



Replacement Local Development Plan 2018-2033

Background Paper

July 2019

BP 04: SA/SEA of Preferred Strategy

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Conwy LDP Review

**Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Plan Pre-Deposit Documents
(LDP Preferred Strategy)**

On behalf of **Conwy County Borough Council**



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates (PBA), now part of Stantec, has been commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to undertake a 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 LDP Pre-Deposit Documents published in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005, including the Conwy LDP Preferred Strategy ('the LDP Preferred Strategy').
- 1.1.2 In accordance with the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005 ('the 2005 Regulations'), the LDP Preferred Strategy is being published to inform the emerging RLDP. The LDP Preferred Strategy sets out a proposed strategic framework to underpin the emerging RLDP, comprising an LDP Vision, Strategic Objectives and Growth Strategy, supported by proposed Key Strategic Sites and Strategic Policies. These strategic elements will be subject to further development to take account of the findings of this SA and all representations submitted in respect of the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, with the final proposed strategic content of the emerging RLDP confirmed within the Conwy LDP Deposit Documents (expected January 2021). At Deposit stage, the full proposed RLDP (including non-strategic development management elements) will be set out in accordance with the 2005 Regulations.
- 1.1.3 This introductory section identifies the purpose, objectives and structure of this SA Report. It then outlines core statutory requirements for undertaking SA and provides a summary of the proposed content and purpose of the emerging RLDP.

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 LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy 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 Pre-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, to identify likely significant effects from the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents and to recommend mitigation and enhancement measures which should be incorporated into the emerging RLDP as it develops to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse environmental effects and to enhance its effectiveness.

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 LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, including the LDP Preferred Strategy. 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 LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. all substantive components within the LDP Preferred Strategy. The detailed SA undertaken in respect of the proposed LDP strategic framework (comprising the LDP Vision, Strategic Objectives and Growth Strategy) and proposed Strategic Policies is set out in **Appendices D** and **E** respectively; and,
- **Section 6** sets out mitigation and enhancement recommendations which should be addressed by CCBC in future iterations of the emerging RLDP¹ and outlines the next steps in the SA process.

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 Sustainability Appraisal, 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

¹ As this SA has not identified any likely significant adverse effects at this stage, all SA recommendations should be considered by CCBC in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, i.e. in preparing the LDP Deposit Document. As such, no material changes to proposed strategic policies are anticipated during the current LDP Pre-Deposit Document stage of plan preparation.

preparation process and will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP (the emerging RLDP).

- 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. The Welsh LDP Manual 2nd Edition (2015) makes clear that SEA screening is required for all LDP Reviews as in legal terms the existing LDP is being reviewed and this could result in "minor modifications", although the SEA Regulations do not define the scope of that term. **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. **This requirement was fulfilled through the submission by CCBC of a SA Scoping Report to the SEA Consultation Bodies in August 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. **This 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.** In due course the SA Report will be updated and expanded to reflect the full content of the Conwy LDP Deposit Documents and thereafter will be submitted as a Core Document to support the independent Examination of the proposed Conwy RLDP.
- **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. As detailed in **Appendix A.4**, this is required by the end of 2022 to avoid a planning policy vacuum. 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 the need for plans and projects considered likely to have significant effects on the Natura 2000 network of European Sites, as designated under European Directive 92/43/EEC ('the Habitats Directive'), to undergo a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) prior to being adopted. An HRA is being carried out in respect of the emerging RLDP in tandem with this SA by the same project team. This allows relevant findings from the SA, incorporating SEA, 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 1130km² area of North Wales, as shown in **Figure 2.1**.

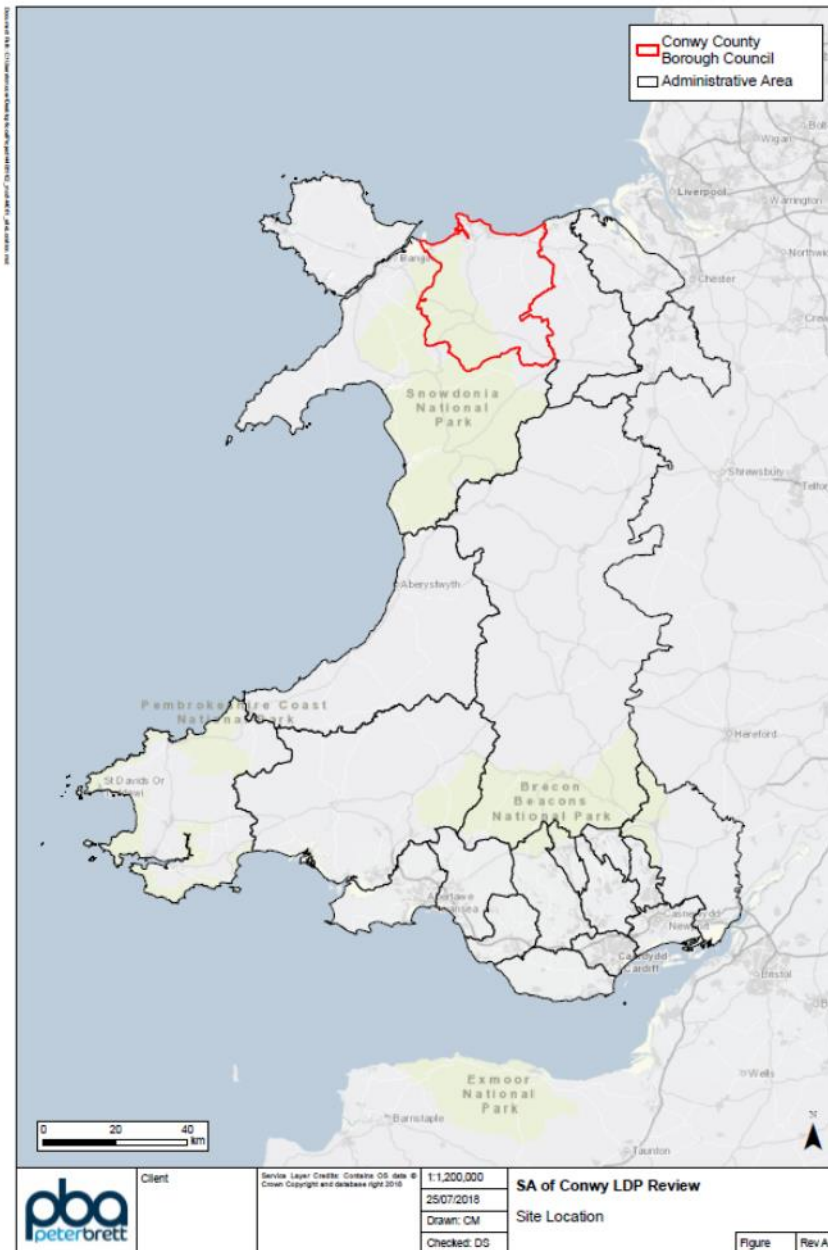
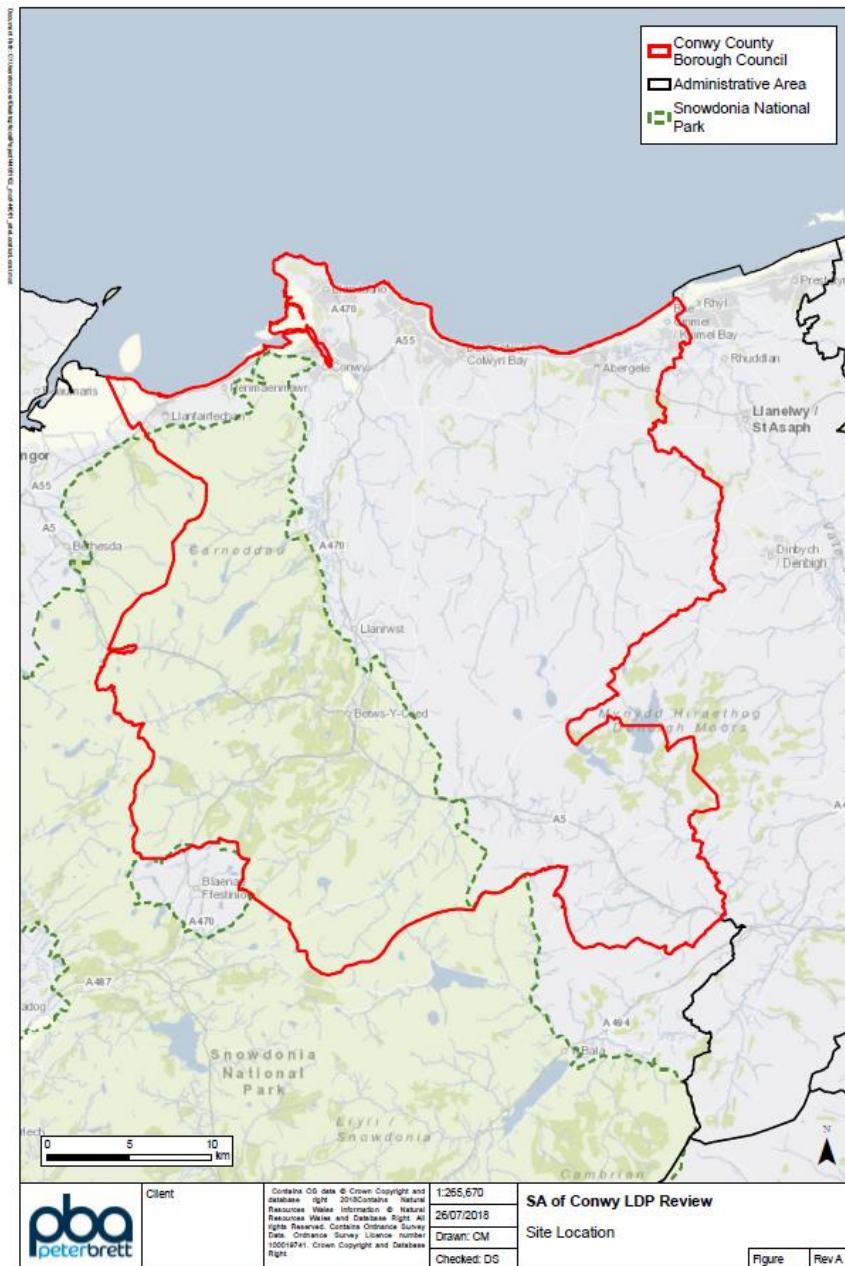


Figure 2.1: The Conwy County Borough Council Area

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 Planning Authority and is covered by the Eryri LDP.

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



2.1.3 In accordance with the 2004 Act, CCBC adopted its first LDP in October 2013, covering the period up to 2022. CCBC has undertaken regular monitoring since 2013 and in April 2018 prepared a LDP Review Report which concluded that the LDP should be subject to a 'Full Review' in accordance with applicable statutory provisions. The Conwy LDP Review is therefore being undertaken to allow CCBC to prepare and adopt a new LDP (the emerging RLDP) prior to the expiry of the existing LDP in 2022 and to ensure the statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area remains up to date. In particular, the RLDP 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 adoption of the existing LDP.

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. The current consultation on the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents and this associated SA Report is being undertaken in accordance with the Delivery Agreement.

2.2 Proposed Form and Content of the Conwy Replacement LDP

The Conwy LDP Preferred Strategy

- 2.2.1 The 2005 Regulations require LDP Pre-Deposit Documents to set out the “*preferred strategy, options and proposals*” for an emerging LDP and to identify the implications of these. In doing so, the implications of earlier alternatives not forming part of the preferred strategy must be made explicit.
- 2.2.2 In accordance with Regulations 14 and 15 of the 2005 Regulations, the LDP Preferred Strategy is being consulted to inform the emerging RLDP and sets out a proposed strategic framework and strategic implementation proposals, comprising:
- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth Strategy
 - Implementation:
 - Key Strategic Sites; and,
 - Strategic Policies
- 2.2.3 These substantive components have been subject to SA, incorporating SEA, as documented in this report.

