Hence, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/4: The policy requires new development to be supported by appropriate infrastructure, public transport links and related facilities, digital service and other requirements which help to ensure that residential development will be provided in sustainable locations. Hence, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/6: The policy promotes accessibility through public transport, walking, and cycling, which helps to ensure that residential development will be provided in sustainable locations with good access to wider services and facilities. Hence, a

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/7: The policy requires that Mobility Hubs and Points should provide a focal point for transport options and other services, connecting communities to multiple modes of public or shared transport. which are essential for placing housing in sustainable locations. This supports compact, mixed-use development patterns that are more affordable and environmentally friendly. Hence, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									Mitigation and Enhancement No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.									Assessment of Predicted Effect STA/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated STA/2: The policy will enable job creation across construction, manufacturing, and maintenance sectors, while fostering skills development aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy. It will also attract private and public sector investment, supporting a resilient and future-ready economic landscape. Hence, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes to the

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									achievement of the SA Objective through requiring new development to address active travel route connection. This will encourage more people, to access jobs through more efficient and sustainable journeys. The increase in employment would boost economic growth by raising consumer spending and production. STA/4: The policy requires developments to be supported by sufficient infrastructure capacity, including public transport, digital services, and related facilities. These provisions help attract investment and stimulate economic activity, contributing to economic growth and business efficiency. As a result, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. STA5: The policy will support schemes to use ULEVs and incorporate charging infrastructure in line with STA/2, while

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									maximising renewable energy production and storage on or near the site. These developments would promote economic growth in low-carbon industry. Hence, a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. STA/6 – This policy directly contributes to this SA Objective through enabling people to access jobs and services through shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys by walking, cycling, and public transport. Hence, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. The increase in employment would boost economic growth by raising consumer spending and production. STA/7: The policy requires mobility hubs and points to provide a focal point for transport options and other services, connecting communities to multiple modes of public or shared transport. This would improve access to

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									employment opportunities and business efficiency. The increase in employment would boost economic growth by raising consumer spending and production. As a result, a minor positive effect on the employment objective is anticipated. STA/8: There is no clear relationship between the other policy and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1 – The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: The promotion of ULEVs will reduce toxic pollutants emission, which will improve the air quality. Hence, a major positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through requiring development to address and mitigate for the negative effects of travel such as carbon emissions, adequacy of Active Travel route connection, wellbeing and environmental impacts. STA/4, STA/6: The policies support a mode-shift to walking/wheeling, cycling and other forms of micro-mobility (such as e-bikes and e-scooters) which are a core requirement for decarbonising transport and improving air quality. Hence, a major

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy supports reducing delivery trips, fuel/energy consumption and emissions by encouraging use of the consolidation/delivery hubs and using alternative modes for last-leg of deliveries such as e-cargo-bikes and smaller ULEVs. Hence, a major positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/7: The policy would ensure that public transport interchanges are high quality and delivery of convenient linkages to relevant interchange. This helps to reduce the reliance on private modes of transport, such as car. The policy will seek to ensure all public transport services purchased for new development have the potential to produce zero tail-pipe emissions (electric or hydrogen). Hence, a major positive effect

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									to the objective is anticipated. STA/8: The policy requires development to provide appropriate levels of parking, which seeks to avoid excessive levels of parking. The policy also includes consideration of parking for cycles and ULEV charging point. Cycle parking and storage can encourage cycle participation, thereby reducing air pollution from transport. Therefore, a minor benefit is considered likely in relation to this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1 – The policy provides a framework

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: The policy requires that the provision of infrastructure for ULEVs will contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector. Hence, a major positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through requiring development to address and mitigate for the negative effects of travel such as carbon emissions and adequacy of Active Travel route connection. STA/4: The policy seeks to achieve an improvement and progress in reduction of embodied carbon emissions over time

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									to achieve 100% reduction by 2050 for all new transport infrastructure. A major positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy encourages green infrastructure being considered at an early stage of any freight and storage. It also supports development which reduces delivery trips to reduce fuel/energy consumption and emissions by encouraging use of the consolidation/delivery hubs and using alternative modes for last-leg of deliveries such as e-cargo-bikes and smaller ULEVs. Hence, a major positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/6 – This policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective through enhancing active travel and green infrastructure. This could reduce car dependency and transport sector emissions. Green infrastructure often goes hand in hand with Active Travel

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									networks, which can also provide for habitat connectivity and flood alleviation. STA/7: The policy would ensure that public transport interchanges are high quality and delivery of convenient linkages to relevant interchange. This helps to reduce the reliance on private modes of transport, such as car. The policy would also seek to ensure all public transport services purchased for new development have the potential to produce zero tail-pipe emissions (electric or hydrogen). The policy also requires green infrastructure statement to support development proposal. Green infrastructure can reduce urban island effect and provide flood alleviation. Overall, the policy has major benefit to climate change. STA/8: The policy requires development to provide appropriate levels of parking, which seeks to avoid excessive levels of parking. The

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									policy also includes consideration of parking for cycles and ULEV charging point. Cycle parking and storage can encourage cycle participation, thereby reducing air pollution from transport. Additionally, the policy provides support for green infrastructure. Overall, a minor benefit is considered likely in relation to this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1- The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: The policy requires the adoption of ULEVs, which contribute to reduction in harmful vehicular emission. These toxic pollutants are known to adversely affect plant health, soil chemistry, and overall ecosystem function. By improving ambient air quality, ULEVs help to alleviate environmental stress on sensitive habitats, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, thereby supporting the protection and recovery of biodiversity. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/3: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through requiring development to address and mitigate for the negative effects of travel such as carbon emissions and adequacy of Active Travel route connection. This will help to reduce

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									emission to alleviate environmental stress on sensitive habitats, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, thereby supporting the protection and recovery of biodiversity. STA/4: The policy supports a mode-shift to walking/wheeling, cycling and other forms of micro-mobility, which will reduce harmful vehicular emission. These toxic pollutants are known to adversely affect plant health, soil chemistry, and overall ecosystem function. By improving ambient air quality, the policy helps to alleviate environmental stress on sensitive habitats, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, thereby supporting the protection and recovery of biodiversity. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy encourages green infrastructure being considered at an early stage of any freight and storage. It also supports

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									development to reduce delivery trips, and to reduce fuel/energy consumption and emissions by encouraging use of the consolidation/delivery hubs and using alternative modes for last-leg of deliveries such as e-cargo-bikes and smaller ULEVs. Hence, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/6 – The policy promotes 20-minute neighbourhood. It helps to reduce car dependency and transport sector emissions, which is beneficial to biodiversity. Additionally, the proposed policy provides support for green infrastructure is noted. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/7 – The policy would ensure that public transport interchanges are high quality and located conveniently across the region. This helps to reduce the reliance on private modes of

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									transport, such as car. The policy will seek to ensure all public transport services purchased for new development have the potential to produce zero tail-pipe emissions (electric or hydrogen). These help to reduce transport sector emissions, which is beneficial to biodiversity. Additionally, the policy provides support for green infrastructure. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/8: The policy requires development to provide appropriate levels of parking, which seeks to avoid excessive levels of parking and will ensure accessible parking provision. The policy also includes consideration of ULEV charging point and parking for cycles. The encourage of sustainable transport thereby would reduce air pollution from transport and protecting biodiversity assets.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									Additionally, the policy provides support for green infrastructure is noted. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	~	+	~	+	+	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1– The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									STA/2, STA/4, STA/8: The policy has no clear relationship to the SA objective. STA/3: The policy requires development having significant transport network implications to improve transport infrastructure in particular to active travel and green infrastructure. The green infrastructure will provide for habitat connectivity and flood alleviation. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy encourages green infrastructure being considered at an early stage of any freight and storage. The policy also requires that green infrastructure measures to mitigate negative effects on, and enhance, environmental quality and connectivity should be considered at an early stage of any freight and storage in line with policies NE/7 and NE/8. Green infrastructure can provide for habitat

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									connectivity and flood alleviation. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/6: The policy require development to enhance active trave and green infrastructure incorporating within the site, and/or making financial contributions towards the delivery off-site. Green infrastructure can provide for habitat connectivity and flood alleviation. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/7: The policy requires a green infrastructure statement to support development proposal. Green infrastructure can provide for habitat connectivity and flood alleviation. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									Mitigation and Enhancement No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.									Assessment of Predicted Effects STA/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: The use of ULEVs would reduce the demand for fossil fuels, helping to preserve natural resources and minimize environmental damage. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/3, STA/5, STA/6: The policies encourage the use of sustainable transportation. It could reduce car dependency and reduce the number of

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									trips. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/4: The policy encourages the use of sustainable transportation. It could reduce car dependency and reduce the number of trips. Besides, the policy requires an improvement and progress in reduction of embodied carbon emissions over time to achieve 100% reduction by 2050 for all new transport infrastructure. It also requires transport scheme to calculate energy and carbon reduction in line with EN/1 and EN/6. Any residual emissions will need to be offset in line with policy EN/7. Overall, a major positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/7 – The policy would ensure that public transport interchanges are high quality and delivery of convenient linkages to relevant interchange. This helps to reduce the reliance on private modes of transport,

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									such as car. Overall, a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/8: The policy has no clear relationship to the SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1 – The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									and this SA Objective. STA/3: The policy requires new developments to address and mitigate for the negative effects of travel such as carbon emissions (in line with EN/6), noise, impact on amenity, including Active Travel route connection, wellbeing and environmental impacts in line with policies NE/7, NE/8 and STA/6. Development having significant transport network implications to improve transport infrastructure in accordance with the Sustainable Placemaking policies. Besides, the supporting text requires a primary planning consideration to ensure that development proposals achieve a suitable connection to the highway that is safe for pedestrians, cyclists, occupants of vehicles and other road users. Hence a minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									STA/4: The policy requires development should have sufficient capacity in appropriate infrastructure, public transport links and related facilities, digital service and other requirements. These are essential for sustainable placement. A minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/5: The policy requires disused railways, and disused or unused rail sidings should, in collaboration with Transport for Wales and Network Rail, be safeguarded from development that would impede future use for freight or active travel. This will maximise the efficient use of land. A minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. STA/6 – The policy requires the enhancement of active travel and green infrastructure would support the delivery of sustainable places, resulting in a positive

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									contribution to this SA Objective. STA/7 – The policy would ensure that public transport interchanges are high quality and provision of convenient linkages to relevant interchange, which support the delivery of sustainable places, resulting in a positive contribution to this SA Objective. STA/8- The policy requires development to provide appropriate levels of parking, which seeks to avoid excessive levels of parking. The policy also includes consideration of parking for cycles. Cycle parking and storage can encourage cycle participation. Therefore, a Neutral effect is considered likely in relation to this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2: ULEVs produce less air and noise pollution, which helps protect historic buildings, monuments, and archaeological sites from degradation caused by vehicle emissions and vibrations. This would have minor positive benefit to the SA objective. STA/3, STA/5, STA/6, STA/8: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. STA/4: The policy requires Routes and schemes to be

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									accessible and meets the relevant policy and regulatory standards on Welsh language and aims to remove the linguistic barriers that prevent people from using sustainable transport services and infrastructure. This help to promote Welsh language and would have a minor positive benefit to the SA objective. STA/7 requires Mobility Hubs and Points should provide a focal point for transport options and other services, connecting communities to multiple modes of public or shared transport. The increase in accessibility would help attracting the visitors to access the heritage site. It is anticipated the policy would have minor positive benefit to the SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> STA/1– The policy provides a framework on sustainable transport, accessibility and decarbonisation and is supported by STA/2 – STA/8. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. STA/2, STA/3, STA/4: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. STA/5, STA/6, STA/7, STA/8: The policy encourages green infrastructure. Green infrastructure can also provide for habitat connectivity and enhance the landscape. It is anticipated the policy would have minor positive benefit to the SA objective.

SA Objective	STA/1	STA/2	STA/3	STA/4	STA/5	STA/6	STA/7	STA/8	Commentary
									<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigation and enhancement.

Housing and affordable housing framework

- HS/1 Sustainable housing framework
- HS/2 Delivering the housing need
- HS/3 Affordable housing provision
- HS/4 Affordable housing-led sites
- HS/5 Affordable housing exception sites
- HS/6 Housing density
- HS/7 Housing mix
- HS/8 Local housing need schemes
- HS/9 Rural Enterprise Dwellings
- HS/10 Second homes and short-term holiday lets
- HS/11 C4 permanent residences occupancy condition
- HS/12 Shared accommodation
- HS/13 Care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing
- HS/14 Gypsy, Romany and Traveller development
- HS/15 Meeting the needs for Gypsy, Romany and Travellers

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	+	+	++	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1: HS/1– The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2: The provision of an adequate supply of housing will help to achieve a more balanced demographic character and avoids a rapidly ageing population alongside a larger working age population to support an ageing population. Policies PL/1 and PL/2 also require the implementation of good design and place making principles. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/3: The policy identifies the minimum number of affordable homes to be delivered, which will have a positive impact on the physical and mental health of those living in overcrowded, unsuitable or temporary accommodation. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/4: The policy would require maximising affordable housing on sites which will have a positive impact on the physical and mental health of those living in overcrowded, unsuitable or temporary accommodation. Therefore, major positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/5: The policy would require provision of exception site to meet identified local need will have a positive impact on the physical and mental health of those living in overcrowded, unsuitable or temporary accommodation. The site would be sustainably accessible by a range of transport options, including Active Travel network links, in-line with policy STA/6 active travel and green infrastructure. Therefore, a major positive effect are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/6 requires development to make the best use of land in accordance with good design and placemaking principles, Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/7: The policy supports the elderly or other care or supported accommodation, through providing for specialist accommodation. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/8: The policy requires that provision would be made for people with a local connection in order to meet their housing needs more easily, where they are not eligible for affordable housing, and are unable to meet their housing needs on the open market. The provision of local housing need sites will help to retain the local resident which would reduce stress, anxiety, and disruption to healthcare, education, and social networks due to displacement. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy supports those requiring staff accommodation on site through provision of REDs. This eliminates long rural commutes, which can reduce fatigue and improve health. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/10: The policy requires any change to C6 use have no impact on neighbouring amenity. Therefore, a neutral effect is likely on this objective. HS/11: The policy prioritises C3 use in designated area helps ensure that new flats/apartments are available for permanent residents, reducing displacement and housing insecurity. Stable housing is a key determinant of mental and physical health.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/12: The policy will only permit conversion of an existing building into a HMO provided that this would not lead to a cumulative impact of an over concentration of HMOs resulting in a detriment to community cohesion or residential living standards. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The policy supports proposals for new, replacement or extensions to existing residential care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing schemes. A major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/14 and HS/15: The policy requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be sited in accessible location and supported by necessary physical, transport and social infrastructure. This would ensure good access to healthcare and other services, as well as encouraging active travel. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a major positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3: The policies set out the minimum affordable homes to be delivered in residential development, which will contribute to the creation of mixed and socially inclusive communities. A Minor Positive Effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/4 policy would require maximising affordable housing on sites which is a key part to bringing sustainable communities. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/5: The policy sets out the criteria for 100% affordable housing for local need adjoining the confinements of the settlement as an exception to the housing policies. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/6 requires development to make the best use of land in accordance with good design and placemaking principles, Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/7 requires all housing developments in the plan area should be inclusive and accommodate a diverse range of residents' household size and housing need to create mixed communities. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/8 will help to maintain the local residents to stay, who are unable to meet their housing need in the market, in their local community. Hence the policy has major benefit to the SA objective. HS/9: The policy will help to foster strong ties between workers and the local community through supporting on-site staff accommodation, enhancing social cohesion. Hence the policy has major benefit to the SA objective. HS/10: The policy will help to relax the impact on constraining the local housing market and the number of properties for sale or long-term rent due to over-concentration through conversions to C6 use. This will help to reduce the rise of property prices and rent. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/11: The policy restricts C3 permanent residence use in designated areas, which helps reducing the dominance of second homes and holiday lets, to meet the needs of the local community. This would support stronger social networks and reduce isolation. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/12: The policy will only permit conversion of an existing building into an HMO provided that this would not lead to a cumulative impact of an over concentration of HMOs resulting in a detriment to community cohesion or residential living standards. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The policy supports proposals for new, replacement or extensions to existing residential care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing schemes. These housing types offer tailored support for older adults, people with disabilities, and those with long-term health conditions, ensuring that everyone has access to safe and suitable living environments. A major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/14,HS/15: The policies ensure appropriate provision of gypsy and traveller sites to meet identified local needs. This would help to meet the needs of gypsy traveller communities, thereby assisting with social inclusion and community cohesion. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	0	~	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.																HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/5, HS/7, HS/12: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. HS/6: the policy requires development to implement good design and placemaking principles, thereby providing good access to employment and educational facilities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/8: The policy supports schemes for single local market dwellings in Tier 2 Main Villages, Minor Villages and Hamlets of the RDSA as defined in policy PL/4 growth distribution and hierarchy of settlements provided that the occupancy of the new dwelling must be secured in perpetuity for people with a local connection as their principal or main residence only. Hence, this policy helps to retain the workforce. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy supports staff accommodation on site through provision of REDs. This allows workers to live at or near their place of employment. This will allow improvement of productivity through reducing the need for long commutes. It also encourages younger people to take over or start rural enterprises. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/10: The policy supports second homes and short-term holiday lets, which directly support the cleaning, maintenance, catering, and guest services. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/11: The policy restricts C5/C6 uses may reduce income from tourism and short-term rentals, which could affect local employment and economic wellbeing. Nevertheless, the effect will be balanced out with Policy HS/10. Hence, a neutral effect considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The provision of new, replacement or extensions to existing residential care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing schemes would lead to growth in care-related employment. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/14, HS/15: The policies require the site to be able to accommodate home-based business uses without detracting from the amenity, appearance, character and environment of the area or neighbouring

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																occupiers. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/7, HS/11: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective HS/5: The policy requires the site would be sustainably accessible by a range of transport options, including active travel network links, in-line with policy STA/6 active travel and green infrastructure. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/6: the policy requires development to implement placemaking principles. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/8: The policy requires that the proposed sites are located within the settlement boundary where applicable, or within the confinements of the settlement where no boundary is drawn. Moreover, the occupancy of the new dwelling must be secured in perpetuity for people with a local connection as their principal or main residence only. This will help to reduce the travelling need and provide good accessibility to workplace. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy support those requiring staff accommodation on site allow workers to live at or near their place of employment. This will help to reduce the travelling need and provide good accessibility to workplace. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/10: The policy requires any change to C6 should provide adequate car parking and charging facilities in line with policy STA/1 sustainable

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																transport, accessibility and decarbonisation. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/12: The policy requires the site can be adequately accessed and serviced and adequate provision can be made for car parking and cycle storage, or it can be demonstrated that the proposed HMO would not have an adverse effect on local parking provision. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The policy requires that the site is sustainably accessible to the local community and will be served by public transport, walking and cycling. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/14, HS/15: The policy requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be supported by adequate transport infrastructure and for touring sites to have good access to primary highway network. This would direct such development to accessible locations and ensure they do not have an adverse impact on the transport network, resulting in a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> These proposed policies directly overlap with and support this SA Objective. a major positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. HS/14, HS/15: The policies contribute to meet specialist housing needs by providing a framework to ensure appropriate provision of gypsy traveller sites. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.																<u>Assessment of Predicted Effect</u> HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/5, HS/7, HS/12: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective HS/6: the policy requires development to implement good design and placemaking principles, thereby providing good access to employment and enhanced access to the labour market. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/8: The policy supports schemes for single local market dwellings in Tier 2 Main Villages, Minor Villages and Hamlets of the RDSA as defined in policy PL/4 growth distribution and hierarchy of settlements provided that the occupancy of the new dwelling must be secured in perpetuity for people with a local connection as their principal or main residence only. This helps to retain the workforce. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy supports businesses requiring staff accommodation on site through provision of REDs. This allows workers to live at or near their place of employment. This will allow improvement of productivity through reducing the need for long commutes. It also encourages younger people to take over or start rural enterprises. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/10: The policy supports second homes and short-term holiday lets, which directly support the cleaning, maintenance, catering, and guest services. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/11: The policy restricts C5/C6 uses may reduce income from tourism and short-term rentals, which could affect local employment and economic wellbeing. Nevertheless, the effect will be balanced out with Policy HS/10. Hence, a neutral effect considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The provision of new, replacement or extensions to existing residential care homes, nursing homes, extra care, supported living and sheltered housing schemes would lead to growth in care-related industry. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective.
	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	0	~	+	+	+	

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/14, HS/15: The policies require proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to safeguard the operating conditions of existing businesses and integrate with their surroundings. This would indirectly contribute to sustainable economic growth, resulting in a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.																<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/7, HS/11, HS/12, HS/14, HS/15: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective HS/5: The policy requires the site would be sustainably accessible by a range of transport options, including Active Travel network links, in-line with policy STA/6 active travel and green infrastructure. This will help to reduce the vehicle trips. Therefore, a minor positive effect to this SA Objective is anticipated. HS/6 the policy requires development to implement good design and placemaking principles, which would help to reduce car dependency and thereby help to improve (or avoid worsening of) air quality. A minor positive effect is therefore anticipated. HS/8: The policy requires the occupancy of the new dwelling must be secured in perpetuity for people with a local connection as their principal or main residence only. This will help to reduce the travelling need and the vehicle trips. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy supports businesses requiring staff accommodation on site through provision of REDs. This will help to reduce the travelling need and the vehicle trips. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/10: The policy requires that any changes to C6 uses shall have no adverse impact on neighbouring amenity in line with EQ3 and EQ/4.
	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	0	~	~	+	~	~	

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																According to PL/10 (Conversion and change of use of rural buildings), any ancillary works associated with the conversion will not have unacceptable or adverse effects on the rural and open character of the locality. Therefore, a neutral effect is considered in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The policy requires that the site is sustainably accessible to the local community and will be served by public transport, walking and cycling. This will reduce the private vehicles trips. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on air quality are managed appropriately (e.g. air quality assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1 – The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/7, HS/10, HS/11, HS/12, HS/14, HS/15: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. HS/5: The policy requires the site would be sustainably accessible by a range of transport options, including Active Travel network links, in-line with policy STA/6 active travel and green infrastructure. This will help to reduce the vehicle trips. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/6 the policy requires development implement placemaking principles, which would help to reduce car dependency and the greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also requires good design which will help to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy use. A minor positive effect is therefore anticipated.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/8: The policy requires that the occupancy of the new dwelling must be secured in perpetuity for people with a local connection as their principal or main residence only. This will help to reduce the travelling need and the vehicle trips. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy supports businesses requiring staff accommodation on site through provision of REDs. This allows workers to live at or near their place of employment. This will help to reduce the travelling need and the vehicle trips. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The policy requires that the site is sustainably accessible to the local community and will be served by public transport, walking and cycling. This will reduce the private vehicles trips. Therefore, a minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that the energy proposals for new residential development will be in line with statutory requirements for energy efficiency, as set out in the most recent version of the Building Regulations Part L. This will help to decrease GHG emissions from energy usage and reduce the development's impact on climate change. It is assumed that other relevant strategic and thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure the impacts of climate change on development, such as flood risk, are managed appropriately (e.g. flood risk assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and	0	0	0	0	0	+	~	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a neutral effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/8, HS/13: These policies relate to delivering the housing need and affordable housing provision. Any new development could result in adverse effects on ecological interests and soil resources. PL/2 set out the sustainable housing strategy, which guides these to be

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.																built in the right places and of the right type to maximise the contribution made towards delivering sustainable communities and affordable housing. Policy NE/8 require development to conserve and enhance the diversity, resilience, extent, condition connectivity and adaptability of ecosystems by applying the DECCA principles and Stepwise Approach to provide a net benefit for biodiversity and long-term management. Development will also be subject to the project level EIA to avoid and mitigate the impact. Overall, a neutral effect to this objective is anticipated. HS/5: The policy requires that any proposal site is a logical extension to that settlement, and does not result in ribbon development, fragmented development or unacceptable encroachment into the open countryside and designated Green Wedge (where applicable). Hence, a neutral effect to the objective is anticipated. HS/6: The policy requires all development to demonstrate a net benefit for biodiversity in line with national guidance. Hence, a minor positive effect to objectives is anticipated. HS/7, HS/11: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA objective HS/9, HS/10, HS/12: As the policies are to use of existing buildings for conversion, a neutral effect to the objective is anticipated. HS/14 and HS/15: The policies require the planning application to enable delivery of appropriate sites in sustainable locations. Development will also be subject to the project level EIA to avoid and mitigate the impact. According to policy HS/6, the policy requires development implement placemaking principles. Policy NE8 also requires all development is required to demonstrate a net benefit for biodiversity. Overall, a neutral effect to this objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure the avoidance of unacceptable adverse impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity interests (e.g. with ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). Moreover, project level EIA will be conducted to mitigate any unacceptable impact. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1 - The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a neutral effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/3, HS/4, HS/5, HS/7, HS/8, HS/9, HS/10, HS/11, HS/13– As words, there is no clear relationship with this SA Objective. However, together with PL/1, which require a sustainable placement approach to the siting, design, construction and operation of the development. A neutral effect is therefore anticipated HS/6 the policy requires development implement placemaking principles, which would help to avoid flood risk. A neutral effect is therefore anticipated HS/9, HS/10, HS/12: As the policy is to use of existing buildings suitable for conversion. It is not anticipated that there would be any major increase in the area of impermeable surface and conversion of greenfield land, a neutral effect to the objective is anticipated. HS/14, HS/15: The policy requires the planning application to enable delivery of appropriate sites in sustainable locations. The policies also require the site shall consider the environment factors including flood risk. A neutral effect to the objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that residential development would be subject to relevant planning controls to see that impacts on flood risk are managed appropriately (e.g. flood risk assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). It is assumed that development would be subject to relevant planning controls to see that manage pollution during construction are managed appropriately (e.g. implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan to be submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.																HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2, HS/13, HS/14, HS/15: These policies relate to delivering the housing need and affordable housing provision. The construction of which will require use of materials and generate inert and non-recyclable waste. According to PL/8 sustainable management of natural resources, a Materials and Waste Management Plan (MWMP) must be submitted to accompany relevant planning applications to demonstrate that developments will minimise environmental impact. Hence, neutral effect is anticipated during construction. According to PL/1, development shall make best use of resources by promoting sustainable waste management. Overall, a minor positive effect with uncertain effect to the SA objective is anticipated. HS/3, HS/4, HS/6, HS/7, HS/8: There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective. HS/9, HS/10, HS/12: As the policy is to use of existing buildings for conversion. This helps to reduce the need for new materials and creation of waste. Overall minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. HS/11: The policy relates to the restriction to C3 permanent residences use only and is not related to construction of a development. Hence, there is no clear relationship with this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to apply the waste hierarchy, maximise resource efficiency and ensure construction activities are managed appropriately (e.g. implementation of a MWMP to be submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a major positive effect with uncertain effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2 and HS/3: The policies deliver housing need in designated site, support growth in the right location and secure affordable housing.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
quality to create great places for people.																These will contribute to sustainable, mixed and socially inclusive communities and therefore result in major positive effects in relation to this SA Objective HS/4 The policy would require maximising affordable housing on sites which is a key part to bringing sustainable communities. A major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/5: The policy would require integrates positively with the local community, sustainable accessible by a range of transport options including active travel network links, not lie in a designated green wedge, keeping with the character of the settlement and local landscape in-line with policies PL/5 placemaking and good design, PL/15 development criteria. Hence, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/6: The policy requires development to implement good design and placemaking principles. A major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/7: The policy requires all housing developments to provide a balanced range of housing types and size to reflect identified community need. It is a key part of sustainable communities and therefore result in minor positive effects in relation to this SA Objective. HS/8: The policy requires the occupancy of the new dwelling must be secured in perpetuity for people with a local connection as their principal or main residence only. This will help to maintain the local people to stay. which is key to enhance sustainable rural communities. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/9: The policy removes old-style agricultural or forestry workers occupancy restrictions to replace with the RED condition allows a broader range of potential occupants if the houses are no longer required for their original purpose. This provides flexibility in use. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/10: The policy requires no adverse impact on neighbouring amenity from noise, light or overlooking in-line with policies PL/5 placemaking and good design. Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/11: The purpose of the policy is to protect any new stock of these property types to meet the needs of the local community. This support community sustainability and reducing speculative or seasonal use.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																Therefore, minor positive effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/12: The policy restricts HMO conversion development not to result in an over concentration of HMOs as it could lead to detriment to community cohesion or residential living standards. The policy also requires that buildings are best to locate in areas with good public transport accessibility which are in close proximity to local shops and services. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS/13: The policy requires the proposal will meet the type of care needed in that LDP Sub-Area and will not result in an over-provision; and the proposed site is sustainably accessible to the local community and will serve by public transport, walking and cycling. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. It requires that buildings are best to locate in areas with good public transport accessibility which are in close proximity to local shops and services. A minor positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. HS14/HS15: The policy requires the planning application to enable delivery of appropriate sites in sustainable locations. It also requires the site to be integrated with their surroundings and supported by adequate infrastructure provision. This would help to ensure the efficient use of land, A minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	0	+	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HS/1, The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a minor positive effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2: under the sustainable housing strategy, an appropriate level of new housing is needed in the Rural Development Strategy Area, which supports smaller settlements and the Welsh language whilst protecting them from overdevelopment.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/3, HS/5, HS/6, HS/7, HS/9, HS/10, HS/11: HS14, HS15: There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective. HS/4: Providing affordable housing can balance our local population structure through retaining young people. This in turn could lead to positives effect for the Welsh language, where local Welsh speakers are able to remain living in their local communities. HS/8 policy could have a positive effect on the Welsh language in rural communities through enabling local people to stay. HS/12: The policy requires conversion without significant detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the building and locality. A neutral effect is predicted in relation to this SA objective HS/13: The policy require new provision here would contribute towards sustainable communities and support the Welsh language through providing jobs and placements for local Welsh speakers. A minor positive effect to the objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	HS/1: The policy provides a framework on sustainable housing and is supported by HS/2 – HS/15. Overall, a neutral effect to the SA Objective is anticipated. HS/2: As words, there would be some loss of greenfield site, which may impact the landscape. However, the main RLDP strategy (PL/1) is to direct development to most sustainable location. Project level LVIA will also be conducted on the development. Hence, neutral effect to the objectives is therefore predicted. HS/3, HS/4, HS/7, HS/8: There is no clear relationship with this SA Objective HS/5: The policy requires development proposals to integrate well with the local existing community to protect the character and distinct sense of place. Hence, a neutral effect to the objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	HS/1	HS/2	HS/3	HS/4	HS/5	HS/6	HS/7	HS/8	HS/9	HS/10	HS/11	HS/12	HS/13	HS/14	HS/15	Commentary
																HS/6: The policy requires high densities to be sought in urban areas, the Key Service Centre and Tier 1 Main Villages where it represents a sustainable use of land, provides mixed use development, or is near public transport hubs and stops, where this does not result in an unacceptable visual impact. Hence, neutral effect is predicted. HS/9, HS/10: As the policy is to use of existing buildings suitable for conversion as preference, a neutral effect to the objective is anticipated. HS/11: The policy relates to the restriction to use and is not related to construction. Hence, there is no clear relationship with this SA Objective. HS/12: The policy requires conversion without significant detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the building and locality. A neutral effect is predicted in relation to this SA objective HS/13: A project level LVIA will also be conducted on the proposed development. Hence, neutral effect to the objectives is therefore predicted. HS/15, HS/16: The policies require proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be integrated with their surroundings and not to have a detrimental impact on the appearance and character of the area, including the residential amenity of neighbouring occupiers. This would help to protect visual amenity, resulting in a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure the avoidance of unacceptable adverse impacts on landscape. Moreover, project level EIA / LVIA will be conducted to mitigate any unacceptable impact.