The Conwy Replacement LDP

- 2.2.4 The 2004 Act and the 2005 Regulations prescribe the minimum content which must be included within any Welsh LDP, namely:
- The name of the area of the LPA for which the LDP is prepared;
 - The date of adoption and expiry of the LDP;
 - The objectives of the local planning authority (LPA) in relation to development and use of land in their area;
 - The LPA’s general policies for the implementation of those objectives;
 - A proposals map of the LPA’s area showing the proposals for the development and use of land; and,
 - A reasoned justification of the policies contained within the LDP.
- 2.2.5 The emerging RLDP must also respond to identified key sustainability issues and planning issues facing the Conwy LDP area (as summarised in **Section 4.2** and detailed in **Appendix A**) and address applicable statutory and national policy requirements. In particular, the emerging RLDP will need to implement specific requirements from the 2004 Act, the 2005 LDP

Regulations, Planning Policy Wales – 10th Edition (2018), the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan (2018 – 2023) and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

2.2.6 At this stage, it is envisaged that once fully developed, the emerging RLDP will comprise the following substantive components:

- LDP Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives;
 - Growth Strategy (growth levels and spatial strategy)
- Implementation:
 - Site Allocations (strategic and non-strategic)
 - Policies (strategic and non-strategic)

2.2.7 The above list of intended LDP components is not exhaustive and may change through the LDP Review. Each emerging substantive component of a replacement Conwy LDP will need to be subject to SA, incorporating SEA, at the appropriate time (i.e. when subject to public consultation) in line with the approach set out within this Scoping 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 papers²: ongoing; and,
- Issues and Options Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation: December 2018 – January 2019.

2.3.2 The activities referred to above have informed the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy by identifying key issues, problems and opportunities which the emerging RLDP should address. The Issues and Options Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation was held on a non-statutory basis to seek initial views on the proposed LDP Vision, Objectives and growth and spatial options for the emerging RLDP. These substantive proposals were subject to SA, incorporating SEA, as reported within the Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report PBA, December 2018). All comments received in respect of the Issues and Options Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation and associated SA Report have been taken account of in the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy. In particular:

- The LDP Vision has been revised to reflect SA recommendations and stakeholder feedback;

² 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 and detailed content of the emerging RLDP.

- The initial suite of 16 proposed LDP Objectives has been revised into 15 Strategic Objectives; and,
- A Growth Strategy has been developed, based on the development quantum previously identified as Growth Option 4.

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 result in a planning policy vacuum within the CCBC area which could 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	<p>The need to conserve, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	<p>The need to maximise socio-economic benefits from the implementation of the emerging Growth Deal for North Wales.</p> <p>The need to align with the preparation of a potential Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the A55 corridor.</p> <p>The need to deliver a sufficient quantum of good quality and well located new housing to meet a range of identified needs.</p> <p>The need to deliver economic growth and increase employment opportunities, including for local residents.</p> <p>The need to tackle deprivation, including areas with existing deprivation linked to poor accessibility to key services, facilities and economic opportunities.</p> <p>The need to ensure that community facilities and services are appropriate and accessible to users to meet the diverse needs of residents and workers.</p> <p>The need to improve the accessibility of key destinations within the CCBC area and to other key locations through enhancing the transport network.</p>
Human Health	<p>The need to enhance all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including physical health, mental health, social wellbeing, safety and security.</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance access to high quality open space provision and active travel routes.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	The need to create healthy and liveable urban environments.
Soil	<p>The need to encourage and/or facilitate development on previously developed brownfield land.</p> <p>The need to maximise the efficient the use of available land and prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land.</p> <p>The need to safeguard geodiversity important soil resources and to remediate areas of known contamination.</p> <p>The need to protect and restore peatlands.</p>
Water	<p>The need to protect and enhance the quality of water sources 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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Air	<p>The need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and improve air quality, including through addressing areas with poor air quality.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>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.</p> <p>The need to mitigate climate change including through the decarbonisation of key economic sectors.</p>
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, seascape character, key views and visual amenity. This extends to the protection of landscapes within the Snowdonia National Park and in other neighbouring authorities, as well as 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 LDP Preferred Strategy. 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;
- Legislation enacted by the UK Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales; and,
- 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) – 10th Edition (December 2018);
- Seek to capitalise on the socio-economic opportunities presented by the emerging Growth Deal for North Wales;
- Align with the emerging National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales and the preparation of a possible SDP 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 Wellbeing Plan (2018-2023);
- 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, 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; and,
 - 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 LDP Preferred Strategy. 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 Pre-Deposit Documents.

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 Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC). PBA 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.

Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report

- 4.4.4 The assessment phase of the SA process commenced in December 2018 with a proportionate SA, incorporating SEA, of the initial proposed LDP Vision, Objectives and Options (growth levels and spatial distribution) as set out in a suite of consultation papers. An SA report accompanied these consultation papers and included a set of recommendations to inform the LDP Preferred Strategy, including a suggested alternative LDP Vision which has since been taken account of by CCBC.

4.5 Engagement with SEA Consultation Bodies

- 4.5.1 Following the submission of the SA Scoping Report to the SEA Consultation Bodies in August 2018, the SEA Consultation Responses responded to the SA Scoping Report within statutory timescales and agreed with the view expressed that owing to likely significant effects on the environment from the implementation of the emerging RLDP, a full SEA should be carried out.
- 4.5.2 As detailed in **Table 4.1** below, the SEA Consultation Bodies also recommended a number of minor modifications to the then proposed SA Framework and to the 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 have been addressed in this SA Report and will be carried forward to the final SA Report to accompany the LDP Deposit Documents.

Table 4.1: Review of SA Scoping Responses

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
Cadw	Heritage should be identified as having the potential to generate likely significant effects and thus should be referred to in the SEA Screening Determination.	The SEA Screening Determination published by CCBC now includes reference to the potential for likely significant effects in relation to heritage.
	Welcomed the identification of cultural heritage as a key sustainability issue	Noted.
	Supported the proposed SA Objective and Guide Questions relating to cultural heritage.	Noted
	Recommended clarifications to the sustainability indicators included in the SA Framework to assess likely significant effects on cultural heritage from candidate sites.	The sustainability indicators in the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (Appendix C) have been amended to reflect Cadw's recommendation. Proximity to heritage assets will remain as one tool to assess candidate sites, but wider setting effects will also be considered.
	Requested clarifications regarding the register compiled by Welsh Ministers of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens.	These clarifications have been made in Table A2.1 of this SA Report.
Natural Resources Wales	Welcomed the proposed SA Framework and methodology as being suitable to underpin a robust assessment of environmental impacts from the LDP Review.	Noted.
	Supported the proposed approach of locating development away from flood risk areas.	Noted

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	<p>Recommended that the identified key sustainability issues should outline the different sources of flooding and to recognise the influence of climate change on flooding.</p> <p>Recommended that peat restoration should be identified as a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>Recommended that the importance of green infrastructure for providing habitat connectivity in a changing climate should be recognised as a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>Recommended that seascape character and marine character areas should be referenced in relation to key sustainability issues under the landscape SEA topic.</p>	<p>The key sustainability issues listed in Table 3.1 have been expanded to reflect NRW's recommendations.</p>
	<p>Suggested additions to Table 5.1 within the Conwy LDP Review Scoping Report which assessed the continuing validity of the SA Framework adopted for the first Conwy LDP (2013).</p>	<p>This table was included in the SA Scoping Report to demonstrate the need for a new SA Framework to support the LDP Review. The new SA Framework (Appendix C) is supported by the SEA Consultation Bodies. As such, there is no need to revisit Table 5.1 of the SA Scoping Report. Furthermore, the review of plans and policies provided in Table B2.1 already notes that the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out specific duties for CCBC, as a public body, to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity. The Shoreline Management Plan referred to be NRW is also included within the review of plans and policies provide in Table B2.1.</p>
	<p>Recommended that SA Objective 10 – Water and Flood Risk should be expanded to steer development away from flood risk areas.</p>	<p>These recommended minor changes have been incorporated into the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework provided in Table C.1.</p>

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	Recommended that the Guide Questions relating to SA Objective 8 – Climate Change should be expanded to refer to avoidance measures.	
	Recommended that the Guide Questions relating to SA Objective 10 – Water and Flood Risk should be expanded to refer to surface water drainage.	
	Recommended that an additional sustainability indicator regarding environmental hazards should be used to assess candidate sites in relation to SA Objective 10 – Water and Flood Risk.	
	Recommended that SA Objective 9 – Biodiversity should be expanded to address habitat fragmentation,	The need to safeguard against habitat loss or fragmentation was already identified as a Guide Question in relation to SA Objective 9. No change considered necessary to the SA Framework provided in Appendix C .
	Confirmed additional dual ecological and geological SSSIs which should be considered in the SA.	These additional dual SSSIs have been added to Table A2.1 .
	Confirmed additional LNRs that should be referenced and clarified that LNRs are designated by NRW rather than CCBC.	These additional LNRs and clarifications have been incorporated into Table A2.1 .
	Advised that the review of designated sites included in the SA Scoping Report should be expanded to reference material considerations relating to Snowdonia National Park. The Great Orme Heritage Coast and Special Landscape Areas should also be referenced.	The review of designated sites provided in Table A2.1 has been expanded to incorporate these considerations.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	Recommended that a reference should be added to priority and notable species within the overview of current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review.	This clarification has been included in the overview of current environmental and socio-economic conditions provided in Table A3.1 .
	Advised that the overview of current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review provided in the SA Scoping Report did not refer to Special Protection Areas (SPA).	SPAs were referred to in the overview of current environmental and socio-economic conditions and the review of relevant designated sites provided in the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report. This has been carried forward into Tables A2.1 and Table 3.1 . For brevity, and as a separate HRA will be undertaken by CCBC to assess Likely Significant Effects on European Sites, it is not considered necessary to detail the individual qualifying features of each identified European Site in this SA Report.
	Advised that reference should be added to the Welsh Government's Guidance (CL-03-16 Climate Change Allowances for Planning Purposes).	This document is now referenced in the review of plans and policies provided in Table B2.2 . The text in Table A2.1 regarding greenhouse gas emissions has also been corrected.
	Recommended that the overview of current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review should acknowledge the importance of coastlines and seascape character.	Reference to the importance of coastlines and seascape character has been included in the overview of current environmental and socio-economic conditions provided in Table A3.1 .
	Recommended that reference should be made to SLA character descriptions and landscape management objectives.	For reasons of proportionality, this change has not been incorporated at the present time as it would not affect the SA of the strategic level LDP components considered in this report. The need to set out individual SLA character descriptions and management objectives will be reviewed during the preparation of the next SA Report to accompany the LDP Preferred Strategy Pre-Deposit Documents.

SEA Consultation Body	Comments	SA Response
	Advised of minor corrections which should be made and additional policy documents which should be referenced in the review of plans and policies.	The advised corrections and recommended additions have been incorporated into the review of plans and policies provided in Table B2.1 .
Welsh Government	No comments received.	Noted

- 4.5.3 Taking 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 C – SEA Framework**.
- 4.5.4 The SEA Consultation Bodies were also consulted on the Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report. Only Natural Resources Wales (NRW) provided a consultation response and whilst this included a number of points for consideration in developing the LDP Preferred Strategy, the response did not raise any substantive issues of relevance to the SA.

4.6 Preparation of this SA Report

Overview

- 4.6.1 Building upon previous SA reporting, this SA Report has been prepared to accompany the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated Background Papers. This SA Report presents the findings of an appraisal carried out to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant effects of the substantive proposals contained within the LDP Preferred Strategy. In doing so, each substantive component or proposal, together with any identified reasonable alternatives (see below), have been subject to assessment against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the finalised Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). The findings of this SA are documented in this report.

Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives

- 4.6.2 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; and,
 - 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.
- 4.6.3 Reflecting the content of the LDP Preferred Strategy, 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 Strategic Policies):
- **Vision and Objectives:** as reasonable alternatives must relate to the objectives of the plan under consideration, no reasonable alternatives to the proposed LDP Vision or Objectives contained within the Preferred Strategy could be identified, as any alternatives would change the strategic direction of the emerging RLDP. However, recommendations to further improve the effectiveness of these components have been identified, as detailed in **Section 6**;
 - **Growth 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 LDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report), and the options are addressed in relevant

Background Papers accompanying the LDP Preferred Strategy. In accordance with Regulations 12(c) and 12(d) of the SEA Regulations, these reasonable alternatives to the proposed strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy 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 170 candidate site responses, of which 35 sites were deemed to be strategic owing to their size. As reported in Background Paper 6 – Strategic Sites Delivery, whilst 5 strategic sites have been identified by CCBC as Key Strategic Sites which underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy, all 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 C**); and.
- **Strategic Policies:** the rationale for the development of individual proposed strategic policies is explained fully within the LDP Preferred Strategy. In all cases, the strategic policy is considered necessary either to implement higher level statutory and national policy requirements or otherwise to address identified key sustainability issues. The identified need for each policy combined with their high-level nature and the absence of detailed implementation criteria (which will follow at LDP Deposit stage) means that at this stage it has not been possible to identify specific reasonable alternatives to the proposed strategic policies. However, as detailed in **Section 6**, a series of recommendations have been developed to improve the effectiveness and clarity of the proposed strategic policies at LDP Deposit Document stage. By definition, the implementation of these recommendations would alter the strategic policies and improve their sustainability performance.

SA Reporting

- 4.6.4 All substantive components and proposals set out within the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy, were appraised using matrices to identify their compatibility with the SA Objectives defined within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**).
- 4.6.5 The SA of the strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy is detailed in **Appendix D** and summarised in **Section 5.2**. Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy (LDP 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 LDP 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.
- 4.6.6 All 35 reasonable alternative candidate strategic sites have been subject to an equal level of assessment, as reported within **Background Paper 6 – Strategic Sites Delivery** prepared by CCBC, with all sites also examined for potential effects on designated European Sites within the Conwy LDP Review Pre-Deposit Documents HRA Screening Report (PBA, June 2018). 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.
- 4.6.7 The SA of the suite of proposed strategic policies within the LDP Preferred Strategy is detailed in **Appendix E** and summarised in **Section 5.4**. For reasons of proportionality, each thematic group of strategic policies was assessed together 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 C**).

- 4.6.8 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. A schedule of all recommendations is included in **Section 6**, with each recommendation explained in the detailed SA of strategic framework elements (**Appendix D**) or strategic policies (**Appendix E**) as appropriate. These recommendations should be considered by CCBC in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, i.e. in the preparation of the Conwy LDP Deposit Document.

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 LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy. The following plan components have been subject to SEA and are considered below in turn:

- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth Strategy
- Implementation:
 - Key Strategic Sites; and,
 - Strategic 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 D – SA of LDP Strategic Framework;** and,
- **Appendix E – SA of Strategic Policies**

5.1.3 **Sections 5.2 – 5.4** below identify (pre-mitigation) likely environmental and sustainability effects from these substantive components. Mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address any identified inconsistencies, uncertainties or potential incompatibilities with SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework are then detailed in **Section 6** of this report.

5.2 SA of Proposed LDP Strategic Framework

5.2.1 The LDP Vision, Strategic Objectives and Growth Strategy components of the LDP Preferred Strategy seek to provide an overarching strategic framework to underpin all other components of the emerging RLDP including policies and site allocations. As such it is vital that the LDP Vision and Objectives include sufficient and unambiguous coverage of all key sustainability issues to allow them to be addressed in more detail through other, non-strategic components of the RLDP. Recommendations to enhance the overall effectiveness and strategic purpose of these strategic framework elements of the emerging RLDP are provided in **Section 6** and should be considered by CCBC in preparing the LDP Deposit Document.

Vision

5.2.2 The LDP Preferred Strategy 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 – 10th Edition (2018). In consequence, the proposed LDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve broad wellbeing focused outcomes.

A.1.1 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft LDP Vision noted the emphasis placed on placemaking but raised concerns regarding the absence of coverage of

specific sustainability issues or planning problems. An alternative LDP 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. Building upon this previous work, the LDP Preferred Strategy now sets out a fuller version of the LDP Vision previously consulted on. The key changes are:

- A focus on the demographic challenge faced by Conwy;
- The identification of some types of development to be encouraged where compatible with the need to mitigate against the causes and effects of climate change;
- The removal of a paragraph which focused on implementation and delivery.

5.2.3 The proposed LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP Vision is therefore considered to be compatible with achieving sustainable development. Furthermore, the direct alignment of the LDP Vision with the priorities detailed within the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan (2018) and the themes within the Planning Policy Wales – 10th Edition (2018) 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 LDP Vision should therefore be able to contribute, whether directly or indirectly to the achievement of these SA Objectives.

Objectives

- 5.2.4 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft LDP 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 LDP Objectives remains broadly similar to that previously presented in the Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Options SA Report (PBA, December 2018).
- 5.2.5 The proposed LDP Vision is supported by a set of 15 Objectives which indicate how the vision will be achieved, as listed in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1: Proposed LDP Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
<i>Contribute to the creation and enhancement of Sustainable Places in Conwy through inclusive Placemaking</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 1: Creating Sustainable Places in Conwy</i>	<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>Active and Social Places in Conwy</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 2: Housing</i>	<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>
<i>Strategic Objective 3: Retailing and Commercial Centres</i>	<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>
<i>Strategic Objective 4: Community Facilities</i>	<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>
<i>Strategic Objective 5: Recreational Spaces</i>	<i>Encourage physical and mental wellbeing through the provision and protection of high quality, accessible green spaces and recreation space networks.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 6: Transport</i>	<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>
<i>Productive and Enterprising Places in Conwy</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 7: Economic Development</i>	<i>Support long-term economic prosperity, diversification and regeneration, by taking advantage of Conwy's strategic position within the wider regional growth deal and by promoting a holistic and co-located 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>

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
Strategic Objective 8: Tourism	<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>
Strategic Objective 9: Rural Economy	<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>
Strategic Objective 10: Energy and Climate Change:	<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>
Strategic Objective: Minerals and Waste	<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>Distinctive and Natural Places in Conwy</i>	
Strategic Objective 12: Landscapes and Historic Environments	<i>Conserve and enhance Conwy's high quality natural and cultural heritage assets.</i>
Strategic Objective 13: Coastal Areas	<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 14: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	<i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and build resilient ecological networks.</i>
Strategic Objective 15: Water, Air, Soundscape and Light	<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>

- 5.2.6 A detailed assessment of the compatibility and coverage of the proposed LDP Strategic Objectives against the SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) is provided in **Appendix D. Table 5.2** summarises this appraisal and indicates the coverage of key sustainability objectives across the suite of proposed LDP Strategic Objectives.

Table 5.2: Relationship between LDP 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, social wellbeing and community safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO10, SO11, SO13 	None identified
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO8, SO9, SO10, SO11, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15 	None identified

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	Incompatibilities or Gaps in Coverage?
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO8, SO13, SO14, SO15 	None identified
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SO1, SO2, SO6, SO7, SO10, SO11, SO14, SO15 	None identified
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15 	None identified
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO7, SO8, SO9, SO12, SO13, SO14, SO15 	None identified

- 5.2.7 As with the proposed LDP Vision, the proposed Strategic Objectives are aspirational and generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes. Additionally, the appraisal provided in **Appendix D** demonstrates that, read as a whole, the suite of proposed Strategic Objectives has good coverage of most of the SA Objectives within the Conwy LDP SA Framework. Indeed, the wording of some proposed Strategic Objectives closely matches the corresponding thematic SA Objectives within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) whilst SO1 provides a strong focus on enhancing wellbeing and environmental quality.
- 5.2.8 Read as a whole, the proposed Strategic Objectives therefore appropriately respond to identified key sustainability issues and planning problems. However, the thematic nature of the proposed Strategic Objectives potentially undermines their strategic value and limits their individual ability to deliver sustainable development. This could lead to policy tensions whereby conflicting policies may be developed in response to individual proposed Strategic Objectives rather than to implement the higher-level and more holistic LDP Vision. Recommendations to address this issue in the next iteration of the emerging RDLP are provided in **Section 6**.

Growth Strategy

- A.1.2 In accordance with statutory requirements, the LDP Preferred Strategy sets out a new growth strategy for Conwy ('the new strategy') over the RLDP period to 2033. This new strategy presented in the LDP Preferred Strategy 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 LDP Vision, Objectives and Options SA Report (PBA, 2018).

Growth Level

- A.1.3 The preferred Growth Level set out in the LDP Preferred Strategy calls 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 (PBA, 2018). 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

- A.1.4 The Spatial Distribution Strategy detailed within the LDP Preferred Strategy 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, the LDP Preferred Strategy 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 Preferred Strategy 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.

- A.1.5 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 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.

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 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 – Strategic Sites Delivery, 5 strategic sites have been 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 the present time. Only strategic sites have been considered at this point, as all non-strategic reasonable alternative sites will be assessed at LDP Deposit stage.
- 5.3.3 The strategic site assessments reported within Background Paper 6 – Strategic Sites Delivery 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 C**), 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 C) 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 LDP Deposit stage if further information is provided to demonstrate the

acceptability and deliverability of the site. Table 2 within Background Paper 6 – Strategic Sites Delivery 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 the five strategic sites which passed the initial filtering stage constitute reasonable alternatives at this point. As reported in Table 1 within Background Paper 6 – Strategic Sites Delivery, 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 C**. 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.

- 5.3.4 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 reasonable excluded) will be undertaken to inform the Conwy LDP Deposit Document.

5.4 SA of Strategic Policies

Overview

- 5.4.1 This section provides a summary assessment of proposed strategic policies against the SA Objectives. The detailed appraisal of predicted effects from the strategic policies is provided in **Appendix E**. The assessment has been undertaken by policy grouping, corresponding with each chapter of strategic policies contained within the LDP 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 This section presents key findings from the SA of the proposed strategic policies within the LDP Preferred Strategy. The summary assessment provided below uses each of the SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) as headings, whilst detailed appraisal matrices identifying all likely effects from the policies is provided in **Appendix E**.

SA Objective 1 - Health and Wellbeing

- 5.4.3 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:
- SP6 - Strategic Policy 6 (SP/6) Promoting Healthier Places in Conwy
 - SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
 - SP14 - Strategic Policy 14 (SP/14) Sustainable Transport and Accessibility
 - SP15 - Strategic Policy 15 (SP/15): Housing
 - SP19 - Strategic Policy 19 (SP/19): Landscape
 - SP24 - Strategic Policy 24 (SP/24): Biodiversity

- SP30 - Strategic Policy 30 (SP/30): Transportation Infrastructure;
- 5.4.4 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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;
 - Recognise the importance of landscape protection for physical and mental health and wellbeing; and,
 - Reduce pollution, address environmental risks and improve ecosystem resilience.
- 5.4.5 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 2 – Equality and Social Inclusion

- 5.4.6 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:
- SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
 - SP22 - Strategic Policy 22 (SP/22): Culturally-led Regeneration
 - SP23 - Strategic Policy 23 (SP/23): Green Infrastructure
- 5.4.7 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:
- Provide adequate social and community infrastructure 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;
 - Support the co-location of housing and employment growth;
- 5.4.8 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on SA Objective 1. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 3 – Employment and Skills

- 5.4.9 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:
- SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
 - SP22 - Strategic Policy 22 (SP/22): Culturally-led Regeneration
 - SP27 - Strategic Policy 27 (SP/27): Economic Development
 - SP28 - Strategic Policy 28 (SP/28): Tourism
 - SP29 - Strategic Policy 29 (SP/29): Rural Economy
 - SP31 - Strategic Policy 31 (SP/31): Telecommunications & Business Clusters
- 5.4.10 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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;
 - Support communication network enhancements which deliver economic and community benefits.
- 5.4.11 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 4 – Transport and Communications:

- 5.4.12 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:
- SP5 - Strategic Policy 5 (SP/5): Placemaking and Good Design
 - SP6 - Strategic Policy 6 (SP/6) Promoting Healthier Places in Conwy
 - SP11 - Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites
 - SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
 - SP14 - Strategic Policy 14 (SP/14) Sustainable Transport and Accessibility
 - SP23 - Strategic Policy 23 (SP/23): Green Infrastructure
 - SP30 - Strategic Policy 30 (SP/30): Transportation Infrastructure

- SP31 - Strategic Policy 31 (SP/31): Telecommunications & Business Clusters

5.4.13 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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.