Retail and commercial centres

- RTC/1 Retail and town centre first
- RTC/2 Retail hierarchy
- RTC/3 Primary Shopping Area
- RTC/4 Shopping Zones
- RTC/5 Retail and leisure parks
- RTC/6 Shop front design & security
- RTC/7 New retail development

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2– The broad purpose of the policy to encourage vibrant town centres will support this SA Objective. Town centres are the most accessible, inclusive, and sustainable location for many services including retail. This will help support health and wellbeing through providing employment opportunities and access to retail and leisure facilities for local communities. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. RTC/3, RTC/4, RTC/5, RTC/6, RTC/7 – These policies will help to deliver appropriate retail development at appropriate locations and protect against unacceptable losses of such services which are used by local communities, but in general these policies will have a limited indirect effect on health and wellbeing. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 - The broad purpose of the policy to encourage vibrant town and commercial centres will support this SA Objective. Town centres are the most accessible, inclusive, and sustainable location for many services not only for retail and commercial uses but for most other uses. The retail and shopping zones

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
								also provide opportunities for social interaction. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. RTC/3 – RTC/7: These policies will have a limited impact on inequality and social inclusion. However provision/ loss of retail facilities can impact community access to local facilities and services. Overall, it is considered that these policies will have a neutral impact on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2: The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objectives by providing a variety of employment opportunities during operation and construction. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective, although it should be recognised that the number of people working in retail is likely to fall over time. RTC/3- RTC/7: The policies help to limit the loss of retail and commercial uses and associated employment opportunities. It is anticipated that this will have a Neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TP16, RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 – The policy of ‘retail hierarchy’ guides retail and main town centre uses to appropriate accessible and sustainable locations, through the application of the sequential approach to site selection. A minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
								RTC/3 – RTC/7: The policies help to limit Class A uses to specific locations, change of use and loss of retail and commercial, and therefore are anticipated to have a more limited effect on this SA Objective. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 –The policy would direct retail and main town centre uses to appropriate accessible and sustainable locations, which would indirectly facilitate housing development being provided in sustainable locations. This would support this SA objective. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. RTC/3 – RTC/7- There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effect</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 - The retail and town centre policy can attract new businesses and support economic growth. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. RTC/3 – RTC/7: The policies relate to limiting Class A uses to specific locations, change of use and loss of retail and commercial and therefore are anticipated to have benefit to the economic growth. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u>

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
								No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2: Within this policy, the focus of the retail hierarchy on town centre locations could help to direct high footfall development to appropriate accessible and sustainable locations through the application of the sequential approach to site selection. This leads to fewer vehicle trips, thereby resulting in minor positive effect to this SA Objective. RTC/3 – RTC/7: These policies relate to the limiting Class A uses to specific locations, change of use and loss of retail and commercial and therefore are anticipated to have a more limited effect on this SA Objective. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on the air quality and emissions are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated (e.g. Air Quality Assessment to be prepared and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 – Within this policy, the focus of the retail hierarchy on town centre locations could help to direct high footfall development to appropriate accessible and sustainable locations through the application of the sequential approach to site selection. This leads to fewer vehicle trips, thereby resulting in minor positive effect to this SA Objective. RTC/3 – RTC/7: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u>

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
								No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	0	0	~	~	~	~	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 – Within this policy, the focus of the retail hierarchy on town centre locations could help to direct high footfall development to existing town centres, thereby prioritising brownfield land redevelopment. However, there is insufficient detail within this policy to identify a positive relationship with this SA Objective. Policy NE/8 require development to conserve and enhance the diversity, resilience, extent, condition connectivity and adaptability of ecosystems by applying the DECCA principles and Stepwise Approach to provide a net benefit for biodiversity and long-term management. Development will also be subject to the project level EIA to avoid and mitigate the impact. Overall, a neutral effect to this objective is anticipated. RTC/3 – RTC/6: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. RTC/7: The policy only permits new retail development outside the Sub-regional, Town and Local Centres provided that it is in a sustainable location and would be readily accessible to the local community. Moreover, project level environmental assessment will be conducted to avoid and mitigate the ecological impact Hence, a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant strategic and thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on habitats and species are managed appropriately (e.g. ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 – The retail hierarchy within this policy would direct high footfall development to the most sustainable locations, in particular existing town centres through the application of the sequential

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
								approach to site selection, which may be more able to cope with flood risk than out of town locations with limited drainage infrastructure. RTC/3 – RTC/7: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on water resources and flooding are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated (e.g. Flood Risk Assessment to be prepared and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Overall, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	++	++	++	++	++	~	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2- RTC/5, RTC/7 – The focus of these policies on retail provision and the role of town centres would help to ensure the efficient use of town centre sites. The policies support the vitality and viability of commercial, retail and shopping centres, and require that appropriate commercial and retail development are provided in appropriate locations. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. RTC/6- There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	RTC/1	RTC/2	RTC/3	RTC/4	RTC/5	RTC/6	RTC/7	Commentary
								<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	~	~	~	~	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RTC/1: The policy is supported by RTC/2 – RTC/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RTC/2 – This policy contributes to the SA Objective through focusing on existing town centres, which should support urban regeneration and reduce development pressure on greenfield landscapes. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. RTC/3 – RTC/6: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. RTC/7: The policy only permits new retail development outside the Sub-regional, Town and Local Centres provided that it is in a sustainable location and would be readily accessible to the local community. Hence, a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigation and enhancement.

Community facilities & services strategy

- CFS/1 Community facilities and services
- CFS/2 New allotments & safeguarding allotments
- CFS/3 Burial ground
- CFS/4 New community facilities
- CFS/5 Loss of community facilities

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2: The policy promotes the provision of allotments, which will help facilitate the accessibility of affordable fresh produce to the most vulnerable communities. The policy would significantly contribute to this SA Objective. CFS/3: The policy sets out the provisions (or the equivalent value) burial ground, which form part of the green infrastructure of the County. This would help to improve physical health and wellbeing outcomes by supporting opportunities for physical exercise. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective CFS/4, CFS/5: The policies support and safeguard social and community facilities, ensuring access to facilities which may promote physical, mental and recreational activities. This will help to improve physical and mental health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce health inequalities. Therefore, a major positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	++	++	~	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy enhances and protects community facilities and services, which include schools, cultural and health services, libraries, leisure centres, community buildings and places of worship. They are often publicly funded and free or low-cost, making them accessible to people regardless of income. Community facilities are of benefit and value to the local community, provide a location for social functions and meetings and benefit the local economy. Besides, the policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, this would have major benefit to the SEA objective.

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
						CFS/2: The policy promotes the provision of community food networks, which seeks to make surplus food available to local communities. This policy seeks to reduce tackle poverty. Therefore, a major positive benefit is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. CFS/3: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. CFS/4, CFS/5: The policies support and safeguard social and community facilities, which promote social cohesion and provide access to cultural activities, amenities and public services, thereby addressing social inequalities. A major positive benefit is therefore considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	~	~	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2, CFS/3, CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. CFS/4: The policy would enhance community and services. As community facilities often require staff, maintenance, and program coordinators, creating local employment opportunities. The policy would have minor benefit to the SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	+	~	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1 – The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
						CFS/2: The policy promotes the provision of community food networks, which reduce food miles and the need for individuals to travel by providing locally grown and surplus food. This will result in a minor positive benefit on this SA Objective CFS/3: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. CFS/4, CFS/5: The policies promote and safeguard social and community facilities which will help to keep local services accessible and reduce the need for travel to facilities that may be further from the community. A minor positive benefit is therefore anticipated <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	~	~	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1 – The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2- CFS/3: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. CFS/4: The policy allocates land and safeguards school facilities and supports new community facilities. Community facilities and services contribute to a sense of place which is important to education, health & social care, well-being, Welsh language and culture and the amenity of local communities and their existence is often a key element in creating viable and sustainable places. This indirectly facilitate the location of housing in sustainable location. Hence, it is considered a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/5: The policy helps to safeguard community facilities which can maintain the housings in sustainable locations. It is considered a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales	+	~	~	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effect</u>

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.						CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/4- The policy would enhance community and services. As community facilities often require staff, maintenance, and program coordinators, it would create local employment opportunities and support economic growth CFS/2, CFS/3, CFS/5 - There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	~	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2: The policy supports community food networks can help to reduce food miles and reduce the need for individuals to travel by providing locally grown and surplus food. This will result in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. CFS/4- The policy requires new community facilities be readily accessible to the local community and is intended to serve by public transport, walking and cycling in line with STA Policies. This would encourage active transport and reduce vehicular emission. Hence, it would have minor benefits to the SA objective. CFS/3, CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	+	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1, The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2 and CFS/3: These policies set out the provisions of outdoor allotment and burial ground, which form part of the green infrastructure of the County. CFS/2 also reduces the need for individuals to travel by providing locally grown and surplus food. This will help to reduce impacts on climate change through carbon capture Hence, a minor positive benefit on this SA Objective is anticipated. CFS/4 - The policy requires new community facilities be readily accessible to the local community and is intended to serve by public transport, walking and cycling in line with STA Policies. This would encourage active transport, reduce vehicle trips and associated greenhouse gas emission. Hence, it would have minor benefits to the objective. CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	++	++	++	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2, CFS/3: These policies set out the provisions for allotments and burial grounds, which form part of the green infrastructure of the County. These would support the protection of habitats and species, including woodland and hedgerows, which will have positive effects on biodiversity. Hence, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/4 and CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
						No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	+	+	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2, CFS/3: These policies set out the provisions allocated sites for accessible natural greenspace, allotments and cemeteries, which form part of the green infrastructure of the County. The protection of green infrastructure and habitats (including trees and woodland) can help to improve water quality and manage surface water runoff and flooding. This will result in a minor positive benefit on this SA Objective. CFS/4 and CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	+	+	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2: The policy promotes the provision of allotment which redirects surplus food to local communities. This will help to reduce food waste and therefore results in a minor positive benefit in relation to this SA Objective. CFS/3-CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and	++	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
enhance design quality to create great places for people.						TP17, CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS4– The policy contributes to this SA Objective owing to the essential role played by a range of community facilities in delivering sustainable places. Hence, it is considered a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2, CFS/3 - These policies detail the provisions for allotments and burial ground, which form part of the green infrastructure of the County. This will help to provide an attractive public realm and positively contribute to the design and quality of public spaces. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. CFS/5: The policy sets out criteria to retain social and community facilities, which positively contribute to local distinctiveness. A minor positive benefit to this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	~	~	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1: The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2 and CFS/3: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. CFS/4 - The policy supports community facilities, which are an essential part of the sustainability and well-being of local communities. Such facilities also important to the Welsh language and culture. Hence, it would have a minor benefit to the SA objective. CFS/5: While the policy is not specific to cultural heritage, it ensures availability and accessibility of social and community facilities which include cultural, leisure and recreation venues. Hence, a minor positive benefit is therefore anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	CFS/1	CFS/2	CFS/3	CFS/4	CFS/5	Commentary
						No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> CFS/1, The policy is supported by CFS/2 – CFS/5. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. CFS/2, CFS/3: These policies contribute to landscape settings and visual impacts (e.g. through provision and protection of green space). It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. CFS/4, CFS/5: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective, <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigation and enhancement.

Recreational spaces strategy

- RS/1 Recreational spaces
- RS/2 Development and recreational spaces
- RS/3 Safeguarding existing recreational spaces
- RS/4 New recreational spaces

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.					SA objective is anticipated. RS/2, RS/4 - The policies require new housing development to make provision for the recreational needs of its residents. This would help to improve physical health and wellbeing outcomes by supporting opportunities for physical exercise. These strongly support the SA objectives. RS/3 safeguards recreational space, which may promote physical and recreational activities. This will help to improve physical health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce health inequalities. Therefore, a major positive

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					benefit is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2, RS/4 and RS/5: The policies set out the provisions for recreational

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					space, which include children's play areas and playing pitches. Recreation spaces are typically free and open to all, providing opportunities for everyone—regardless of income, age, gender, or background—to enjoy leisure and physical activity. The recreational space promotes social cohesion, thereby addressing social inequalities. A major positive benefit is therefore considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. RS/3 safeguards recreational space, which promotes social cohesion, thereby

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					addressing social inequalities. A major positive benefit is therefore considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective.

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
skills amongst residents.					<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2 and RS/4 promote the provision of accessible recreational space, which will reduce the need to travel a significant distance for outdoor recreation,

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					thereby reducing car dependencies. RS4 requires that recreational spaces should also be accessible by a range of sustainable travel options. A minor positive effect is therefore considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. RS/3 safeguards existing recreational spaces and promotes recreational space if there is a shortfall. This helps to keep the recreational space accessible and reduces the need for travel to facilities that may be further from the community. A minor positive effect is therefore anticipated.

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.					<u>Assessment of Predicted Effect</u> There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.					<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2 – RS/4: The policies promote and safeguard the provision of accessible recreational space, which will reduce the need to travel a significant distance for outdoor recreation, thereby reducing car dependencies and, in turn, improving air quality. Vegetation in the recreation space will help absorb toxic pollutants, which support the SA objective. Overall, there will result in a minor positive

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2 – RS/4: The policies protect and promote the provision of recreational space, which form part of

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					the green infrastructure of the County. This will help to reduce impacts on climate change through carbon capture and also help to reduce the effects of climate change including in relation to flooding and urban heat island effect. This will result in a major positive benefit on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.					<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2 – RS/4: The policies protect and promote the provision of recreational space, which form part of the green infrastructure of the County. This will help to promote biodiversity, resulting in major positive effects on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2– RS/4 – The policies would contribute to this SA Objective through safeguarding and promoting a range of recreational spaces. The protection of green infrastructure and habitats (including trees and woodland) can help to improve water quality and

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					manage surface water runoff and flooding. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> Overall, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.					this SA Objective, <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2 – RS/4 set out criteria to protect and promote the provision of recreational space, which form part of the green

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					infrastructure of the County. This will help to provide an attractive public realm and positively contribute to the design and quality of public spaces. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.					between the assessed policies and this SA Objective <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific mitigations and enhancement.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> RS/1: The policy is supported by RS/2 – RS/4. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. RS/2 – RS/4 – The policies promote recreational spaces, which introduce green, open

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					areas that break up dense urban development, creating a more visually appealing and balanced landscape. Recreation spaces often include landscaping features like trees, water bodies, and pathways that enhance the scenic quality of the area. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No identified specific

SA Objective	RS/1	RS/2	RS/3	RS/4	Commentary
					mitigation and enhancement.

Prosperous Places in Conwy

Economic Development Strategy

- ED/1 Economic Development
- ED/2 Employment Allocations
- ED/3 New B1, B2, B8 Development on Non-allocated sites
- ED/4 Safeguarding B1, B2 and B8 Office and Industrial Sites
- ED/5 Office and Industrial Employment Improvement Areas
- ED/6 Expansion of Businesses in the Rural Area
- ED/7 Telecommunications Infrastructure
- ED/8 Business Clusters

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 - The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2, ED/3, ED/4: The policies allocate and/or protect employment sites which will help to support and create employment opportunities and generate income for individuals, which are a key determinant of health and wellbeing. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/5: Improving the amenity of B1, B2, and B8 office and industrial employment sites can positively impact health and wellbeing by enhancing landscape, promoting safer and more attractive workplaces, and improving the level of infrastructure provision. ED/6: The policy allows for expansion of existing firms that are situated outside of settlement boundaries within the curtilage of the existing premises. This will help support the growth of businesses and provide potential employment opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that there will be a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, providing opportunities for households and businesses to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working. This would indirectly help to improve social wellbeing and wider wellbeing outcomes, resulting in a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/8: Forming clusters of businesses on existing or allocated employment sites can support health and wellbeing by fostering improved work environments, encouraging social interaction, and strengthening local economies. These clusters often lead to better infrastructure and shared amenities, which enhance physical and mental wellbeing for workers. They also support sustainable travel options and community engagement, helping to create more connected, resilient, and healthier places to live and work. It is therefore anticipated that there will be a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 - The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2, ED/6: The policies contribute to this objective by setting an employment land policy to meet identified need, which facilitates new opportunities arising from the growth in economy. T It is anticipated that the policy will have a minor positive benefit to ethe SA Objective. ED/3: The policy supports the development of new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution) or a mixture of these uses on a sequential basis. One of the criteria is to have the proposal sustainably accessible. It is anticipated that the policy will have a minor positive benefit to ethe SA Objective. ED/4: The policy safeguards B1, B2, and B8 business uses, which can support equality and social inclusion by protecting a diverse range of employment opportunities across office, industrial, and logistics sectors. These sites often provide jobs for people with varying skill levels, backgrounds, and educational attainment, helping to reduce economic disparities. Besides, as the policies would require the development to meet the criteria within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy section of this plan, which include facilitating accessible and healthy environments by promoting non-car dependency by maximising opportunities for active travel, increased public transport use and connections within and outside the site to ensure efficient and equality of access for all. It is anticipated that the policy will have a minor positive benefit to ethe SA Objective. ED/5: Enhancing the amenity can make workplaces more accessible, safer, and welcoming for a diverse range of people, including those with disabilities or from disadvantaged backgrounds. These can help reducing barriers to employment. Besides, better-designed environments can foster a sense of dignity and inclusion. It is anticipated that the policy will have a minor positive benefit to ethe SA Objective. ED/7 – The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, providing opportunities for households and businesses to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working. This would indirectly help to tackle social exclusion, support community and individual needs, resulting in a minor positive effect on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									ED/8 – Forming clusters of businesses on existing or allocated employment sites would create a wider range of local employment opportunities by attracting diverse businesses and skill levels. These have minor positive benefit on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 - The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a major positive benefit on the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2, ED/3, ED/4 - The policies contribute significantly to this SA Objective by setting out an employment land strategy to underpin economic growth and meet predicted employment needs, and by supporting specific sectors of importance both locally and regionally. A major positive effect on this SA Objective is thus anticipated. ED/5: Enhancing the amenity can make workplaces more accessible, safer, and attractive to investors. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/6 supports the expansion of existing businesses in rural areas which may result in increased employment opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, underpinning economic competitiveness. This policy would create opportunities for businesses and households to adopt more sustainable practices, positively impacting this SA Objective. ED/8 – The policy can create a wider range of local employment opportunities by attracting diverse businesses and skill levels. Clusters often lead to shared resources and training, which can improve access to skills development and career progression. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1: The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2 - The policy will allocate 12.65ha land for a mixture of B1, B2 and B8 employment in the CDSA. The selected sites are at Llanddulas Quarry (8.8ha) and Land at Bryniau (3.85ha). This may result in increased traffic on the highway network associated with operational activities including through the movement of people, goods and materials. According to PL/22 and PL/23, proposals on development in these two sites should incorporate sustainable transport hierarchy. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/3: The policy allocates and supports employment development which may result in increased traffic on the highway network associated with operational activities including through the movement of people, goods and materials. However, the policy would further require the proposal is sustainably accessible. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. ED/4, ED/6: The policies allocate and support employment development which may result in increased traffic on the highway network associated with operational activities including through the movement of people, goods and materials. As the policies would require the development to meet the criteria within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy section of this plan, which include facilitating accessible and healthy environments by promoting non-car dependency by maximising opportunities for active travel, increased public transport use and connections within and outside the site to ensure efficient and equality of access for all. Overall, it is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. ED/5: Enhancing the amenity can make workplaces more accessible, safer, and welcoming for a diverse range of people, including those with disabilities or from disadvantaged background, which can help reduce barriers to employment and can foster a sense of dignity and inclusion. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/7 - The proposed policy clearly contributes significantly to this SA Objective by seeking to enhance digital connectivity, in particular in rural areas with poor physical accessibility. ED/8: The development of business clusters involves businesses being co-located near each other. This will reduce vehicular trip, increase netting and economic opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant strategic and thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on the transport network are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated (e.g. Transport Assessment to be prepared and submitted as part of a planning application).

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1- The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated ED/2: The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through setting out an employment land policy which is linked to housing growth. These would have minor positive benefits on this SA Objective. ED/3 – ED/8 - There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 - The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2, ED/3, ED/4 - The proposed policies contribute significantly to this SA Objective by setting out an employment land strategy to underpin economic growth and by supporting specific sectors of importance both locally and regionally. A major positive effect on this SA Objective is thus anticipated. ED/5: Enhancing the amenity can make workplaces more accessible, safer, and attractive for investment. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect. ED/6: The policy supports the expansion of existing businesses in rural areas which may result in increased employment opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, underpinning economic competitiveness. This would help to provide opportunities for businesses and households to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working, resulting in a major positive effect on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									ED/8 – The policy can create a wider range of local employment opportunities by attracting diverse businesses and skill levels. It is therefore anticipated that there will be a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimize exposure to poor air quality.									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2 - The policy will allocate 12.65ha land for a mixture of B1, B2 and B8 employment in the CDSA. The selected sites are at Llanddulas Quarry (8.8ha) and Land at Bryniau (3.85ha). According to PL/22 and PL/23, proposals on development in these two sites should incorporate satisfactory air quality measures for mitigating and/or reducing emissions in line with policy EQ/3. Projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality effects prior to being allocated. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. ED/3: The policy supports developing new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution), or mixed uses on a sequential basis on non-allocated employment sites, provided that the proposal is sustainably accessible. In addition, one of the criteria for approving proposal is not to have an unacceptable adverse impact on occupiers of neighbouring properties or the environment. Overall, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. ED/4, ED/6: The policy may have a negative effect on local air quality through the safeguard and expansion of businesses which could include industrial uses and associated emissions from increased vehicle trips. However, the policy also requires the development to comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy and Natural Environment sections of this Plan. which include facilitating accessible and healthy environments by promoting non-car dependency by maximising opportunities for active travel, increased public transport use and connections within and outside the site to ensure efficient and equality of access for all. Projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality effects. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. ED/5: The policy promotes and encourages the improvement of the amenity of the B1, B2 & B8 Office and Industrial employment sites. This could include accessibility / public transport, which may help to reduce the reliance of vehicle movement and would have a minor positive benefit to the objective.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, providing opportunities for households and businesses to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working. This would support efforts to reduce the need to travel, mitigating climate change, resulting in a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/8: The development of business clusters involves businesses being co-located near each other. This will reduce vehicular trip. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on the air quality and emissions are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated (e.g. Air Quality Assessment to be prepared and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a neutral to minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2: The policy will allocate 12.65 ha land for a mixture of B1, B2 and B8 employment in the CDSA. The selected sites are at Llanddulas Quarry (8.8ha) and Land at Bryniau (3.85ha). Construction may lead to release of certain amount of greenhouse emission. According to PL/22, the employment premises on Areas 1, 2 and 3 of Llanddulas Quarry should aim to achieve net zero operational regulated carbon emissions in buildings by implementing the energy hierarchy. Proposals on development in these two sites should demonstrate application of the energy hierarchy through submission of an Energy Statement in line with policies EN/1 and EN/2. Policy NE/2 (climate change and ecosystem resilience) would require development proposals to reduce and offset carbon emissions and adopt decarbonisation., Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/3: The policy supports developing new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution), or mixed uses on a sequential basis on non-allocated employment sites, provided that the proposal is sustainably accessible. These will help to reduce the vehicular trips. B2 development would involve general industrial, and it may lead to the emission of greenhouse gases. According to policy NE/2 (climate change and ecosystem resilience), development proposals will be expected to reduce and offset carbon emissions and adopt decarbonisation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/4, ED/6: The expansion of businesses would increase greenhouse gases emission due to industrial uses and also through increased vehicle trips. However, the policies also require the development to comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy and Natural Environment sections of this Plan, which promotes green