5.4.14 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 5 – Housing

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

- SP9 - Strategic Policy 9 (SP/9): Placemaking in Rural Areas
- SP11 - Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites
- SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
- SP13 - Strategic Policy 13 (SP/13): Managing Settlement Form
- SP14 - Strategic Policy 14 (SP/14) Sustainable Transport and Accessibility
- SP15 - Strategic Policy 15 (SP/15): Housing
- SP22 - Strategic Policy 22 (SP/22): Culturally-led Regeneration

5.4.16 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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.

5.4.17 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic

policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 6 – Economic Growth

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

- SP9 - Strategic Policy 9 (SP/9): Placemaking in Rural Areas
- SP11 - Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites
- SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
- SP14 - Strategic Policy 14 (SP/14) Sustainable Transport and Accessibility
- SP15 - Strategic Policy 15 (SP/15): Housing
- SP27 - Strategic Policy 27 (SP/27): Economic Development
- SP28 - Strategic Policy 28 (SP/28): Tourism
- SP29 - Strategic Policy 29 (SP/29): Rural Economy
- SP31 - Strategic Policy 31 (SP/31): Telecommunications & Business Clusters
- SP32 - Strategic Policy 32 (SP/32): Energy
- SP33 - Strategic Policy 33 (SP/33): Minerals
- SP34 - Strategic Policy 34 (SP/34): Waste

5.4.19 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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;
- Support the growth of locally and regionally important sectors.

5.4.20 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 7 – Air Quality

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

- SP8 - Strategic Policy 8 (SP/8): Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- SP25 - Strategic Policy 25 (SP/25): Water, Air, Soundscape and Light
- SP33 - Strategic Policy 33 (SP/33): Minerals

5.4.22 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; and,
- Safeguard residential and community amenity.

5.4.23 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in Appendix E, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 8 – Climate Change

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

- SP8 - Strategic Policy 8 (SP/8): Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- SP14 - Strategic Policy 14 (SP/14) Sustainable Transport and Accessibility
- SP24 - Strategic Policy 24 (SP/24): Biodiversity
- SP25 - Strategic Policy 25 (SP/25): Water, Air, Soundscape and Light
- SP26 - Strategic Policy 26 (SP/26): Flooding
- SP32 - Strategic Policy 32 (SP/32): Energy

5.4.25 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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; and,

- Support the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation technologies in appropriate locations.

5.4.26 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 9 – Biodiversity

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

- SP8 - Strategic Policy 8 (SP/8): Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- SP17 - Strategic Policy 17 (SP/17): Community Facilities
- SP18 - Strategic Policy 18 (SP/18): Recreational Spaces
- SP19 - Strategic Policy 19 (SP/19): Landscape
- SP23 - Strategic Policy 23 (SP/23): Green Infrastructure
- SP24 - Strategic Policy 24 (SP/24): Biodiversity

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

- Reduce biodiversity loss and increase ecosystem resilience;
- Reduce pollution from all sources;
- Conserve, protect 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; and,
- Protect and enhance the green infrastructure network.

5.4.29 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues.

SA Objective 10 – Water and Flood Risk

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

- SP23 - Strategic Policy 23 (SP/23): Green Infrastructure
- SP24 - Strategic Policy 24 (SP/24): Biodiversity
- SP25 - Strategic Policy 25 (SP/25): Water, Air, Soundscape and Light

- SP26 - Strategic Policy 26 (SP/26): Flooding

5.4.31 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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; and,
- Support sustainable flood risk management and increased protection against flood risk.

5.4.32 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 11 – Materials and Waste

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

- SP32 - Strategic Policy 32 (SP/32): Energy
- SP33 - Strategic Policy 33 (SP/33): Minerals
- SP34 - Strategic Policy 34 (SP/34): Waste

5.4.34 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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.
- Recognise the need to manage mineral resources in a sustainable manner to meet economic needs; and,
- Apply the waste hierarchy and support the growth of the circular economy.

5.4.35 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 12 – Sustainable Placemaking

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

- SP5 - Strategic Policy 5 (SP/5): Placemaking and Good Design
- SP6 - Strategic Policy 6 (SP/6) Promoting Healthier Places in Conwy
- SP11 - Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites

- SP12 - Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development
- SP15 - Strategic Policy 15 (SP/15): Housing
- SP19 - Strategic Policy 19 (SP/19): Landscape
- SP22 - Strategic Policy 22 (SP/22): Culturally-led Regeneration

5.4.37 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 5 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; and,
- Support the protection and enhancement of cultural assets.

5.4.38 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 13 – Cultural Heritage

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

- SP19 - Strategic Policy 19 (SP/19): Landscape
- SP21 - Strategic Policy 21 (SP/21): Historic Environment
- SP22 - Strategic Policy 22 (SP/22): Culturally-led Regeneration

5.4.40 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic 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.

5.4.41 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and

issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

SA Objective 14 – Landscape

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

- SP13 - Strategic Policy 13 (SP/13): Managing Settlement Form
- SP19 - Strategic Policy 19 (SP/19): Landscape
- SP20 - Strategic Policy 20 (SP/20): Coastal Areas and Marine Plans
- SP21 - Strategic Policy 21 (SP/21): Historic Environment

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

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

5.4.44 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of uncertainties and issues have been identified which presently limit the contribution of some assessed strategic policies to this SA Objective. A number of other strategic policies have no clear relationship with this SA Objective.

6 Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 The identification of any assumptions and uncertainties is an important element of SA, as all components of the emerging RLDP need to be unambiguous to ensure they can be implemented as intended. In addition, the SEA Regulations require consideration to be given to “*the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme*”. A key role of the SA process, incorporating SEA, is therefore to devise appropriate mitigation and enhancement recommendations in order to address identified uncertainties, resolve deficiencies and strengthen the sustainability performance of the plan or programme being assessed.
- 6.1.2 There are several general methods which can be used to mitigate potential adverse or uncertain effects from LDP components and more widely enhance the contribution of the emerging RLDP to the delivery of sustainable development. In relation to the strategic LDP components being consulted on at this stage through the Pre-Deposit Consultation Papers, these methods centre on:
- Adjusting or expanding existing proposed LDP components to ensure these can be implemented successfully and as intended in pursuit of sustainable development. This could include clarifying delivery mechanisms or strengthening wording to help deliver the desired output from each component of the emerging RLDP; and/or
 - Devising and implementing additional LDP components within the emerging RLDP to address key sustainability issues not fully addressed within the LDP components as currently proposed or to mitigate potential adverse effects from the currently proposed components. In due course this could include the development of site-specific briefs to ensure that individual site allocations, as part of wider growth and spatial options, avoid likely significant adverse effects.
- 6.1.3 The assessment of each substantive LDP 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 below. To address the uncertainties, inconsistencies and issues identified in **Section 5** and **Appendices D** and **E**, these recommendations should be addressed within the next iteration of the emerging RLDP. This will help to demonstrate how the SA has informed and positively influenced the development of the emerging RLDP.

6.2 LDP Strategic Framework Recommendations

- 6.2.1 This subsection sets out a series of recommendations to enhance the clarity and effectiveness of the strategic framework elements of the emerging RLDP, namely the LDP Vision, Strategic Objectives and Growth Strategy.
- 6.2.2 In addition to recommendations regarding each element (detailed below), through the SA process several opportunities have been identified to enhance the overall cohesion and value of the LDP Vision, Strategic Objectives and Growth Strategy through some restructuring. It is therefore recommended that in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP:
- i. A logical structure should be adopted throughout the LDP Deposit Document, with the structure explained upfront in diagrammatic form and clear linkages provided between each section. The purpose of each section must be clear it will be important to highlight the difference between ‘strategic’ and ‘implementation’ (i.e. non-strategic) components of the emerging RLDP;

- ii. The strategic framework elements of the emerging RLDP should be presented together in a logical order before implementation policies and site allocations are set out. To achieve this the following high-level structure is recommended:
 - Replacement LDP Context
 - Key Issues and Priorities for Conwy
 - RLDP Strategic Framework
 - Vision
 - Objectives
 - Growth Strategy
 - Growth Levels
 - Spatial Distribution Strategy
 - Settlement Hierarchy
 - Strategic Sites
 - Implementation and Delivery
 - Key Themes
 - Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy
 - Site Allocations
 - Healthy & Social Places in Conwy
 - Natural and Cultural Places in Conwy
 - Prosperous Places in Conwy
 - Monitoring
 - Appendices
- iii. All components of the emerging RLDP, but in particular the strategic framework elements, should avoid the use of undefined capitalised terms, especially those derived from other policy documents. Any key terms should be defined in supporting text alongside the first use of the term within the document;
- iv. All strategic framework elements should clarify that placemaking is not an outcome itself, rather a planning and design process/approach to deliver sustainable spatial outcomes (which are defined through the LDP Vision and Strategic Objectives); and,
- v. To underpin strategic framework elements of the emerging RLDP there should be closer alignment between baseline characteristics/issues and the suite of 'priority issues' identified by CCBC, and all identified issues must be strategic in nature. CCBC should consider rationalising the list of identified priority issues into a smaller number of higher-level issues, which would also support the rationalisation of LDP Strategic Objectives (see below).

LDP Vision Recommendations

- 6.2.3 As discussed in **Section 5.2**, the proposed LDP Vision has already been modified to take account of previous recommendations and now more clearly seeks to address the key spatial challenges and opportunities facing Conwy. No further modifications are considered necessary.

LDP Strategic Objective Recommendations

- 6.2.4 The SA of the proposed LDP Strategic Objectives (**Section 5.2** and **Appendix D**) concludes that these components are generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes and in many cases their wording is closely matched to the SA Objectives defined in the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). However, the individual thematic focus of the proposed Strategic Objectives and their sheer number (15) means that individually they do not succinctly articulate a clear direction of travel for the emerging Conwy RLDP and may struggle to tackle cross-cutting sustainability issues.
- 6.2.5 To address identified issues and enhance the effectiveness and sustainability performance of the emerging RLDP it is recommended that CCBC should look to rationalise some Strategic Objectives. Providing a clear and manageable set of genuinely strategic priorities will help to steer all other substantive components of the emerging RLDP and minimise policy tensions. To ensure all relevant sustainability and planning issues remain covered by the LDP strategic framework, individual thematic elements from the proposed Strategic Objectives could be recast as 'outcomes' underneath a rationalised set of broader LDP Objectives.
- 6.2.6 CCBC should also look to enhance the visionary tone of all Strategic Objectives (SO) and enhance their clarity. In particular:
- i. For brevity it is recommended that SO1 should be recast to simply focus on delivering/creating sustainable places and improving wellbeing, as both these terms encapsulate many of the design, health and social aspects referenced in the current objective;
 - ii. This change may necessitate moving the protection of the Welsh Language from SO1 to another relevant SO where it can appropriately be retained, e.g. SO12;
 - iii. For brevity, SO4 and SO5 could be rationalised;
 - iv. The support provided for modal shift in SO6 could be strengthened, whilst the wording included regarding active travel could be shortened for brevity;
 - v. The wording of SO9 would benefit from greater clarity, in particular regarding the strategy for rural housing and managing changes in agricultural practices; and,
 - vi. The merits of promoting a specific tidal lagoon through an LDP Strategic Objective should be re-considered, as Strategic Objectives should articulate desired spatial outcomes (e.g. energy generation, climate change mitigation, flood prevention, etc) rather than pre-defining a strategy to achieve them.

Growth Strategy Recommendations

- 6.2.7 The SA of the proposed Growth Strategy (**Section 5.2** and **Appendix D**) indicates that the target growth levels (housing and employment) and spatial distribution strategy are appropriate and likely to support the delivery of sustainable development. However, there still remains a need to identify and address the likely environmental and sustainability effects from the development of individual sites forming part of the wider growth strategy.
- 6.2.8 The principal measure to avoid and mitigate adverse impacts and to enhance the sustainability performance of the emerging RLDP will be through adopting an evidence-based approach to

the development of sub-area strategies and the selection of appropriate site allocations, e.g. by minimising growth in areas of known high nature conservation value, allocating sites with good access to a range of services, jobs and facilities in walking distance or with direct public transport connections; avoiding areas of high landscape sensitivity, etc. The SA of candidate sites being undertaken by CCBC should also allow appropriate policy level mitigation and site-specific design principles to be identified to help mitigate potential effects from allocated sites.