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									infrastructure and resilience to climate change, and adopts circular economy principles. According to policy NE/2 (climate change and ecosystem resilience), development proposals will be expected to reduce and offset carbon emissions and adopt decarbonisation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/5: The policy promotes and encourages the improvement of the amenity of the B1, B2 & B8 Office and Industrial employment sites. This could include accessibility/public transport, which may help to reduce the reliance of vehicle movement resulting a minor positive benefit to the objective. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, providing opportunities for households and businesses to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working. This would support efforts to reduce the need to travel, mitigating climate change, resulting in a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. ED/8: The development of business clusters involves businesses being co-located near each other. This will reduce vehicular trip. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a neutral to minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2: The policy will allocate 12.65 ha land for a mixture of B1, B2 and B8 employment in the CDSA. The selected sites are at Llanddulas Quarry (8.8ha) and Land at Bryniau (3.85ha). According to PL/22 and PL/23, the development will result in a net benefit for biodiversity, in line with the stepwise approach and policy NE/8, implementation of the sustainable transport hierarchy, and demonstration application of the energy hierarchy. PL/22 also requires the proposals in Llanddulas Quarry site will also be accompanied by plans for nature retention and off-setting to improve and protect habitats on land around the quarry. Overall, a minor positive effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/3: The policy supports developing new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution), or mixed uses on a sequential basis on non-allocated employment sites provided the proposed development would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment. Projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative biodiversity impact prior to address any impact and mitigation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									ED/4: The policy safeguards employment sites and allocated employment sites. However, development in these sites would still allow if it can meet certain criteria, including the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices policy, in which all planning applications shall maximise environmental protection and limit environmental impact by protecting and enhancing biodiversity / ecosystems. Projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative biodiversity impact prior to address any impact and mitigation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/5: The policy will promote and encourage the improvement of the amenity within the B1, B2 & B8 Office and Industrial employment sites. As these areas are developed, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/6: The policy supports the expansion of existing rural businesses. However, it requires the development must comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy and Natural Environment sections, paying particular regard to landscape attributes and green wedge. As such, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications infrastructure where it is required, whilst safeguarding against any adverse impact on habitats, and biodiversity. Besides, the policy itself requires that there would be no significant adverse effect on habitats, biodiversity, the historic environment, landscape character, visual amenity, street scene or amenity of neighbouring residents. As such, minor positive effects on this SA Objective are anticipated. ED/8: The policy supports the development of business networks and clusters to further enhance communication and networking opportunities. As mentioned in the supporting text in ED/4, the office cluster occurs around Trinity Square in Llandudno and Wynnstay Road in Colwyn Bay would be monitored and strengthened. As these areas are in developed area. A neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on habitats and species are managed appropriately (e.g. ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). It is assumed that projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative biodiversity impact prior to address any impact and mitigation. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water	+	0	0	0	+	0	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.									ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a neutral to minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2 – The policy will allocate 12.65 ha land for a mixture of B1, B2 and B8 employment in the CDSA. The selected sites are at Llanddulas Quarry (8.8ha) and Land at Bryniau (3.85ha). According to PL/22, an FCA will be required for the sites (areas 1 to 4 inclusive) at Llanddulas Quarry in line with TAN15 guidance as the sites are partially within the Flood Zone 3 for surface water and small water courses. The FCA will need to demonstrate that the surface water and small watercourse flood risk at the sites and surrounding area is managed through the use of SuDS. PL/23 requires that further assessments / or hydraulic modelling assessments may be necessary to support development on this site. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective ED/3 - The policy supports developing new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution), or mixed uses on a sequential basis on non-allocated employment sites provided the proposed development would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment. Moreover, projected level Flood risk assessment for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative biodiversity impact prior to address any impact and mitigation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective ED/4 - The policy safeguards employment sites and allocates employment sites. However, development in these sites would still allow if it can meet certain criteria, including the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices policy, in which all planning applications shall reduce environmental risk and managing water resources naturally. Moreover, projected level Flood Risk Assessment for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential flood risk prior to address any impact and mitigation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/5 - The policy promotes and encourages the improvement of the amenity within the established B1, B2 & B8 Office and Industrial employment sites. This may include improvement of drainage and sewage infrastructure if necessary. Hence, a minor positive effect is anticipated to the SA objective. ED/6 - The policy supports the expansion of existing rural businesses. However, it requires the development must comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy and Natural Environment sections. paying particular regard to flooding. As such, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. ED/7 - There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. ED/8 - The policy supports the development of business networks and clusters to further enhance communication and networking opportunities. As mentioned in the supporting text in ED/4, the office cluster occurs around Trinity Square in Llandudno and Wynnstay Road in Colwyn Bay would be monitored and strengthened. As worded, there is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on water resources and flooding are managed

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated (e.g. Flood Risk Assessment to be prepared and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2: The policies relate to new development. The construction of which will require use of materials and generate inert and non-recyclable waste. According to PL/8 sustainable management of natural resources, a Materials and Waste Management Plan (MWMP) must be submitted to accompany relevant planning applications to demonstrate that developments will minimise environmental impact. Hence, neutral effect is anticipated during construction. PL/22 and PL/23 also require that proposals should demonstrate application of the energy hierarchy through submission of an Energy Statement in line with policies EN/1 and EN/2. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the objective is anticipated. ED/3 – The policy requires the development to follow a sequential approach. Existing employment and building including safeguarded / improvement sites, and for B1 office uses previously developed land within town and local centres should be explored first in line with a ‘town centres first’ approach as first priority. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the objective is anticipated. ED/4, ED/6– The policies relate to new development. The construction of which will require the use of materials and generate inert and non-recyclable waste. According to PL/8 sustainable management of natural resources, a MWMP must be submitted to accompany relevant planning applications to demonstrate that developments will minimise environmental impact. Hence, neutral effect is anticipated during construction. Hence, an neutral effect is anticipated during construction. However, the policies also require the development to comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy, which include the adoption of circular economy principles. Overall, a minor positive benefit to the objective is anticipated. ED/5- The policy promotes and encourages the improvement of the amenity. The construction of which will require use of materials and generate inert and non-recyclable waste. According to PL/8 sustainable management of natural resources, a MWMP must be submitted to accompany relevant planning applications to demonstrate that developments will minimise environmental impact. Hence, neutral effect is anticipated during construction. The policy also recognises that it is sustainable to make better use of what we already have through improvement and refurbishment. Overall, a minor positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. ED7, ED8 - There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u>

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to apply the waste hierarchy, maximise resource efficiency and ensure construction activities are managed appropriately (e.g. implementation of a MWMP to be submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by setting out an employment land strategy to meet identified needs, which would help to optimise the use of land and infrastructure. PL/22 and PL/23 require the proposals must meet all the placement and infrastructure requirement. Hence, a major positive impact to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/3: The policy support development of new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution) or a mixture of these uses on a sequential basis. The policy requires that the proposal is appropriate in scale and nature to its location and is sustainably accessible. Hence, a minor positive impact to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/4: The policy safeguards employment sites and allocates employment sites. However, development in these sites would still allow if it can meet certain criteria, including the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices policy. Hence, a minor positive impact to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/5: The policy supports improving the amenity of B1, B2, and B8 office and industrial employment sites, which can enhance aesthetics, promoting safer and more attractive workplaces, and improvement the level of infrastructure provision. Hence, a minor positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/6: The policy supports the expansion of existing rural businesses. But it requires existing buildings or previously developed land will be used in preference to greenfield land, must have regard to the setting and surrounding landscape and comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy. Hence, a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED7: The policy supports telecommunications and digital technology infrastructure where it is required, providing opportunities for households and businesses to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working. Increasing the use of integrated digital communications and technology will help to create ‘smart places’ influencing travel, communication, work and socialisation, resulting in major positive effect on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									ED/8: The policy supports the development of business networks and clusters to further enhance communication and networking opportunities. Hence a minor positive impact to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	+	~	+	~	+	0	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall, a positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2: Under PL/22 and PL/23, impact assessment has not identified potential negative impacts on the Welsh language associated with the proposed sites at Llanddulas quarry and Bryniau. Development schemes are required to protect and promote the Welsh language (as required by policy PL/7 and national planning policy on the Welsh language). Mitigation measures are identified in more detail and required as specified in the Welsh Language Impact. Hence, a minor positive effect on this objective is anticipated. E/D3, ED/5, ED/8: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies (as currently worded) and this SA Objective. ED/4: The policy safeguards employment sites and allocates employment sites. However, development in these sites would still allow if it can meet certain criteria, including the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices policy, in which all planning applications shall enable the Welsh language to thrive through promotion, enhancement and, where necessary ED/6: The policy supports the expansion of existing rural businesses. But it requires that the development must comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy and Natural Environment sections of this Plan, paying particular regard to amenity, historic assets, and Welsh language. As such, a minor positive effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications infrastructure where it is required, whilst safeguarding against any adverse impact on historic heritage assets. As such, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park									<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> ED/1 – The policy requires the employment led growth strategy to be delivered with ED/2 – ED/8. Overall a minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/2: Referring to PL/22 and PL/23, the policies require the design and layout of the development be guided by policies PL/1, PL/5 and PL/11. The policies ensure green and blue features are retained and integrated with habitat creation, native tree planting in line with NE/6. Hence, a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/3: The policy support development of new B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage or Distribution) or a mixture of these uses on a sequential basis. The policy requires that the proposal is appropriate in scale and nature to its location and would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on occupiers of neighbouring properties or the environment. Hence, a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/4: The policy safeguards employment sites and allocated employment sites. However, development in these sites would still allow if it can meet certain criteria, including the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices policy. Hence, a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/5: The policy supports improving the amenity of B1, B2, and B8 office and industrial employment sites, which can enhance aesthetics, promoting safer and more attractive workplaces, and improvement the level of infrastructure provision. Hence, a minor positive impact to the SA objective is anticipated. ED/6: The policy supports the expansion of existing rural businesses. But it requires that the development must comply with the relevant policies found within the Placemaking – Strategic and Spatial Choices in Conwy and Natural Environment sections of this Plan, paying particular regard to amenity, and landscape attributes. As such, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. ED/7: The policy supports telecommunications infrastructure where it is required, whilst safeguarding against any adverse impact on sensitive landscapes. As such, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. ED/8: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy (as currently worded) and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on landscape and visual impacts are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated.

SA Objective	ED/1	ED/2	ED/3	ED/4	ED/5	ED/6	ED/7	ED/8	Commentary
									<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Net Zero Planning Framework

- EN/1 Renewable Energy and Achieving Net Zero in New Development
- EN/2 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings- Development Management
- EN/3 Energy efficient buildings
- EN/4 Zero or Low Carbon Energy Sources and Zero Carbon Ready Technology
- EN/5 Unregulated carbon emissions and embodied carbon in buildings
- EN/6 GHG emissions assessment for new development
- EN/7 Carbon Offsetting
- EN/8 Grid Connection and RE storage
- EN/9 Local Energy Generation and LAEP
- EN/10 Smart Grid and District Heating and Cooling Networks
- EN/11 Onshore wind and solar development
- EN/12 Onshore infrastructure linked to offshore renewables

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.													<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2, EN/7: These policies aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings by implementing the energy hierarchy and / or carbon offsetting, which can have positive effects on health through reducing the burning of fossil fuels. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. EN//3: The policy requires new proposal to demonstrate that achievement of the targets set in policy EN/2 results from first - minimising energy consumption and second-improving building energy performance through energy efficiency measures. The policy can have positive effects on health and well-being, including through reducing energy costs and fuel poverty. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/4: The policy requires all new build proposals must demonstrate through site analysis and, where applicable, through the Energy Strategy how the layout, orientation and massing have been designed to maximise opportunities for onsite renewable and low carbon technologies. The policy can have positive effects on health, through reducing the burning of fossil fuels. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective.
	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
													EN/5: The policy aims to reduce emissions related to buildings unregulated energy use and emissions embodied in materials used in the construction of the buildings. This will have positive effects on health through reducing the burning of fossil fuels. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective EN/6: The policy requires to prepare a whole life carbon assessment to drive down all identified Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at every stage of the proposed development. This will have positive effects on health through reducing the burning of fossil fuels. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/8: The policy supports grid development and RE storage provided that it facilitates the linking of renewable and low carbon energy with major new development or grid capacity benefits. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels, it improves air quality and lower the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/9 – EN/12: The policies support the local renewable energy generation. By reducing reliance on fossil fuel, these policies improve air quality and lower the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2, EN/3: These policies require new proposal to demonstrate the application the energy hierarchy to achieve operational net zero emissions. The policy can have positive effects in health, reducing energy costs and fuel poverty, which will have a particularly beneficial effect

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
													on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, those who are on low incomes or unemployed. It is anticipated that this will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/4, EN/7 – The policies support renewable energy and aim for net zero in new developments. With the reduction of the toxic air emissions, the vulnerable groups would be benefited. Hence, the policies would have minor positive effect to the SA objective. EN/5: The policy aims to reduce emissions related to buildings unregulated energy use and emissions embodied in materials used in the construction of the buildings. This will have positive effects on health through reducing the burning of fossil fuels. With the reduction of the toxic air emissions, the vulnerable groups would be benefited. Hence, the policy would have minor positive effect to the SA objective. EN/6: The policy requires to prepare a whole life carbon assessment to drive down all identified Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at every stage of the proposed development. This will have positive effects on health through reducing the burning of fossil fuels. With the reduction of the toxic air emissions, the vulnerable groups would be benefited. Hence, the policy would have minor positive effect to the SA objective. EN/8: The policy support grid development and RE storage provided that it facilitates the linking of renewable and low carbon energy with major new development or grid capacity benefits. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels, it improves air quality and lower the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, in particular the vulnerable groups. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/9 – EN/12: The policies support the local renewable energy generation. By reducing reliance on fossil fuel, the policies support the improvement of air quality and lower the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in particular the vulnerable groups. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u>

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
													No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.													<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/8 – EN/12 – The policies promote the renewable energy. The construction and operational of the renewable energy development would boost the local employment. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/1, EN/2- EN/7: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.													<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2 – EN/5, EN/7 – EN/12 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. EN/6: The policy requires all new proposals of at least 10 dwellings or 1,000m² will need to prepare a whole life carbon assessment to drive down all identified Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at every stage of the proposed development, which would include transport emission. Hence, a minor positive effect on this SA Objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
													<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2, EN/3, EN/6: support the creation of developments (including residential development) that are energy efficient. It is anticipated that these policies will have a minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. EN/4, EN/5, EN/7-EN/12 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2- EN/7: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective EN/8 – EN/12 – The policies promote the renewable energy. The construction and operational of the renewable energy development would boost the local economics. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimize exposure to poor air quality.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1 - EN/12 - The policies significantly contribute to this SA Objective by reducing energy demands through improvement of energy efficiency, electrify remaining demand for space heating, zero or low-carbon power generation and carbon offsetting. For EN/8, EN/9, EN/11, EN/12, the policies require that infrastructure will be constructed to support the renewables energy development. Construction air quality impact may be arisen due to the movement of construction vehicles and operation of power mechanical equipment. However, projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality impact. Mitigation measures will be proposed to mitigate the impact to an acceptable level. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality impact prior to address any impact and mitigation. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1- EN/12 – The policies significantly contribute to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriately supportive policy framework to underpin the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation technologies, and to support the creation of energy efficient development which can help reduce energy requirements. This would support climate change mitigation, as well as recognising the need to increase resilience to climate change impacts. For EN/8, EN/9, EN/11, EN/12, the policies support infrastructure to be constructed to support the renewables energy development. Greenhouse gas emission will thus be arisen due to the movement of construction vehicles and operation of power mechanical equipment. However,

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
													NE/2 will require the development proposal to reduce and offset carbon emissions in line with policies EN/1-EN/7 and avoid high embedded energy materials. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2- EN/7, EN/10: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. For EN/8, EN/9, EN/11, EN/12, infrastructure will be constructed to support the renewables energy development. Biodiversity impact may be arisen due to construction. EN/11 also supports the onshore wind development. The operation of windfarm may have impact on birds. However, projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential biodiversity impact. Mitigation measures will be proposed to mitigate the impact to an acceptable level. Hence a neutral benefit to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on habitats and species are managed appropriately (e.g. ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.													EN/1-EN/12 - There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1-EN/12- The policies directly contribute to this SA Objective through promoting energy efficiency, energy storage and renewable energy whilst ensuring a mix of energy sources to meet identified needs. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1-EN/12 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1-EN/12 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.