6.3 Implementation Mechanism Recommendations

Strategic Site Recommendations

- 6.3.1 As noted in **Section 5.3**, at this stage only candidate sites identified by CCBC as being strategic in nature (owing to site size) and not being subject to deliverability of major environmental constraints have been identified as reasonable alternative strategic site allocations. Five Key Strategic Sites are identified within the LDP Preferred Strategy.
- 6.3.2 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) will need to be carried out at this point.
- 6.3.3 At LDP Deposit stage, the site assessment exercise should apply the sustainability indicators listed within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) and devise appropriate thresholds and scoring criteria to allow likely significant environmental effects to be identified. Where likely significant adverse effects are predicted from proposed site allocations, appropriate mitigation options (e.g. design principles for site allocations, additional impact assessment requirements, additional policy criteria, etc.) will need to be developed and incorporated within the LDP Deposit Document.

Strategic Policy Recommendations

- 6.3.4 There are several methods which can be used to mitigate potential adverse impacts and more widely enhance the contribution of specific policies to delivering the proposed vision and achieving sustainable development:
- Developing additional policies to address key issues not fully addressed within the proposed strategic policies or to mitigate specific predicted impacts;
 - Adjusting or expanding policy wording to ensure policies can be implemented as intended and effectively address relevant issues; or,
 - Setting requirements for applicants to show how their development proposal addresses key environmental and sustainability issues, whether through specific policies or site-specific allocations.
- 6.3.5 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a number of recommended mitigation and enhancement measures have been identified in relation to the suite of proposed strategic policies. A schedule of all recommended policy mitigation measures is provided in **Table 6.1** below.

Table 6.1: Schedule of LDP Strategic Policy Recommendations

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
SP1 - Sustainable Placemaking Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic nature of SP1 and its close links with the proposed LDP Vision mean this policy would more usefully sit at a higher level above thematic policies as a strategic framework element. The term ‘sustainable placemaking’ should be defined upfront and consistently in the emerging RLDP as a holistic process to realise good design. The outcomes of sustainable placemaking should therefore be referred to as either sustainable development or good design principles.
SP2 - Levels of Housing Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly confirm the reasonable alternative growth and spatial options considered and in light of this explain the proposed housing and employment targets for the plan period. Explain the 20% contingency applied to the housing requirement for the LDP period, in terms of need and the level proposed.
SP3 - Levels of Employment Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic nature of SP3 and its close links with the proposed Growth Strategy mean this policy would more usefully sit at a higher level above thematic policies as a strategic framework element. Briefly confirm reasonable alternative housing/employment growth levels and spatial distributions considered and add further explanation of selected housing and employment targets for the LDP period.
SP4 - Hierarchy of Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly confirm the reasonable settlement hierarchy options considered and further explain the relationship between the proposed spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy.
SP5 - Placemaking and Good Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
SP6 - Promoting Healthier Places in Conwy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove or rationalise policy cross-references. Expand to support the conservation, preservation, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets (and their setting). Identify the relationship between protecting landscapes and cultural heritage assets and improving health and wellbeing outcomes for all.
SP7 - Welsh Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
SP8 - Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
SP9 - Placemaking in Rural Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to diversification of land uses for the purposes of supporting and enhancing biodiversity. Acknowledge the importance of renewable energy generation in rural areas.
SP10 - Place Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
SP11 - Strategic Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites to form part of the LDP strategic framework. Clarify the way in which each Key Strategic Site underpins the emerging RLDP. Confirm that the need for regeneration of coastal areas and flood risk management have been considered in selecting Key Strategic Sites.
SP12 - Infrastructure and New Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include specific references to promoting the circular economy and minimising demand for minerals extraction for construction (i.e. by prioritising reuse and recycling of building materials).
SP13 - Managing Settlement Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide greater clarity in the interpretation of PPW – 10th Edition at the local level.
SP14 - Sustainable Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the purpose and content of Map 7: Proposed Strategic Projects Clarify the importance and application of the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy. Insert criteria to recognize links between inclusive growth (reducing inequality) and the provision of accessible transport options to facilities and employment locations. Clarify the balance between meeting the locational needs of employers and businesses and promoting sustainable modal shift. Add the need to increase the resilience of the transport system in response to climate change and factors such as flooding.

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
SP15 - Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid duplication with Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites. • Provide a clearer focus on mixed-use development and the benefits of co-locating residential and employment uses. • Clarify the link between affordable housing and access to local employment. • Confirm the importance of identified Key Strategic Sites for delivering the RLDP housing strategy. • Address issues regarding flood risk and development within coastal towns.
SP16 - Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity the focus of this policy to address town centres as well as retail issues. • Set out a clear town-centre first principle which recognises the role of town centres as social, cultural and economic hubs and their role in sustainable placemaking. • Insert assessment criteria regarding the health and wellbeing implications of out of centre locations, in recognition that town centres are the most accessible, inclusive, and sustainable location for many services. • Recast to address the changing role of town centres, including in terms of changing employment and skills demands. • Clarify the relationship between the networks of retail and town centres within the Conwy LDP area. • Address the role of housing and non-retail employment generating uses in protecting town centre vibrancy. • Insert criteria to prevent retail development in out-of-centre locations associated with high car dependency or areas with existing concentrations of harmful pollutants. • Promote the potential for town centre built heritage initiatives to enhance vibrancy and support a range of town centre uses.
SP17 - Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the policy focus on 'inclusivity'.

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the need for community service provision to be highly accessible. • Emphasise the need to reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful pollutants near community facilities and recreation spaces, including schools.
SP18 - Recreational Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify how current recreational and open space provision in the Conwy LDP area aligns with sustainable placemaking and accessibility objectives. • Address the need to reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful pollutants near community facilities and recreation spaces, including schools.
SP19 - Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a clear and objective framework to assess landscape impacts in line with current national planning policies and best practice, focusing on impact acceptability. • Widen the focus on accessibility to recreational opportunities.
SP20 - Coastal Areas and Marine Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out substantive proposals and mechanisms to integrate spatial and land use planning. • Recognise the difficulty in balancing the need to regenerate coastal communities with the need to protect human health and prevent flood risk and erosion. • Address the importance of transport system resilience and the need to protect the resilience of Conwy's road network from coastal erosion, landslips and flooding, particularly in relation to the A55.
SP21 - Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the locational specificity of the policy in relation to cultural heritage assets (and their setting) within the CCBC area which will be protected. • Avoid re-stating national policy and guidance.

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
SP22 - Culturally-led Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a cross-cutting strategic town centre policy. • Emphasise the social and economic benefits of culturally led regeneration.
SP23 - Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a consistent definition of Green Infrastructure throughout the emerging RLDP. • Clarify linkages between green infrastructure provision and more equitable transport strategies – e.g. enhanced access to jobs. • Expand to cover blue as well as green infrastructure. • Clarify links between green infrastructure provision, active travel and heritage related tourism.
SP24 - Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the human health benefits of biodiversity protection and enhancement. • Identify the biodiversity benefits of prioritising brownfield land re-greening and community focused biodiversity projects. • Highlight the social, cultural and economic benefits of green infrastructure provision.
SP25 - Water, Air, Soundscape and Light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the scope and content of this policy. • Recognise the need to maintain good air quality and tackle localised poor air quality. • Address the inequitable impact of air and noise pollution which affects deprived communities to a disproportionate extent. • Demonstrate the likely air quality implications of the RLDP growth strategy.
SP26 - Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify links with policy SP15 in relation to housing regeneration in coastal areas.

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the need to balance the regeneration of coastal communities with the protection of human health, sustainable flood risk management and prevention of coastal erosion. • Address the importance of transport system resilience and the need to protect the resilience of Conwy’s road network from coastal erosion, landslips and flooding.
SP27 - Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address socio-economic inequalities and the need to deliver a more inclusive form of economic growth, particularly through the North Wales Growth Deal.
SP28 - Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and address inequalities facing coastal areas and the need for regeneration activities to enhance social inclusion as well as to provide new economic opportunities. • Recognise the need tourism pressures in certain areas to be carefully managed.
SP29 - Rural Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a supportive rural employment and economic growth policy with a clear sequential test.
SP30 – Transport Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide full details regarding the stated sustainable transport hierarchy and its planned implementation. • Address inequalities related to transport and digital connectivity. This would be appropriate given the challenges faced by rural and coastal communities within the CCBC area. • Prioritise maximising accessibility between housing and employment. • Address the efficient and effective use of existing transport infrastructure as part of a holistic sustainable transport strategy.
SP31 - Telecommunications & Business Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address inequalities related to transport and digital connectivity. This would be appropriate given the challenges faced by rural and coastal communities within the CCBC area.

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
SP32 - Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a clear and objective framework for assessing energy generation proposals in line with current national planning policies, focusing on development need/benefits and impact acceptability.
SP33 - Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
SP34 - Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detail and require adherence to the waste hierarchy.• Insert criteria requiring amenity impacts, and specifically odour, to be assessed.

6.4 Next Steps

- 6.4.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') has documented the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated Background Papers. At this stage, the following proposed components of the emerging RLDP have been subject to SA:
- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth Strategy
 - Implementation:
 - Key Strategic Sites; and,
 - Strategic Policies
- 6.4.2 Following consultation on the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents and associated SA Report, all consultation responses received will be reviewed and used to inform the Conwy LDP Deposit Document, i.e. the full proposed Conwy RLDP. This will build upon the LDP Preferred Strategy to set out all strategic framework elements, policies and site allocations proposed for inclusion in the Conwy RLDP. The Conwy LDP Deposit Document will be accompanied by an updated an expanded SA Report, with both documents expected to be consulted on in tandem in January 2020. Following a subsequent Examination in Public, CCBC then intends to adopt the finalised Replacement Conwy LDP prior to the expiry of the existing Conwy LDP in 2022.

Appendix A Baseline Review

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 This Appendix supports **Section 3** 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 Conwy LDP Review and the emerging RLDP, 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 emerging RLDP). 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 emerging RLDP); 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 SAC area hosts 8 SACs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 / Gwydir Forest Mines - Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay 	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').		
A single Ramsar Site is located within the CCBC area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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				

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<p>The CCBC area hosts 51 SSSIs designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or important ecological features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aber Afon Conwy - Afon Conwy Pastures - Benarth Wood - Blaen Y Wergloedd Bog - Bryn Euryn - Cae'r Felin - Ceunant Dulyn - Chwythlyn - Coed Cae-Awr - Coed Dolgarrog - Coed Ffordd-Las - Coed Gorswen - Coed Llys-Aled - Coed Merchlyn - Coed Nant-Y-Merddyn-Uchaf - Coed Y Gopa - Coedydd Aber - Coedydd Derw Elwy - Coedydd Dyffryn Alwen - Corsydd Nug A Merddwr - Creuddyn - Eidda Pastures - Fairy Glen Woods - Llanddulas Limestone - Gwrych Castle Wood - Llyn Bychan - Llyn Creiniog - Llyn Goddionduon - Llyn Ty'n Y Llyn - Llyn Ty'n Y Mynydd - Llyn Y Fawnog - Llynnau Bodgynydd - Morfa Uchaf, Dyffryn Conwy - Mosshill - Mynydd Hiraethog 	<p>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) And</p>	<p>The identified SSSIs have been designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare habitat types within each.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives.</p>	<p>Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.</p>

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mynydd Marian - Pandora Reservoirs - Plas Iolyn Bog - Plas Maenan - Pont Bancog - Sychnant Pass - Traeth Lafan - Traeth Pensarn - Y Glyn-Diffwys - Afon Llugwy - Chwareli A Glaswelltir Degannwy - Coedydd Ac Ogofau Elwy A Meirchion - Creigiau Rhiwledyn/Little Ormes Head - Eryri - Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt - Mwyngloddiau A Chreigiau Gwydyr - Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head 				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 6 NNRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coed Dolgarrog - Coed Gorswen - Cwm Glas Crafnant - Cwm Idwal - Hafod Elwy Moor - Maes-Y-Facrell, Pen Y Gogarth 	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.		
Local				
CCBC has designated over 40 Biodiversity Areas on land owned or managed by the Council.	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.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<p>The following LNRs have been designated by NRW within the CCBC administrative area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bryn Cadno - Fairy Glen - Nant y Groes - The View - Bryn Euryn - Kinmel Dunes - Pensarn Beach - Pwlycrochan Woods' Discovery Trail - Mynydd Marian - Pwlycrochan Woods - Great Orme's Head - Bodlondeb Woods - Upper Dingle Woods - Traeth Lafan 	<p>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.</p>
Geological				
National				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 12 SSSIs designated for reasons of geological importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p>	<p>Geological SSSIs are designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare geological features.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites to maintain or improve their current condition.</p>	<p>Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.</p>

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head - Ty'n Y Ffordd Quarry 				
Local				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 24 RIGS, 18 of which are located within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Llyn Aled Isaf (Hiraethog) - Bryn Pydew - Ffridd y mynydd - Little Ormes Head - Llyn Aled (Ynys) - Bodysgallen Quarry - Llandudno North Shore - Great Orme's Head - 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) 	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.
Cultural Heritage				
International				
Conwy Castle	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 heritage assets benefit from statutory protection which	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.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
			must be taken account of within policies, proposals and guidance within the replacement LDP.	
National				
The CCBC area hosts 162 Scheduled Monuments	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.		
The CCBC area hosts 1735 Listed Buildings of which 29 are listed at Grade I, 1610 at Grade 2 and 96 at Grade 2*	Listed Buildings	A wide range of structures and buildings have been listed owing to their features of architectural importance.	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 account of within policies, proposals and guidance within the replacement LDP.	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 24 Conservation Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head 	Conservation Areas	The designated Conservation Areas are centred upon clusters of Listed Buildings or other structures of architectural importance.		