SA Objective	EN/1	EN/2	EN/3	EN/4	EN/5	EN/6	EN/7	EN/8	EN/9	EN/10	EN/11	EN/12	Commentary
													<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	0	0	~	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EN/1, EN/2-EN/7, EN/10- There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective EN/8 -The policy supports the grid connection and RE storage, which can demonstrate acceptable cumulative landscape impact. Where the development is considered to have an unacceptable cumulative impact, it will be refused. As such a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. EN/9 – The policy requires the solar proposals to mitigate against any impact of glint and glare. As such a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. EN/11 – This policy supports onshore wind and solar projects, provided that they do not cause unacceptable landscape, visual, or light-related impacts, and protect dark sky areas. As such a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. EN12 – The policy requires the onshore connection locations for offshore transmission shall be sought to minimise environmental and other impacts both onshore and in the marine environment, including to local communities. As such a neutral effect to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Tourism

- TO/1 Tourism
- TO/2 New sustainable tourism and recreational attractions (non-accommodation)
- TO/3 Llandudno Holiday Accommodation
- TO/4 Chalet, static and touring caravan sites
- TO/5 Holiday accommodation

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.						<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1 – The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2 - The policy identifies the need for sustainable tourism developments which requires that the proposal is sustainably accessible and encourages the use of non-car-based transport. These would encourage physical activity, which reduces the risk of chronic diseases and improves mental health. Additionally, it contributes to cleaner air, quieter streets, and safer, more inclusive communities. Hence, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/3 – The policy requires the proposal will not have an unacceptable impact upon the character of its surroundings. Hence, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/4 – The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites which may help reduce potential nuisance (such as noise and traffic) of the local community. However, caravan sites help encourage people to access nature and undertake physical activity which can support mental health and wellbeing. Overall, it is anticipated that this will have mixed effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: These types of accommodation promote outdoor living and connection with nature, which is known to improve mental health, reduce stress, and encourage physical activity. Farm diversification can enhance local economies and social cohesion, contributing to community well-being and resilience. Hence, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> TO/4 – The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites which may help reduce potential nuisance (such as noise and traffic) of the local community. However, caravan sites help encourage people to access nature and undertake physical activity which can support mental health and wellbeing. Overall, it is anticipated that this will have mixed effect on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> A balanced approach shall be adopted to addresses both the potential negative impacts on community wellbeing and the positive benefits of access to nature.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.						<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1 – The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2 - The policy identifies the need for new tourism developments which require that the proposal is sustainably accessible and encourage the use of non-car-based transport. It thus helps to reduce transport-related barriers for low-income groups, older adults, people with disabilities, and young people. Hence, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/3: The policy helps to protect the loss of tourist accommodation. This helps to reduce the potential for increases in rental prices which may disproportionately impact on more deprived groups. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. This can preserve sensitive landscapes and reduce overdevelopment, which can benefit long-term community wellbeing and protect shared natural assets. However, Caravan and chalet sites often provide lower-cost holiday accommodation, which is more accessible to lower-income families, older adults, and people with disabilities. Overall, it is anticipated that this will have uncertain effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. This would support equality and social inclusion by being more accessible, affordable, and environmentally conscious. These accommodations often integrate with local communities, offering opportunities for cultural exchange and supporting local economies. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> TO/4 – The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites which may help reduce potential nuisance (such as noise and traffic) of the local community. However, caravan sites help encourage people to access nature and undertake physical activity which can support mental health and wellbeing. Overall, it is anticipated that this will have mixed effect on this SA Objective. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						A balanced approach shall be adopted to addresses both the potential negative impacts on community wellbeing and the positive benefits of access to nature.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.						<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1 – The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a major positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2 - The policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by recognising the economic and employment importance of the tourism and by providing support for tourism developments in appropriate locations. TO/3: The policy will help to manage loss of tourist accommodation within the Llandudno Holiday Accommodation Zone, which could result in maintaining jobs associated with the management and running of these facilities. In other regions, the policy supports proposals that would lead to the loss of accommodation or premises falling within the C1 (Hotels) use provided that the proposal can demonstrate there are no viable options for the continued operation of the C1 (Hotels) use taking into account past efforts to create and maintain a viable business and prospects for future opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. This would limit the growth in employment in Tourism industry (such as nearby restaurants, shops,). It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. This can provide employment opportunities, including for local people. It is anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating						<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.						TO/1: The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2 – The policy identifies the need for new sustainable tourism developments which would ensure the proposal is sustainably accessible and encourage the use of non-car-based transport in line with STA policies. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/3: The policy will help to manage loss of tourist accommodation within the Llandudno Holiday Accommodation Zone. In other regions, the policy support proposals that would lead to the loss of accommodation or premises falling within the C1 (Hotels) use provided that the proposal will not have an unacceptable impact upon the character of its surroundings. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. It could generate additional vehicle trips into the countryside associated with new tourist development which may have an adverse effect on this local transport network, particularly in summer months at peak season. Nevertheless, the policy requires such sites must be sensitively located and development should not be at the expense of environmental quality. Traffic impact assessment will be conducted to assess the traffic impact and mitigation measures. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> TO/5: It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on traffic are managed appropriately (e.g. Traffic impact assessment to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	0	~	0	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1, The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						TO/2, TO/4 and TO/5: There are no clear relationship between the assessed policies (as currently worded) and this SA Objective TO/3 – The policy identifies the Llandudno Holiday Accommodation Zone in which planning permission will be refused where the proposed development would result in the loss of accommodation or premises falling with the C1 (Hotels) use class. This may impact housing availability and rental prices. However, together with the housing policy that delivering an appropriate level of housing that meets the needs of the population, a neutral effect to this SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure sustainable housing. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	++	++	+	0	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1- The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a major positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2 - The policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by recognising the economic importance of the tourism and providing support for tourism developments in appropriate locations. TO/3: The policy will help to manage loss of tourist accommodation within the Llandudno Holiday Accommodation Zone, which could support the long-term tourism goals. In other regions, the policy supports proposals that would lead to the loss of accommodation or premises falling within the C1 (Hotels) use provided that the proposal can demonstrate there are no viable options for the continued operation of the C1 (Hotels) use taking into account past efforts to create and maintain a viable business and prospects for future opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. This would limit the growth in Tourism industry (such as nearby restaurants, shops,). It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. This

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						would promote the economic growth. It is anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimize exposure to poor air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1: The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2: Tourism would increase the movement of people and increase vehicle trips. The policy identifies the need for new sustainable tourism developments which would ensure the proposal is sustainably accessible and encourage the use of non-car-based transport in line with STA policies. Overall, it is therefore anticipated that this policy would have neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/3: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. This would limit the vehicular trips. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. The policy also requires that the sites must be sensitively located, and development should not be at the expense of environmental quality. The supporting text of the policy recognises that there can be negative impacts on the countryside which must be avoided. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that all candidate employment sites will be assessed for potential individual and cumulative air quality effects prior to being allocated. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1: The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2: Tourism would increase the movement of people and increase vehicle trips. The policy identifies the need for new sustainable tourism developments which would ensure the proposal is sustainably accessible and encourage the use of non-car-based transport in line with STA policies. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/3: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. This would limit the vehicular trips. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. It could result in increased vehicle trips and release of carbon dioxide. According to policy NE/2 (climate change and ecosystem resilience), development proposals are expected to reduce and offset carbon emissions, to adopt decarbonisation and to avoid flood risk by suitable siting, designing with SUDS and GI. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1: The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2 – The policy requires proposals to follow a sequential approach and to prioritise the use of existing buildings over new construction, as well as previously developed land over greenfield sites, where appropriate. The proposal is expected

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						to support the Council's regeneration objectives for Conwy County Borough and to align with placemaking and other relevant policies within the Plan. According to placemaking policy PL/1, all planning applications are required to protect and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems. As such, it is anticipated that this policy will have a neutral impact on this SA Objective. TO/3: The policy refuses planning proposed development would result in the loss of accommodation or premises falling with the C1 (Hotels) use class in Llandudno Holiday Accommodation. In other regions, the policy supports proposals that would lead to the loss of accommodation or premises falling within the C1 (Hotels) use provided that the proposal will not have an unacceptable impact upon the character of its surroundings. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. However, such sites must be sensitively located, and development should not be at the expense of environmental quality or landscape impact. Well-designed schemes can often conserve or improve biodiversity and landscape quality. Well-designed schemes can often conserve or improve biodiversity and landscape quality, but it is recognised that there can be negative impacts on the countryside which must be avoided. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on habitats and species are managed appropriately (e.g. ecological surveys and assessments to be undertaken and submitted as part of a planning application). It is further assumed that projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative biodiversity impact prior to address any impact and mitigation. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of	+	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.						TO/1 - The supporting text of the policy contributes to this SA Objective. The policy recognises that in the flood risk areas of Pensarn, Towyn and Kinmel Bay, which have high levels of caravan park accommodation, consideration will be given to the protection and improvement of such sites to maintain tourism related bed stock levels and assist the local economy whilst being mindful of the flood risk issues in the locality. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/2: The policy supports new, good quality, well-located and designed, sustainable tourist attractions and the enhancement of current attractions, provided that the proposal would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on occupiers of neighbouring properties and accords with the placemaking policies and other related policies within the Plan. PL/1 requires the development to reduce environmental risk and promote resilience to climate change. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/3: The policy refuses planning proposed development would result in the loss of accommodation or premises falling with the C1 (Hotels) use class in Llandudno Holiday Accommodation. In other regions, the policy support proposals that would lead to the loss of accommodation or premises falling within the C1 (Hotels) use provided that the proposal will not have an unacceptable impact upon the character of its surroundings. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy will permit the extension of the holiday season for existing caravan and chalets sites provided the following the extended season would not increase the consequences of an extreme flooding event. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. However, such sites must be sensitively located, and development should not be at the expense of environmental quality or landscape impact. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant strategic and thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on water resources and flooding are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated (e.g. Flood Risk Assessment to be prepared and submitted as part of a planning application). <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	+	~	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1: The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a minor positive effect on the SA objective is anticipated. TO/2: The policy requires the proposal is appropriate in scale and nature to its location and demonstrates resource efficient design. The policy also requires the proposal to support the Council's regeneration objectives of Conwy County Borough and accords with the placemaking policies and other related policies within the Plan. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/3: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. The policy also requires any improvement or extension of existing sites would promote a good quality holiday accommodation, facility and design. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. However, such sites must be sensitively located, and development should not be at the expense of environmental quality or landscape impact. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.						<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1: The policy requires any proposals will need to consider the impact on the use of Welsh Language in rural areas because of the increasing of non-Welsh speakers, which will potentially decrease the percentage of Welsh speakers in that community overall. The policy supports new, low impact holiday accommodation sites in line with policy TO/5 low impact holiday accommodation. This leads to a wider range of tourist offer in the plan area that can benefit the local tourism, rural economy and the Welsh language. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. TO/2: The supporting text of the policy recognises the natural and built environment assets are key factors in attracting tourists into the area and need to be effectively managed and protected. Visitor pressures particularly can give rise to concerns in environmentally and culturally sensitive locations. Developments must also consider the locality in terms of impact on the local population and the Welsh language. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/3, TO/4: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. TO/5: A genuine farm diversification scheme or ancillary accommodation to support an existing and established tourist attraction will avoid the proliferation of alternative camping accommodation across the County and lead to a wider range of tourist offer in the plan area that can benefit the local tourism, rural economy and the Welsh language. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> TO/1: The policy establishes a sustainable tourism economy framework through TO/2, TO/3, TO/4 and TO/5. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated.

SA Objective	TO/1	TO/2	TO/3	TO/4	TO/5	Commentary
						TO/2: The policy requires the proposal would not appear obtrusive in the landscape and is accompanied by a detailed landscaping scheme and, where appropriate, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Hence, a neutral effect to the objective is anticipated. TO/3: The policy refuses planning proposed development would result in the loss of accommodation or premises falling with the C1 (Hotels) use class in Llandudno Holiday Accommodation. In other regions, the policy supports proposals that would lead to the loss of accommodation or premises falling within the C1 (Hotels) use provided that the proposal will not have an unacceptable impact upon the character of its surroundings. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. TO/4: The policy does not permit new chalet, static and touring caravan sites. The policy also requires any improvement or extension of existing sites would promote landscape and amenity improvement. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have neutral impact on this SA Objective. TO/5: The policy permits low-impact holiday accommodation as a form of farm diversification or ancillary accommodation to an established tourist attraction. However, such sites must be sensitively located, and development should not be at the expense of environmental quality or landscape impact. Well-designed schemes can often conserve or improve biodiversity and landscape quality, but it is recognised that there can be negative impacts on the countryside which must be avoided. It is therefore anticipated that this policy would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that other relevant thematic policies would be engaged in the determination of development proposals to ensure impacts on landscape and visual impacts are managed appropriately and any unacceptable effects mitigated. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Mineral and Waste Strategy

- MW/1 Minerals and Waste
- MW/2 Extraction of Minerals
- MW/3 Safeguarding Hard Rock and Sand and Gravel Resources
- MW/4 Quarry Buffer Zones
- MW/5 Proposals for Waste Management
- MW/6 Use of Industrial Land for Waste Management Facilities
- MW/7 Landfill Buffer Zone

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1-The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/4, MW/7 - The policies require the designation of buffer zones around quarries and landfill site to protect amenity, which would help to safeguard physical and mental health. MW/2: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective MW/3: The policy supports the protection of local mineral resources which can provide future employment opportunities during mining to help support health and wellbeing. It is therefore anticipated that overall, this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. MW/5, MW/6: The policy supports the provision of waste management procedures and waste management facilities (if on need basis) which can reduce potential hazards to health. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
								<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/4, – The policy supports the protection of mineral resources which can in future be mined and provide local employment opportunities. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. MW/2, MW/3, MW/6 -MW/7 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. MW/5- The policy requires development for the management of waste to recover value from the waste. This will help to promote the circular economy and increase employment opportunities in the recycling and re-processing industry. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
								<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.								<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/4 – The policy supports the protection of mineral resources which can in future be mined and generate revenue to support the economy, but on a needs basis. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. MW/2, MW/3, MW/6 -MW/7 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. MW/5- The policy requires development for the management of waste to recover value from the waste. This will help to promote the circular economy. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimize exposure to poor air quality.								<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/2 – The policy will limit extraction to only when there's a demonstrated need, it may reduce unnecessary quarrying activities, which can help limit dust and vehicular emission. For other development to maintain stocks of permitted reserve, the development proposals will only be permitted where any resultant air does not cause or lead to an unacceptable risk of harm to human health or the natural environment (see EQ/3). it is also anticipated that projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
								effects prior to being allocated. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have neutral effect to this SA objective. MW/3, MW/7 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. MW/4 - The proposed policy requires the designation of buffer zones around quarries to protect amenity, which would help to safeguard the air quality. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have neutral effect to this SA objective. MW/5 - The policy requires that criteria within policy PL/5 - placemaking and good design should be followed to ensure that waste management facilities do not compromise existing adjacent uses which would help to safeguard the air quality. Besides, development will generate traffic. It is assumed that projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality effects prior to being allocated. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. MW/6 – The policy requires that proposals for waste management facilities will generally be permitted on existing industrial sites and on sites safeguarded under sustainable transportation policy STA/5. New development would generate vehicular emission. Policy STA/5 and its supporting text encourage complimentary uses such as road to rail waste transfer. Projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality effects prior to being allocated. It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that projected level EIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative air quality effects prior to being allocated. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	0	0	~	+	0	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor positive benefit on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/2 - The policy will limit mineral extraction development to only when there's a demonstrated need, this may reduce unnecessary quarrying activities, which can help limit vehicular emission. Nevertheless, any necessary development may still result in fuel use in operation. According to policy NE/2 (climate change and ecosystem resilience), development proposals will be expected to reduce and offset carbon emissions and adopt decarbonisation. Overall, a neutral effect is anticipated to the SA objective. It is therefore anticipated this policy may have neutral effect to this SA objective.