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Ty'n Y Ffordd Quarry				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 29 Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens:</p> <p><u>Historic Landscapes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower Conwy Valley - Creuddyn and Conwy - North Arllechwedd (crosses LPA boundary) - Denbigh Moors (crosses LPA boundary) <p><u>Historic Parks and Gardens</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Plas Uchaf - Plas yn llan - Bodnant - Oak Bank/Bulkeley Mill - Caer Rhun Hall - Gloddaeth (St. Davids College) - Bodysgallen - Bryn Eisteddfod - Colwyn Bay - Cotswold - Conover House - Colwyn Bay – The Flagstaff 	Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens	<p>The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 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.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally designated heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>In light of the on-going review of Registered Parks and Gardens, new sites may be added to the register during the LDP Review and would need to be taken account of.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Any new sites added to the register during the LDP review need to be taken account of within the SA.</p>

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
- Hendre				
Landscape				
National				
Snowdonia	National Park	<p>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 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.</p> <p>The statutory objectives of Snowdonia National Park are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <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>. 	<p>The setting of Snowdonia National Park is a material consideration, requiring the visual effects of development to be carefully considered so as not to significantly intrude upon views from the designated landscape area.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant SA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.</p>
The Great Orme Heritage Coast	Heritage Coast	<p>The geology, wildlife, archaeology and landscape of 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.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at all levels.</p>	<p>Relevant SA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.</p>

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
None	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local				
<p>The following 6 SLAs are currently designated at the local level within the CCBC area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great Orme and Creuddyn Peninsula - Conwy Valley - Abergele hinterland - Elwy and Aled Valleys - Hiraethog - Cerrigydrudion and the A5 corridor 	Special Landscape Areas (SLA)	SLAs are applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance. Policy NTE/4 within the adopted Conwy LDP (2013) identifies these 6 SLAs as being important in relation to local character and distinctiveness.	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 SA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.
<p>The following 12 Green Wedges are designated at the local level within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Wedge 1 between Dwygyfylchi and Penmaenmawr - Green Wedge 2 between Deganwy, 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 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 “to control the identity of individual settlements, to prevent coalescence and to protect the immediate landscape surrounding urban areas”.	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.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Wedge 8 between Llanelian and Colwyn Bay - Green Wedge 9 between Coed 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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, 7 are also designated as NNRS.</p> <p>At the local level, CCBC has designated over 40 areas of Council owned land as Biodiversity Areas owing to their green infrastructure and locally important biodiversity features.</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats and species: The CCBC area hosts a wide range of important habitat types, reflecting its varied geographical and environmental conditions from coastal to inland areas. These habitats support varied flora and fauna, including many protected, rare, notable or declining species.</p>	<p>All identified sites are designated for specific reasons of ecological important or biodiversity conservation and have conservation objectives related to these, e.g. the protection of relevant qualifying features. Table A.1 above identifies the qualifying features of relevant European sites (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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites.</p> <p>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, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects.</p>
2. Population (including relevant socio-economic conditions)	<p>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 Borough of Gwynedd to the west and south and Denbighshire to the east.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 A55 corridor, which includes the CCBC area alongside 5 other local authorities: Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham.</p> <p>In terms of statistical units, there are 71 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the CCBC area, representing 3.7% of the 1909 total LSOAs in Wales.</p>		<p>The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to be closely aligned with the preparation of the North Region SDP to ensure that once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.</p>	<p>A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the emerging North West Region SDP once the lead Responsible Authority for the preparation of this plan has been determined. As with this LDP Review, SA/SEA Scoping will be needed to set an assessment framework prior to the development of substantive SPD components.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Demographics: CCBC has an estimated population of 116,900 (2017³), around 3.7% of the total population of Wales (3,125,200).</p> <p>2014 based projections suggest that the population will increase from 116,287 in 2014 to 117,402 by 2021. An increase of around 0.99%.</p> <p>The median age in CCBC is 48.7 years (Wales 42.4). The CCBC population aged over 65 accounts for 27% of the population (Wales- 20.4% and UK- 18%). Between mid-2015 and mid-2016 the change in population was a result of a negative natural change of -400 people (1,110 births and 1,500 deaths) and a net migration gain of 700 people.</p> <p>The number of people of working age and the population under the age of 18 is expected to decline.</p> <p>It is noted that without migration, the population of CCBC would decrease as deaths outstrip the numbers of births every year.⁴</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Housing: The JHLAS (2017⁵) indicates that CCBC has a housing land supply, assessed against the current housing requirement of the Conwy LDP, of 3.1 years. Previous years' assessed supply ranges from 4.1 years in 2012-13, 4.8 years in 2013-14, 4.0 years in 2014-15 and 3.7 years in 2015-16. This shows that land supply has continuously fallen from the year 2013-14.</p> <p>There are six housing market areas within the CCBC area: LHMA03 Menai, LHMA09 Bala, LHMA11 Llandudno, LHMA12 Bay of Colwyn, LHMA13 Rhyl and LHMA15 St Asaph. In total there are an estimated 57,203 (2016⁶) dwellings across the CCBC area, of which approximately 73% are owner occupied, 16% privately rented and the remaining 11% rented from registered social landlords.</p> <p>The LHMA for Conwy estimated that 372 affordable homes need to be delivered between 2017 and 2022⁵. 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 buy.</p> <p>CCBC provided a target of 6,520 dwellings (478 annually) within the Adopted LDP (2007-2022). 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, Penmawmawr, Colwyn Bay, Dwygyfylchi, Llandudlas & Llysfaen: 20% and Abergele, Towyn and Kinmel Bay: 10%.</p> <p>Average housing prices within CCBC increased by 3.1% from July 2016 (£149,243) to July 2017 (£153,862), which is £3,016</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

³ NOMIS: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157385/report.aspx>

Stats Wales: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Population/Projections/Local-Authority/2014-based/populationprojections-by-localauthority-year>

⁴ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Council/Statistics-and-research/Population/Assets/documents/Population-profile-bulletin-August-2017.pdf>

⁵ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Housing/Information-for-Developers/Assets/Documents/Local-Housing-Market-Assessment-LHMA-2018-2022.pdf>

<p>above the average property price of £150,846 for Wales (July 2017⁶).</p> <p>Approximately 713 affordable dwellings have been provided to date over the existing LDP period (2007-08 to 2016-17⁶). Additionally, a further 50 affordable dwellings are planned for delivery in 2017-18.</p>			
<p>Educational Attainment/Qualifications⁷: In 2017, 5.9% 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 (8.7%). The level of attainment achieved by the working age population with qualifications is higher in Conwy than across Wales: 56.3% in Conwy are qualified to level NVQ3 or above compared with 54.6% across Wales and 37.1% are qualified to level NVQ4 or above compared with 35.1% at the national level.</p> <p>Educational attainment in Conwy across all qualifications is higher than the average across Wales.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Considering the higher than average level of qualifications across NVQ levels 1-4 in Conwy compared with Wales, measures should be put in place to continue this positive trend.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure:</p> <p>There are currently 53 primary schools and 7 secondary schools within the CCBC area. Each school utilises varying degrees of English and Welsh spoken languages.</p> <p>CCBC operates 10 libraries (Abergele, Conwy, Llanfairfechan, Penrhyn Bay, Cerrigydrudion, Kinmel Bay, Llanrwst, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno and Penmaenmawr). There are also four leisure centres in Conwy (Abergele, Colwyn, Llandudno and Llanrwst Pool).</p> <p>Other community facilities include town halls/community centres, Welsh Mountain Zoo, Bodnant Garden (National Trust) and Snowdonia National Park.</p> <p>Five areas within the CCBC area have Green Flag status: Bodlondeb Park, Happy Valley, Queens Gardens, Bryn Euryn Allotments and Local Nature Reserve, Llanrhos Lawn Cemetery, Wynn Gardens, Cae Derw and Pentre Mawr Park.</p> <p>Within the WIMD (2014), the following areas in Conwy rank within the top 10% most deprived in Wales specifically in relation to access to services: Uwchaled; Llansannan; Uwch Conwy; Llangernyw; Eglwysbach; Betws yn Rhos; Caerhun; Trefriw; Betws-y-Coed.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet 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.</p>	<p>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 provision and quality of community infrastructure.</p>
<p>Employment⁸: In 2017, of the 76.6% of the economically active working population in Conwy, 73.3% were in employment which was higher than across Wales (72.4%) but lower than Great Britain (74.9%).</p> <p>23.4% of Conwy's working population are economically inactive (Wales- 24.0%) (Great Britain- 21.6%)</p>	<p>Conwy has a higher economically inactive proportion of its working population than the rest of Great Britain and almost as high as the average for Wales. This indicates that insufficient/unsuitable employment opportunities are provided for residents of the CCBC area when compared to Great Britain – but when compared to Wales, CCBC performs better, taking account of education and skills levels. A large proportion of the working population travel out of Conwy and Denbighshire for work contributing to further loss of the working population.</p>	<p>The LDP Review should develop and appropriate employment land and economic development strategy for the replacement LDP.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The SA should assess whether the replacement LDP will be effective in providing increased employment opportunities in appropriate locations and appropriate sectoral diversification into high value industries. The SA Framework should therefore include objectives relating to high quality employment, economic growth, sectoral diversification and inward investment.</p>

⁶ UK House Price Index - Wales (July 2017): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-house-price-index-wales-july-2017/uk-house-price-index-wales-july-2017>

⁵ http://spp.conwy.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/691/Conwy_JHLAS_2017_Report.pdf

⁶ <https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Households/Estimates/households-by-localauthority-year>

⁷ Educational attainment statistics sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile - Conwy

⁸ All data sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile – Conwy: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157385/report.aspx#tabempunemp>