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
								MW/3, MW/4, MW/7 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. MW/5: The policy promotes recycling and reuse of materials. The recycling and reuse of material can help to reduce GHG emissions by reducing the need to extract and use of virgin materials. It is therefore anticipated that the policy will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective MW/6: In line with MW/5, the policy requires that proposals for waste management facilities will generally be permitted on existing industrial sites and on sites safeguarded under sustainable transportation policy STA/5. Policy STA/5 and its supporting text encourage complimentary uses such as road to rail waste transfer. It is therefore anticipated this policy may have neutral effect to this SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	0	0	0	~	0	0	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a neutral effect on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/2– MW/3, The policies will limit mineral extraction development to only when there's a demonstrated need. If new development is required, it is anticipated that policy PL/1 on sustainable placement will be followed. Project level flood risk assessment for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential flood risk prior to being allocated. Hence, a neutral effect between these policies and this SA Objective is anticipated MW/5, MW/6 – These policies involve alterations and extensions to existing facilities. If new development is required, it is anticipated that policy PL/1 on sustainable placement will be followed.

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
								Project level flood risk assessment for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential flood risk prior to being allocated. Hence, a neutral effect between these policies and this SA Objective is anticipated MW/4, MW/7 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that project level Flood Risk Assessment for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the flood risk prior to being allocated. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.								<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a major benefit effect on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/2 -MW/3: The policies directly contribute to this SA Objective as they recognise the need to manage mineral resources in a sustainable manner which support supports construction industries and provides sufficient quantities of minerals to meet identified regional needs. Hence, a major positive effect between these proposed policies and this SA Objective is anticipated. MW/4: The policy against inappropriate development within the quarry buffer zones. This is to ensure that mineral operators can carry out their normal activities without being constrained by the undue presence of sensitive land users. Hence a major positive benefit to the SA objective is anticipated ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ MW/5, MW/6 – The policies promote the circular economy and recycling and reuse of materials. Hence, a major positive effect between these proposed policies and this SA Objective is anticipated. MW7 – The policy has a presumption against inappropriate development within the landfill buffer zone. However, the supporting text considered that if landfill activities have fully ceased, and there are no other landfilling/restoration related constraints, it may be possible to allow development (subject to other local policy and national planning guidance) to come forward within the 250 metre buffer zone. Hence, a major positive effect on this SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.								<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1: The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor benefit effect on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/2-MW/4: The policies protect local mineral resources from development that would impact their extraction and help see that unsuitable development is not provided within mineral safeguarding areas and buffer zones. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. MW/5- The supporting text recognises land within the Llanddulas quarry and landfill complex is currently used for certain waste management uses. Due to the high level of visual screening and containment within a quarry void, and the existence of buffer zones, the site has proven to be suitable for transfer/ storage with Conwy's Green Waste Collections currently recycled in this location. Certain areas within the Llanddulas quarry and landfill quarry complex could be deemed suitable for waste management uses in accordance with policies MW/5, ED/3 or MW/6. Hence, this would have minor positive effect on the SA objective. MW/6 will direct appropriate waste management infrastructure to existing industrial sites and on sites safeguarded under policy STA/5 which will help create a better-quality environment. Where existing industrial sites are unavailable or unsuitable, proposals for waste management may be permitted outside settlement boundaries in line with Policy ED/3 – 'new B1, B2 and B8 office and industrial development on non allocated sites'. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. MW/7 – The policy has a presumption against inappropriate development within the landfill buffer zone. This would have minor positive effect on the SA objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.								<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies (as currently worded) and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.

SA Objective	MW/1	MW/2	MW/3	MW/4	MW/5	MW/6	MW/7	Commentary
								<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	0	0	~	+	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> MW/1, The policy ensures that there is sufficient provision of mineral resources and waste management facilities, while safeguarding the natural and built environment through policies MW/2 – MW/7. Overall, a minor benefit effect on the SA objective is anticipated. MW/2, MW/3 - The policies will safeguard extraction to only when there's a demonstrated need. If new facilities are identified required, project level LVIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative landscape impact prior to being allocated and mitigate any unacceptable effect. A neutral effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. MW/4, MW/7 - There are no clear relationship between the assessed policies (as currently worded) and this SA Objective. MW/5, MW/6 – These proposed policies identify the need for the waste strategy for the CCBC area to deliver environmental benefits and to implement the waste hierarchy, which could indirectly help to protect landscape character and visual amenity. The supporting text MW/5 recognises certain areas within the Llanddulas quarry and landfill quarry complex could be deemed suitable for waste management uses. This will help to reduce the visual impact due to the development. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> It is assumed that project level LVIA for the development proposal will be conducted to assess the potential individual and cumulative landscape impact prior to being allocated and mitigate any unacceptable effect. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Natural and Cultural Places in Conwy

Natural environment

- NE/1 Natural environment
- NE/2 Climate change and ecosystem resilience
- NE/3 Designated landscapes
- NE/4 Protecting Special Landscape Areas
- NE/5 Green Wedges
- NE/6 Trees, landscaping and management
- NE/7 Green infrastructure network
- NE/8 Biodiversity
- NE/9 Protection and management of designated sites
- NE/10 The Coastal Zone, coastal change and shoreline management plans
- NE/11 Coastal areas and marine plans

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2, NE/3, NE/4, NE/5, NE/6, NE/8, NE/9 - The proposed policies would protect and enhance the natural environment, ecosystem resilience, landscapes, and habitat assets within the Plan Area, which contribute to human health by improving air and water quality, regulating temperatures, and reducing exposure to environmental hazards. Access to green spaces supports mental wellbeing and encourages physical activity. Additionally, resilient natural systems mitigate climate impacts such as flooding and heatwaves, safeguarding communities and promoting long-term public health. NE/7 - The policy directly contributes to this SA Objective through its recognition of the health and wellbeing benefits of green infrastructure and active travel. A major positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires any development in the coastal zone to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience and enhance green infrastructure and active travel routes. The policy also requires development in the coastal zones to accord with the objective of a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). By addressing flood risk, erosion, and climate resilience in a strategic and inclusive way, SMPs help safeguard homes, livelihoods, and public infrastructure—particularly in areas

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												where people may lack the resources to recover from environmental hazard. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/11: The policy requires that Coastal development proposals should meet the objectives and policies of the Welsh National Marine Plan (WMP). One of the requirements would be to enhance the conservation value, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. The policy has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on health. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2, NE/3, NE/4, NE/5, NE/6, NE/8, NE/9 - The policies would protect and enhance the natural environment, ecosystem resilience, landscapes, and habitat assets within the Plan Area. These can positively affect equality and social inclusion by ensuring that all communities—regardless of socioeconomic status, age, ethnicity, or ability—have equitable access to clean air, safe water, and green spaces. These policies help to reduce environmental health disparities, particularly in underserved or vulnerable areas that often face higher exposure to pollution and climate risks. Access to green spaces fosters social cohesion. A minor positive benefit is thus predicted on this SA Objective. NE/7 - The policy contributes to this SA Objective by linking Green Infrastructure across different scales and functions to active travel and wellbeing. A major positive benefit is thus predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires that the development in coastal areas should enhance green infrastructure and active travel routes. It also encourages the provision of additional Active Travel routes to link communities and existing paths to the All-Wales Coast Path. The policy requires development in the coastal zones to accord with the objective of a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), which helps safeguard homes, livelihoods, and public infrastructure—particularly in areas where people (especially vulnerable and disadvantaged

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												communities) may lack the resources to recover from environmental hazard. A major positive benefit is thus predicted on this SA Objective. NE/11: The policy requires Coastal development proposals should meet the objectives and policies of the Welsh National Marine Plan (WMP). The aim of WMP is for the sustainable development of the seas to support jobs and social equity while ensuring the natural assets can continue to provide the resources and environmental benefits upon which well-being relies. The policy supports sustainability, vibrancy and quality of life of coastal communities by applying multiple plan policies integrating environmental, cultural, social and economic objectives. Hence a minor positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a minor positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2 – The policy requires the development to promote circular economy, which will increase economy opportunities. Hence, a minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/3, NE/4, NE/5, NE/6, NE/8, NE/9- Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting employment generating development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the employment land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified employment needs from being met. NE/7 – The policy supports the development and maintenance of green infrastructure, which will create employment opportunities in sectors such as landscaping, horticulture, and environmental management. Well-maintained green spaces can become attractions that draw tourists, supporting local

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												businesses and generating revenue. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires development in the coastal zones contributes to sustainable economic development, which will in turn enhance the employment. SMP also helps local authorities to plan where development is safe and sustainable, which can attract investment in sectors like tourism, fisheries, and renewable energy. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/11: The policy requires the coastal development to contribute to long term sustainable economic development and local prosperity by creating high quality, local employment opportunities, taking into account the likely requirements for training, and working with national and government training organisations. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	++	+/?	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major positive benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2: The policy requires the reduction and offsetting of carbon emissions in accordance with policies EN/1 – EN/7. EN/6 specifies the preparation of a whole life carbon assessment and mandates actions to decrease lifecycle carbon. This may have an indirect impact on the provision of sustainable transport. A minor benefit is anticipated for this SA Objective, though there is some uncertainty regarding its extent. NE/3, NE/4, NE/5, NE/6, NE/8, NE/9: Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting the ability to improve connectivity and accessibility through transport infrastructure improvements that may result in adverse effects on heritage assets, biodiversity, environmental quality or flood risk. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the transport strategy of the

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent transport improvements. NE/7 – The policy seeks to enhance Green Infrastructure provision. This includes the provision of active travel, which would enhance the accessibility. A major positive benefit is thus predicted on this SA Objective NE/10 – The policy requires that the development in coastal areas should enhance green infrastructure and active travel routes. It also encourages the provision of additional Active Travel routes to link communities and existing paths to the All Wales Coast Path. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/11- The policy requires coastal development to provide infrastructure, facilities and services necessary to support development which is accessible to host communities. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a neutral effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2: – NE/9: Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting housing development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the housing land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified housing needs from being met. NE/10 – NE/11: There is no clear link between the proposed NE10 and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u>

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2 – The policy requires the development to promote circular economy. Hence, a minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/3, NE/4, NE/5, NE/6, NE/8, NE/9- Applied in isolation, these policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting economic growth in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the economic development of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified employment needs from being met. NE/7 – The policy supports the development and maintenance of green infrastructure, which will create employment opportunities in sectors such as landscaping, horticulture, and environmental management. Well-maintained green spaces can become attractions that draw tourists, supporting local businesses and generating revenue. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires that development in the coastal zones contributes to sustainable economic development. Besides, SMPs help local authorities to plan where development is safe and sustainable, which can attract investment in sectors like tourism, fisheries, and renewable energy. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/11: The policy requires the coastal development to contribute to long term sustainable economic development and local prosperity by creating high quality, local employment opportunities, taking into account the likely requirements for training, and working with national and government training organisations. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition of the section covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2- The policy directly overlaps with the Climate Change Objective. With the reduction and offset the carbon emission and the increase in the supply of renewable energy, this will also reduce air quality pollution. Hence, a major positive effect is therefore predicted NE/3 – NE/7, NE/9 - The policies will have an indirect positive effect on this SA Objective through the protection and enhancement of existing habitats and green space which can play a role in reducing air quality pollution. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10: The policy requires development in the coastal zones to contribute to the transition towards the achievement of low carbon, and minimising carbon emissions. This would also reduce air quality pollution. Hence, A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this objective. NE/11: The policy requires coastal development proposal contribute to the transition towards the achievement of low carbon and minimising carbon emission. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure.

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2: The policy directly overlaps with and support this SA Objective. NE/3 – NE/7, NE/9: The policies support the protection of trees, woodlands, green wedge and green infrastructure which help reduce impacts on climate change through carbon capture and also help reduce the effects of climate change including in relation to flooding and through helping control temperatures in urban areas. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/8: Protection of ecological habitats will have positive effects to flooding and temperature regulation. The proposed policy seeks to reverse biodiversity loss and improve ecosystem resilience, which would directly align with climate change adaptation efforts. NE/10: The policy requires development in the coastal zones to contribute to the transition towards the achievement of low carbon, minimising carbon emissions and increasing the resilience of people, places and the environment to the effects of climate change. The policy also encourages the provision of additional Active Travel routes to link communities and existing paths to the All Wales Coast Path will be encouraged. This will help to reduce the vehicle trips. Overall, a major positive effect is therefore predicted on this objective. NE11: The policy requires coastal development proposal contribute to the transition towards the achievement of low carbon, sustainable economic development, minimising carbon emissions and increasing the resilience of people, places and habitats to the effects of climate change in line with policies NE/2 and PL/8. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure.