	<p>The official unemployment rate in the CCBC area stood at 4.2% for 2017, which was lower than the unemployment rate across Wales (4.8%) and Great Britain (4.4%). Related to this, in 2016 the CCBC area had a jobs density of 0.78 (ratio of jobs to resident working age population) compared with 0.76 across Wales and 0.84 for Great Britain.</p> <p>Around 15,000 (17% of the working population) travel out of Conwy and Denbighshire for work, with around 5,400 of those travelling further afield to England.</p> <p>The latest available statistics indicate that the largest employment sectors in Conwy are Professional Occupations (17.2%), Associate Professional and Technical (13.7%) and Skilled Trades Occupations is the third largest employer (13.2%).</p> <p>There are approximately 79,000 PAYE jobs within the area (41,500 in Conwy CB and 38,400 in Denbighshire) and 93,400 working residents (51,200 in Conwy CB and 42,200 in Denbighshire). This results in a shortfall of 13,500 jobs⁹.</p> <p>As of March 2017, the Jobcentres Universal Job Match showed 550 jobs available within a 10-mile radius of Llandudno and only 1,900 jobs within a 20-mile radius. At this time, 6,100 people were unemployed or economically inactive and were actively looking for work within the same area¹⁰.</p> <p>In 2017, full-time workers' gross weekly pay in Conwy averaged at £576.40, which was £10.00 below the level for Wales but higher than that from Great Britain by £89.00. Females in Conwy received £10.80 less in their gross weekly pay than the total average.</p> <p>In 2015 it was estimated that median household income for the Conwy & Denbighshire area was only 83% of the GB average¹¹.</p>		<p>also develop policies, proposals and guidance to tackle deprivation via measures to reduce the numbers of unemployed/economically inactive people.</p>	
	<p>Inequality, Social Exclusion and Deprivation: The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2014) identifies clusters of deprivation throughout Wales.</p> <p>In 2014, of the 71 LSOAs in the CCBC area, 4 were in the most deprived 10% of Wales; 6 were in the most deprived 20%:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - W01001928 Abergele Pensarn 2, - W01000144 Glyn (Conwy) 2, - W01000187 Tudno 2, - W01000163 Lllysfaen 1. <p>Additionally, 7 LSOAs in the CCBC area were in the most deprived 30% and 6 were in the most deprived 50% LSOAs.</p> <p>The percentage of households that are workless in Conwy is 1.4% above that for Great Britain. 13.7% of those in Conwy of claiming government benefits; 0.7% below that for Wales and 2.7% above that for Great Britain.</p> <p>This is reflected through the Gross disposable household income across Conwy (data is combined with Denbighshire at £16,004, lower than the UK average of £17,965).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>

⁹ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-local-employment-opportunities/>

¹⁰ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Council/Statistics-and-research/Assets/documents-economy/Monitoring-the-economy-research-bulletin-August-2017.pdf>

¹¹ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-poverty-and-deprivation/>

<p>3. Human Health</p>	<p>Life expectancy¹²: Males living within Conwy have an estimated life expectancy (2012-14) at birth of 79.1 years which is higher compared to the Welsh national average of 78.51. In areas of high deprivation (decile 1) male life expectancy at birth is 73.2 compared to 81.9 in the least deprived areas (decile 10).</p> <p>Females living within Conwy have an estimated life expectancy (2012-14) at birth of 82.9 years which is slightly higher compared to the Welsh national average of 82.35. In areas of high deprivation (decile 1) female life expectancy is 78.0 compared to 85.3 in the least deprived areas (decile 10).</p> <p>The difference for the healthy life expectancy for males living in the least-most deprived communities is ranked at 13.3 with Wales itself being ranked at 15.2¹³.</p> <p>The difference for the healthy life expectancy for females living in the least-most deprived communities is ranked at 10.2 below that for Wales at 14.9. This indicated that there is a higher level of inequality in a healthy life expectancy for males in Conwy.</p>	<p>It is clear to see that there are large gaps in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas of CCBC.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to amenity, quality of life, health outcomes, physical health, mental health, wellbeing, safety and security. These issues should be considered holistically when assessing the proposed components of the emerging replacement LDP.</p>
	<p>Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices: According to the 'Our Healthy Future Interactive Tool 2015', adults living within Conwy in 2013 – 2014 undertook moderate to vigorous physical activity for 30 minutes or more on 2.2 times a week on average, this is slightly below the Wales average (2.4)¹⁴.</p> <p>Compared to other authorities, residents of CCBC are statistically more likely to have healthy lifestyle choices than the Wales average some improvement is still needed. 36% of adults in CCBC report eating the recommended 5 a day fruit or vegetable portions (Wales average-32%).</p> <p>Around 54% of adults in CCBC are obese (Wales- 58%). 25.2% of 4-5-year-old children in CCBC were found to be obese or overweight (around 283 children).</p> <p>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)¹⁵.</p> <p>Around 9.8% of CCBC's population is being treated for a mental illness (Wales average- 12.1%).</p> <p>38% of adults in Conwy CB reported drinking above the recommended guidelines at least once each week. 20% in Conwy CB and Denbighshire reported binge drinking at least once in the last week (Welsh figures = 41% and 25%).</p>	<p>Overall, CCBC residents are performing slightly better than average in Wales for health indicators such as obesity, mental illness and alcohol consumption. However, consistency of physical exercise and alcohol specific hospital admissions are considerably worse than the rest of Wales.</p>		

¹² Stats Wales, Life expectancy of females/males: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasinenglandandwalesreferencetable1>

¹³ Conwy Public Service Board (2017) Assessment of Well-being: <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-healthy-life-expectancy-for-all/>

¹⁴ NHS Wales Informatics Service, Our Healthy Future Interactive tool 2015, Average number of days of 30 mins or more moderate to vigorous physical activity (capped) reported by adults, age standardised.

¹⁵ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/>

	<p>Mental Health and Wellbeing: Projected numbers of residents in Conwy who have at least one mental disorder is expected to remain constant at around 16,000 from 2015 to 2035.¹⁶</p>	<p>In line with the Conwy Wellbeing Plan (2018 – 2023) 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.</p>		
	<p>Health Infrastructure: Health infrastructure within the CCBC area falls within the remit of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board.</p> <p>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 population¹⁷.</p> <p>Within the CCBC area there are 20 GP Surgeries and 16 Dentist Practices¹².</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>4. Soil</p>	<p>Geological and Ground Conditions: The CCBC area has varied geological and soil characteristics¹³, predominantly till but including pockets of peaty soil, alluvium (clay, silt and sand), glacial sand and gravel, blown sand and River Terrace Deposits.</p> <p>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. This propensity for erosion often provides drainage pathways for water through the limestone.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>New development must be appropriately sited and designed to reflect the geological and soil characteristics of the CCBC area.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

¹⁶ North Wales Population Assessment: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/assets/assets/documents/population-assessment/NW-Population-Assessment-1-April-2017.pdf>

¹⁷: Betsi Cadwaladr University: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/861/home>

¹³ British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

5. Water	<p>Waterbodies: The CCBC area is within the Western Wales River Basin District. This hosts 25 groundwater bodies¹⁸, 60% of which were classified with good overall status in 2015 (both quantitative and chemically). Across Western Wales, historic mining activity poses a continued threat to water quality - vulnerable to pollution nitrate contamination¹⁸.</p> <p>There are 63 waterbodies and 9 lakes across the Conwy and Clwyd catchment. Of these, 16 rivers and 8 of the lakes are artificial or heavily modified¹⁹.</p>	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.
	<p>Flood risks: Significant areas along the Conwy River watercourses within the County Borough are identified as being at risk of flooding¹⁴. Rivers are a major source of flooding in Conwy, and land and sea (tidal) along the northern coastline. Settlements such as Conwy and Llandudno.</p> <p>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 risk²⁰.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 defence strategies. This should be considered within the LDP Review.	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.	
6. Air	<p>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and Poor Air Quality:</p> <p>The latest available data indicates that air quality standards within the CCBC area are 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.²¹</p>	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	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2015 statistics from InfoBase Cymru²² show that total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from within CCBC (4.9) show CO2 levels per resident (tonnes) below the Welsh average (8.0) in 2016. CCBC accounted for 2.7%¹⁵ of low carbon energy generation for Wales in 2015. However, this can be improved through further generation of future renewable capacity.</p>	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	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.

¹⁸ Natural Resources Wales (Western Wales River Basin District Management Plan, 2015): <https://naturalresources.wales/media/674895/ww-rbmp.pdf>

¹⁹ River Basin Management Plan: <https://naturalresources.wales/media/674895/ww-rbmp.pdf>

²⁰ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Environmental-problems/assets-Air-Quality/documents/Conwy-County-Borough-Council-2016-Air-Quality-Progress-Report.pdf>

²¹ Air Quality Monitoring <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Environmental-problems/Air-Quality-Monitoring.aspx>

²² InfoBase Cymru <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/themes/environmentandsustainability/environment/tabular?viewId=518&geoid=1&subsetId>

¹⁴ Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Maps: https://maps.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk/Html5Viewer/Index.html?configBase=https://maps.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/Flood_Risk/viewers/Flood_Risk/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default&layerTheme=0

¹⁵ Stats Wales Low Carbon Energy Generation by Local Authority: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy/lowcarbonenergygeneration-by-localauthority>

	<p>Climate Change Impacts: 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.</p> <p>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. However, as the Stern Report found, acting now can reduce the longer term total economic damage.</p>	<p>existing rail and port infrastructure within the CCBC area to contribute to the decarbonisation of the transport sector.</p>		
<p>8. Material Assets</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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, Abergele, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It is also important to note the existing Colwyn Bay Masterplan contained within the adopted LDP.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure:</p> <p><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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Public Transport</i> Conwy has multiple town railway stations (Abergele & Pensam, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno Junction, Conwy, Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan) on the North Wales mainline route with connections to many other major destinations. Additionally, the</p>	<p>Predicted impacts from climate change up to 2050 will place significant strain on infrastructure and available resources across the UK, including within the CCBC area and the effects associated with flood risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At present, parts of the highway network in the CCBC area experience congestion especially at peak times (A55 and A470).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the CCBC area.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, natural resources, climate change mitigation, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Active Travel</i> Active travel routes within the CCBC area²³ are described as being poor and lacking investment. As of 2013, the Active Travel (Wales) Act requires integrated network map (INM) active travel routes to be delivered. Currently, CCBC has created proposals for each town (Abergele, Colwyn Bay, Conwy, Deganwy, Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Llanfairfechan, Llanrwst, Llansanffraid Glan Conwy, Llysfaen Llanddulas, Old Conwy, Penmaenmawr, Penrhyn Bay, Rhos on Sea and Towyn Kinmel Bay) which are currently under public consultation.</p>			
	<p>Utilities infrastructure:</p> <p><u>Solar Energy</u> CCBC had 1,272 Solar PV projects²¹ underway in 2016 generating 4,523MWh of electricity. Additionally, in the same year, 256 Solar Thermal projects generated 587MWh of heat.</p> <p><u>Wind Farms</u> CCBC had 36 onshore wind projects²¹ underway in 2016 which generated 46,093MWh of electricity. Conversely, CCBC had 0 offshore wind projects along its northern coastline.</p>	<p>There is a need for continued decarbonisation of the energy generation sector across Wales to support the 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.²⁴</p>		
	<p>Waste management: Waste disposal, recycling and treatment occurs at the Conwy Council Recycling Centre. In 2016-2017, of the total 62,560 tonnes of municipal waste generated, 39,149 tonnes were re-used, recycled or composted, and 5,438 tonnes were incinerated with 62.6% of waste reused/recycled/composted. This left only 17,813 tonnes which was sent to landfill.²⁵</p>	<p>The CCB area exceeds average recycling rates for both the UK and Wales overall, with Wales also continuing an upward trend. Current recycling proficiency in Conwy should be maintained and continually improved upon if possible.</p>		

²³ North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (2015): <http://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/PDFFiles/Planning/LDP-evidence-base/Local/North-Wales-Joint-Local-Transport-Plan-2015.pdf>

¹⁹ Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Parking-Roads-and-Travel/Active-Travel/Active-Travel-Wales-Act-2013.aspx>

²⁰ Integrated Network Map (INM) Public Consultation: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Parking-Roads-and-Travel/Active-Travel/Integrated-Network-Map-INM-Routes-in-Conwy.aspx>

²⁴ Gwynt y Mor Community Fund <http://cvsc.org.uk/en/gwynt-y-mor/>

²¹ Stats Wales: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Energy/lowcarbonenergygeneration-by-technology>

²⁵ Stats Wales: Waste managed (tonnes) by management method and year: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste/wastemanaged-by-management-year>