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.												With the support of NE/2 – NE/11. a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2: The policy requires the proposed development to protect, enhance and increase carbon sinks, especially peatlands, fluvial muds, soils, ancient woodland and trees. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/3-NE/6, NE/9: The policies set out criteria which directly support the protection of designated sites, landscape, habitats and species, including woodland and peat, which will have positive effects on biodiversity. NE/7 – The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of this SA Objective through focusing on protecting and providing Green Infrastructure which directly protects and promotes biodiversity. Besides, it requires that a net gain in biodiversity is demonstrated on site and/or the wider landscape. Hence, a major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/8 - The policy strongly contributes significantly to this SA Objective by seeking to reverse biodiversity loss, reduce pollution and enhance ecosystem resilience. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/9 – The policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by recognizing the importance of designated sites. It ensures appropriate mechanisms are in place to both protect against loss and to secure enhancement. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires development in the coastal areas contributes to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Coastal development proposals shall enhance the conservation value, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE11 - The policy requires coastal development proposal to enhance the conservation value, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11. a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective NE/2: The policy requires to avoid flood risk by suitable siting, designing with SUDs and GI, assessing the implications of development proposals within areas susceptible to flooding and preventing development that unacceptably increases flood risk in line with Policy EQ/4; It is therefore anticipated that this policy will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/3- NE/6, NE/8-NE/9: The policies support this objective through the protection of designated sites, landscape and habitats (including trees and woodland) which can help improve water quality and manage surface water runoff and flooding. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/7: The policies require the development to use green infrastructure assets to enhance flood resilience. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires that development in coastal areas do not interfere with natural coastal processes or impede the function of any existing coastal defence structures or Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Besides, it requires enhancing green infrastructure where appropriate in line with policies NE/6, NE/7, NE/8. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/11- The policy requires the coastal development contributing to the resilience of people, places and habitats to the effects of climate change in line with policies NE/2. Hence, a minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.												NE/1, NE/3-NE/9: There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. NE2 - The policy requires the development to promote the principles of a circular economy and the Building with Nature Framework, and to increase the supply of renewable and low carbon energy. Hence, a minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10, NE/11: The policy requires the proposed development to minimize carbon emission. Hence, a minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2- The policy requires to avoid flood risk by suitable siting. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/3- NE/6, NE/8-NE/9, NE/10: The policies support this objective through the protection of designated sites, landscape and habitats (including trees and woodland). These areas and features can positively contribute to the setting of places and help create high quality environments. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/7- The policies support the protection and improvement of existing green infrastructure and the creation of new green infrastructure such as parks, gardens and amenity space which will positively contribute to the design and quality of public spaces. It is therefore anticipated that this will have a major positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/11- The policy requires the coastal development to support the sustainability, vibrancy and quality of life of coastal communities by applying multiple plan policies integrating environmental, cultural, social and economic objectives and to provide infrastructure, facilities and services necessary to

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
												support development which is accessible to host communities and offers low carbon connectivity and a legacy benefit A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> NE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the natural environment, landscapes, biodiversity, coastal areas and green infrastructure. With the support of NE/2 – NE/11, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2, NE/5 -NE/9 can contribute to the setting of heritage assets (e.g. through provision and protection of green spaces and vegetation) however these policies will not have a direct impact on heritage assets themselves. It is therefore anticipated that these policies will have a minor positive effect on this SA Objective. NE/3 and NE/4 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective through focusing on protecting areas of landscape value, of which the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting form a key part. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10, NE/11 - The proposed policy requires development in coastal areas and coastal development to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of Conwy's coastal communities and promote the Welsh language. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements	++	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objectives (SAO)	NE/ 1	NE/ 2	NE/ 3	NE/ 4	NE/ 5	NE/ 6	NE/ 7	NE/ 8	NE/9	NE/10	NE/11	Commentary
in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park												NE/1, NE/3 and NE/4, NE/9 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective through focusing on protecting areas of landscape value. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/2, NE/5 -NE/6: The assessed policies will all contribute to protecting and enhancing landscape settings and visual amenity (e.g. through provision and safeguarding of green spaces, tree planting, etc). It is therefore anticipated that these policies will all have minor positive effects on this SA Objective. NE/7- The policy requires all planning application to submit a green infrastructure statement. This would improve townscape, landscape quality and visual amenity. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/8 - The proposed policy indirectly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective as the protection and enhancement of biodiversity would also be expected to generate beneficial landscape effects, particularly in relation to supporting the interrelated natural heritage special qualities of Snowdonia National Park. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. NE/10 - The policy requires that the development in the coastal zone would not adversely affect the open character of the zone or the nature conservation value of the zone. The undeveloped coast is one of the County's greatest assets and its unique synergy with the urban area provides the County with a distinctive and enviable character. The policy also requires coastal development to accord SMP objectives, preventing erosion or flooding and maintaining the current shoreline. This would have major positive effect on the SA Objectives. NE/11 - The proposed policy indirectly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective as the protection and enhancement of biodiversity would also be expected to generate beneficial landscape effects. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Historic environment

- HE/1 Historic environment
- HE/2 Developments affecting historic assets
- HE/3 Historic Assets of Special Local Interest
- HE/4 Culturally-led regeneration

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 -HE/3: The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by promoting the protection of the historic environment, which can enhance our quality of life, general and mental well-being. A minor health effect to the SA objective is anticipated. HE/4: The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective recognizing the link between cultural heritage and improved wellbeing. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	++	~	~	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2- HE/3: There is no clear relationship between the proposed policies and this SA Objective. HE/4: The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by recognizing the link between cultural heritage and improved wellbeing and the potential for culture-driven economic development and regeneration. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	++	0	0	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2- HE/3: Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting employment generating development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, and biodiversity from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the employment land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified employment needs from being met. HE/4: The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective by supporting culturally-led regeneration, which would unlock new employment opportunities. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	+	0	0	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 – HE/3: Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting the ability to improve connectivity and accessibility through transport infrastructure improvements that may result in adverse effects on heritage assets, biodiversity, environmental quality or flood risk. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the transport strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent transport improvements. HE/4 – The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through its focus on regeneration and town centres, as this would help to maximise accessibility and control traffic growth. A minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in	+	0	0	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
sustainable locations to meet identified needs.					HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/4, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 – HE/3: Applied in isolation these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting housing development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the housing land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified housing needs from being met. HE/4: The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through promoting the regeneration of towns and coastal areas, including existing residential areas and land suitable for housing development. A minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	++	+	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE2 – HE/3: The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective, recognizing the economic benefit of the heritage sector in Wales and the potential for enabling development. Historic assets play an important role for tourism, investment and the well-being of communities. A minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. HE/4: The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective by supporting culturally-led regeneration. The strategy takes a place making and asset-based approach using Conwy's rich culture to better support people's wellbeing and drive economic and community renewal – aligning with the aims and objectives of the Economic Growth Strategy. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and	+	+	+	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
minimise exposure to poor air quality.					HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 – HE/3: these proposed policies provide protection for a range of environmental assets. In doing so they would indirectly help to safeguard air quality and tackle harmful concentrations of atmospheric pollution, resulting in minor positive effect on this SA Objective. HE/4 - There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1 – HE/4: No clear relationship between these policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	+	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2: The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through focusing on protecting Historic Parks Gardens and Landscapes – which often correlate with higher biodiversity – from development. A minor positive effect to the SA objective is anticipated. HE/3, HE/4: There are no clear relationship between the proposed policies and the achievement of this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	~	~	~	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1 – HE/4 : There are no clear relationship between the proposed policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	0	0	0	~	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a neutral effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 – HE/3: Applied in isolation these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by restricting minerals development that may result in adverse effects on heritage assets, biodiversity, environmental quality or flood risk. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies and a recognised need for minerals development, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent transport improvements. HE/4: No clear relationship between these policies and this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	++	+	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE2–HE/3: These policies provide protection for a range of environmental assets and sensitivities. In doing so they would indirectly help to maximise the efficient use of land and promote good design in all development to create great place to people, resulting in minor positive effect on this SA Objective. Therefore, minor positive effect is predicted on this SA Objective. HE/4: This policy seeks to enhance the identity of places and supports the retention and enhancement of cultural assets, which would significantly contribute to this SA Objective by promoting good design and a placemaking approach to planning. Therefore, major positive effect is predicted on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
					<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	++	++	++	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 – HE/3: The proposed policy significantly contributes to this SA Objective by seeking to protect, manage and enhance designated heritage assets. However, the statement within the policy decisions affecting the setting assets will be steered in line with national guidance dilutes the effectiveness of the policy as it means the policy does not set out any specific policy requirements of its own. HE/4: The proposed policy significantly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective through focusing on physical regeneration via initiatives such as the Townscape Heritage Initiative. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	++	++	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> HE/1: This policy sets out the overarching ambition covering the historic environment, and culturally-led regeneration. With the support of HE/2 – HE/4, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. HE/2 – HE/3 - The proposed policy significantly contributes to this SA Objective as the historic environment makes an important contribution to landscapes, so protecting heritage assets would afford wider landscape protection. HE/4 – This policy seeks to enhance the identity of places, which would directly contribute to good design and the protection and enhancement of landscape character and visual amenity. Therefore, a minor positive benefit is predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>

SA Objective	HE/1	HE/2	HE/3	HE/4	Commentary
					No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.

Environmental qualities

- EQ/1 Environmental qualities
- EQ/2 Water conservation and sustainable drainage
- EQ/3 Air quality, soundscape and light management
- EQ/4 Dark Skies and Sensitive Lighting
- EQ/5 Managing flood risk

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, air and noise pollution, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	++	++	++	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/2 – The policy promotes water conservation, delivering substantial benefits to health and well-being by ensuring reliable access to clean and safe drinking water, which aid in disease prevention and supports public health. Additionally, it safeguards natural ecosystems that contribute to mental well-being and offer valuable recreational opportunities. A major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective EQ/3, EQ/4- The policies seek to reduce pollution, address environmental risks, environmental quality and conservation, which supports health and well-being. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/5 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by recognizing the risks to population health and life which are posed by unsuitable development and flood risks. A minor positive benefit is thus predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
						EQ/2, EQ/3, EQ/4: The policies contribute to the achievement of the Objective by recognizing the impacts of air, water, light and noise pollution and water conservation. These would have benefit to all community members, including those who might be disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and pollution. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/5 - The policy recognizes that flooding should be mitigated or avoided and based on maximising opportunities for communities to flourish and undertake social, economic and cultural activities in healthy, attractive and pleasant surroundings. The policy also requires that flood management schemes should incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity in line with policy NE/8, sequester carbon, and improve active travel links. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1 – EQ/5: Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting employment generating development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the employment land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified employment needs from being met. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1 – EQ/5 - Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting the ability to improve connectivity and accessibility through transport infrastructure improvements that may result in adverse effects on heritage assets, biodiversity, environmental quality or flood risk. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the transport strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent transport improvements.

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
						<u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1 – EQ/5: Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting housing development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the housing land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified housing needs from being met. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1 – EQ/5 - Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by limiting employment generating development in specific areas to protect landscape, heritage, biodiversity and water environment receptors from adverse effects. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies relating to the employment land strategy of the emerging RLDP, on balance neutral effects are predicted as the policies themselves are not likely to prevent identified employment needs from being met. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	++	+	++	~	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
						EQ/2: The policy requires the implementation of SuDS, minimisation and decarbonisation of energy consumption in water supply. This would have minor positive benefit to the SA objective. EQ/3: The policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective through its direct focus on improving air quality and reducing exposure to poor air quality. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/4: No clear relationship between this policy and this SA Objective. EQ/5: The policy provides protection for a range of environmental assets. In doing so they would indirectly help to safeguard air quality and tackle harmful concentrations of atmospheric pollution, resulting in minor positive effects on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	+	+	~	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/2 – The policy requires the implementation of SuDS, minimisation and decarbonisation of the energy consumption in water supply. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted EQ3 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through seeking to prevent pollution and protect environmental quality. This would directly protect ecosystem resilience whilst also indirectly supporting climate change mitigation, e.g. by tackling air pollution from vehicles. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. EQ/4 - No clear relationship between this policy and the SA Objective. EQ/5 - The policy directly recognises the link between climate change and flood risk and seeks to ensure long term protection from flooding and climate adaptation, resulting in a major positive effect on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u>

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
						No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, restore, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/2 – The policy requires the implementation of SuDS, the prevention of water pollution and protection of environmental quality. This will protect and promote the biodiversity. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. EQ/3- The policy requires development to prevent pollution and protects ecosystem quality. The measures are required to maintain or enhance the critical levels for the protection of habitats and species within a European site or Site of Special Scientific Interest. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. EQ/4 – The policy requires the development proposal to: • protect the natural and historic environment including sensitive species and ecosystems and features of the natural environment such as tranquillity. • retain and enhance dark skies, especially where there may be impacts on light sensitive species, habitat or landscape designations. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/5 - The policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through its focus on promoting, protecting and reducing exposure to flooding and the protection of watercourses and floodplains. It also requires that flood management schemes should incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to	++	++	~	~	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.						EQ/2 - The policy significantly contributes to this SA Objective through focusing on protecting and promoting surface and groundwater quantity and quality. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/3 and /EQ4: No clear relationship between these policies and this SA Objective. EQ/5: The proposed policy significantly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective, most strongly by focusing on long term adaptation and protection against flood risk. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	++	++	0	0	0	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. Besides, the policy requires the conserving of water supply and securing water conservation intervention. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a major benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/2: The policy requires the proposed development to minimise and decarbonise the energy consumed in water supply. A major positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/3, EQ/4, EQ/5 - Applied in isolation, these proposed policies could detract from this SA Objective by restricting minerals development that may result in adverse negative effects on heritage assets, biodiversity, coastal, environmental quality or flood risk. However, as the policies would be applied in tandem with other relevant policies and there is a recognised need for minerals development, on balance neutral effects are predicted. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1-EQ/5 - These proposed policies provide protection for a range of environmental assets and sensitivities. In doing so they would indirectly help to maximise the efficient use of land

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
						and promote good design in all development, resulting in minor positive effects on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	~	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/3 and EQ/4 - The proposed policies contribute to this SA Objective as safeguarding air quality can help to protect the fabric of heritage assets. Lighting protection can help to maintain the historic landscape context which is often integral to site's significance. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/2 - No clear relationship between this policy and the SA Objective. EQ/5 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by seeking to protect heritage assets from flooding and coastal erosion. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity, dark skies and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> EQ/1: The policy sets out the overarching ambition covering protecting and enhancing environment quality, ecosystem quality and resilience, whilst protecting landscapes, habitats and cultural assets within the plan area. With the support of EQ/2 – EQ/5, a minor benefit is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. EQ/2 and EQ/5: The policies require the planning application to implement of SuDS and prevent of water pollution / flooding. This would safeguard and enhance the landscape and visual amenity. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.

SA Objective	EQ/1	EQ/2	EQ/3	EQ/4	EQ/5	Commentary
						EQ/3 and EQ/4: The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective as it seeks to prevent light pollution, which would help to safeguard both landscape character and visual amenity. A minor positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u> No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties. <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.