	<p>The UK recycling rate for Waste from Households in 2016 was 45.2% compared with a Welsh average of 57.3%²⁶.</p>			
	<p>Natural resources: A dominant feature of CCBC is the small valleys and associated uplands that form part of the former Wales Coalfields. Most notably the North-West Wales and North-East Wales mineral resource/coal mining maps cover a large proportion of the Conwy Valley. Although mining activity in the area has ceased, many disused mines still exist today and may affect hydraulic pathways below and on the surface.</p>	<p>There is a need to continue efforts to restore landscapes previously affected by minerals extraction.</p>		
9. Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic assets: As detailed in Table A.1 above, there are 162 Scheduled Monuments within the CCBC area, 1735 Listed Buildings and 24 Conservation Areas. In addition, Conwy Castle is internationally designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>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 town (a world heritage town) should be preserved, protected and promoted to encourage tourism within the area.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p>The 2011 Census²⁷ identified that 27.4% of the resident population within the CCBC area (30,600 persons) stated that they spoke Welsh. These Census returns indicate a higher percentage of younger residents speaking Welsh, with this declining with age.</p>	<p>There is a need to safeguard and support the increased use of the Welsh language amongst the resident population of the CCBC area.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should include policy provisions to support growth in the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of the Welsh language.</p>
10. Landscape	<p>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 and 6 SSSIs within the area are also designated as NNRS. In addition, at the local level CCBC has designated 6 SLAs.</p>	<p>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. There is also a need to protect key views and safeguard visual amenity. 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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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, 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.</p>
	<p>Landscape fabric, character and capacity:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Registered historic landscapes across Conwy and Denbighshire include: Pen Isaf Dyffryn Conwy (Lower Conwy Valley), Creuddyn a Chonwy (Creuddyn & Conwy), ogledd Arllechwedd (North Arllechwedd), Pen Isaf Dyffryn Elwy (Lower Elwy Valley) and Mynydd Hiraethog (Denbigh Moors).</p>			

²⁶ UK statistics on Waste https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/683051/UK_Statisticson_Waste_statistical_notice_Feb_2018_FINAL.pdf

²⁷ Stats Wales Welsh Language: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/WelshSpeakers-by-LA-BroaderAge-2001And2011Census>

	<p>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 development²⁸.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Visual amenity:</p> <p>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.</p>			
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²⁸ <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 prior to the expiration of the current LDP in 2022. 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 before it expires in 2022. This would result in a policy vacuum at the local level as the 2004 Act does not permit Welsh LDPs to continue in force after their expiry date. This means that post 2022 the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park (which is covered by a separate LDP) would be devoid of a competent statutory Development Plan. It would also be contrary to TAN1, which advises that the identification of any shortfall in an authority's five-year land supply should trigger a LDP review to ensure that a sufficient land supply can be maintained.

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 2018-2023. 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 (AQMAs) 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; and,
- **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 9 SLAs across the CCBC area).

A.4.5 In addition, in the absence of having a competent and up to date statutory Development Plan, CCBC's planning resources may need to be diverted away from development planning activities in pursuit of preparing a new LDP towards resisting undesirable 'planning by appeal' cases. It is therefore expedient for CCBC to undertake the LDP Review whilst the existing LDP remains in force. The finalised Conwy LDP Review Delivery Agreement (May 2018) sets out an intended timetable leading to the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP by September 2021. This is well in advance of the expiration of the current Conwy LDP at the end of 2022 and therefore provides some contingency in case the LDP Review process, in particular the Examination of the LDP Deposit Document, takes longer than anticipated.

Use of the Full or Short Form LDP Review Procedure

A.4.6 In the event that the Short Form procedure was used instead of the Full Review procedure for this LDP Review, any resulting changes to the existing LDP would be limited in scope. This would prevent the LDP from fully taking account of the range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels which have emerged since October 2013. The resulting adverse environmental effects are likely to be similar to, albeit

not as severe as, those listed above in relation to the potential absence of a competent statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area.

- A.4.7 The LDP Review is therefore being undertaken in accordance with the 'Full Review' procedure to allow CCBC to prepare a comprehensive and up to date replacement LDP by September 2021.

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

6.4.3 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 (August 2018) 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) – 10th Edition, published by the Welsh Government in December 2018. This replaces the Draft PPW – 10th Edition and PPW – 9th Edition previously referred to within the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report; and,
- Additional policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies as requiring consideration.

6.4.4 **Table B2.1** below provides a high level review of other relevant plans and programmes at all spatial scales, with the exception of PPW – 10th 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) The Aarhus Convention	<p>These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	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	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, AEWA (1995)</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	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,	<p>These documents provide an international framework which identifies the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance	The SAA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation,

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage,	heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	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	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)	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC,</p> <p>Demographics, Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation: European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020 European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth</p>	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	<p>Physical Health/lifestyle changes: Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC), European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</p> <p>Health Infrastructure: European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Designated Sites: EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds), EU Habitats Directive (EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (As amended by 97/62/EC, 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 EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), European Commission (2004) European Commission (2008)</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats: Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011),</p>	These documents provide a European framework to protect sites designated at the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm.	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, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects from policies, proposals, advice and guidance contained within any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP Review.
Soil & Land	<p>Geological & Ground Conditions: European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006), Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</p>	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	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
			for the sustainable and efficient use of soil and land resources.	health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	<p>Flood Risks: EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) 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,</p> <p>Marine Areas and Waterbodies: European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC, European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC, European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC, Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC, Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>
Air	<p>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), European Commission (1991) The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC, 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</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. A number of key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter; and, • Mandatory monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of action plans where limits are exceeded. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to assessing health impacts and causes of poor air quality.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>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, European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, • From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50%. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SEA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p>
Material Assets	<p>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)</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the circular economy and manage waste responsibly.</p> <p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Natural Resources: European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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%. 		
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets: European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)	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	<p>These documents provide an overarching European framework to support the delivery of sustainable development, including through spatial planning systems. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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				
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)	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: The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012), The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012), Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018), Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007, Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2008), HM Government, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, HM Government (1990) Environmental	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 special protection areas.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on the protection of Biodiversity, flora and fauna.

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	<p>Protection Act, HM Government (2010) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, 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</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012)), The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</p>			
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	<p>Flood Risks:</p> <p>The Pitt Review: Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008), Flood and Water Management Act (2010), HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations,</p> <p>Waterbodies:</p> <p>Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life, Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries, Defra (2009) 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) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3), HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010), HM Government (2009) 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, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.</p>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal protection and the management of flood risks 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.
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 (1995), 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 (NO ₂) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures	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:	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In particular, the	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>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 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 (2008) The Energy Act, HM Government (2015) Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015.</p> <p>Climate Change Impacts:</p> <p>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 2008HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>to support climate change mitigation, the decarbonisation of key economic sectors, and climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The SA Framework should also include objectives relating to climate change adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the CCBC area.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Land Use:</p> <p>The National Infrastructure Plan (2011), HM Treasury (2014) National Infrastructure Plan as updated by National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 0 2021.</p> <p>Waste Management;</p> <p>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 Electrical 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)</p> <p>Utilities Infrastructure:</p> <p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DECC, 2007), The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009,) Environment Act 1995</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and heritage assets, including listed buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological resources.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.</p>
Landscape	<p>Visual Amenity:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection of national parks, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment and Rural Communities Act makes specific reference to the conservation of biodiversity and provides greater authority for local authorities in such matters – however this has now been superseded and is contained within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Interrelated Effects	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005), Defra (2011) Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, 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	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)	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Demographics:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Housing; Housing (Wales) Act, 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales.</p> <p>Educational Attainment/Qualifications:</p> <p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010, The Additional Learning Needs (Wales) Bill</p> <p>Community Infrastructure:</p> <p>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, 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</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support.</p> <p>Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation:</p> <p>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.</p>			
Human Health	<p>Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mental Health and Wellbeing:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Health Infrastructure:</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>These documents provide a holistic framework at the Welsh level to improve the physical and mental health of the population.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5, Nature Conservation and Planning (2009).</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009, Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy.</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect and enhance biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh environmental and biodiversity related legislation is greatly relevant to the CCBC due to the presence of multiple conservation and natural areas within the Conwy Valley; and, • The Snowdonia National Park covers part of the CCBC administrative area and is adjacent to the Conwy LDP area. • The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out specific duties for CCBC, as a public body, to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna within the CCBC area. The</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation efforts of biodiversity levels.</p>
Soil & Land	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Water	<p>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), Shoreline Management Plans (NRW).</p> <p>Flood Risks: Environment Agency (2015) The Severn River Basin Management Plan, Natural Resources Wales (2015) Dee River Basin Management Plan, Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) (2015) National Seascape Assessment for Wales, Interim Marine Aggregates Dredging Policy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007), Welsh Assembly Government (2013) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water Management Strategy, Welsh Water (2014).</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the management of coastal and river areas, marine renewable energies, surface water management and coastal tourism. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterbodies within the Conwy area which are affected by Welsh National policy include the River Conwy (extending 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>
Air	<p>Air Quality Management Areas and Poor Air Quality: Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010), Welsh Government, Clean Air Zone Framework for Wales (2018).</p>	<p>This document provides a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislative.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>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.</p> <p>Climate Change Impacts: Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Guidance (CL-03-16 Climate Change Allowances for Planning Purposes, Welsh Assembly Government, 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).</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Transport Infrastructure: Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Wales</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Infrastructure Investment Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales) Act, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Cultural Heritage	<p>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),</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objections relating to the protection of cultural heritage assets.</p>
Landscape	<p>Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Welsh Assembly Government (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme, Welsh Government, Future Landscapes: Delivering for Wales (2017). Environment (Wales) Act 2016, TAN 12: Design (Welsh Assembly Government).</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest. In particular, these documents identify the need to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
Interrelated Effects	<p>Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Planning (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan, 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 (2016) Planning Policy Wales – Edition 9, 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</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (January 2017)			
Regional				
	North Wales Growth Deal (emerging), Western Wales River Basin Management District Management Plan	<p>The merging North Wales Growth Deal is expected to catalyse investment of around £1.3billion in the regional economy, from £380million of Government funding. The investment will be made jointly by the Welsh and UK governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed growth deal currently comprises 26 potential projects as part of 8 separate economic growth programmes, aiming to achieve a “<i>smart, resilient and connected</i>” region; and, • Potential growth deal projects include land and property developments, smart access to energy, digital connectivity and strategic transport. It is important to note that the finalised list of projects has not yet been published. 		
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)	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: One Conwy 2012-2025, Conwy County Borough Council Corporate Plan 2017-2022</p> <p>Demographics, Inequality, Social Exclusion and Deprivation: Conwy Strategic Equality Plan 2016-2020, Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2017)</p> <p>Housing: Conwy Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023, Conwy Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS).</p> <p>Community Infrastructure: Community Safety Partnership Action Plan Conwy, Social Care Service Plan, Community Development Service Plan, Theatres and Conferences Service plan, Conwy Open Space Assessment, Conwy Events Strategy 2014-2020, Conwy Community Safety Partnership Framework (Anti-Social Behaviour Policy)</p>	<p>Local policies regarding socio-economic issues broadly address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2018) 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 (2018-2023) identifies policy changes and actions to improve the health and wellbeing of the population within the CCBC area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A work plan to inform the improvement of information sharing and support services for children in the first 1000 days of life; • 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; and • Promoting the upskilling of the workforce to reduce economic inequality. <p>In addition, One Conwy 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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
Human Health	Physical Health: Ageing Well in Conwy Action Plan (2015-2019). Active Travel Plan for Conwy.	<p>The health policies relevant to the CCBC area address issues encompassing social inclusion, lifestyle and health and social care.</p> <p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>'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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Conwy Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	This Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) aims to map/quantify biodiversity and identify its importance for the CCBC area. It covers the area within the county out with that of the Snowdonia National Park designation and contains a list of species that are of conservation concern.	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			
Water	Conwy Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013), Conwy Tidal Flood Risk Assessment.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2018 - 2023	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.	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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Material Assets	<p>Land Use; CCBC Environmental Report 2016/2017</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure; Growth Track 360 (North Wales), North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan</p> <p>Utilities Infrastructure; Conwy Renewable Energy Assessment,</p> <p>Waste Management; North Wales Regional Waste Plan</p> <p>Natural Resources; Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board, Conwy Well-being Assessment</p>	<p>These policies provide guidance for road traffic reduction, road safety, public transport, parking, managing the transportation network and; cycling and walking.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 (2018-2023) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the reasoned provision of transport.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the growth of material assets.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets; Destination Conwy Management Plan 2015 – 2018, The World Heritage Management Plan - Castles & Town Walls of King Edward 2016 – 2026,</p> <p>Welsh Language; Education Welsh Language Strategy, Conwy Welsh Language Strategy, Conwy Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017 -2020, Conwy Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018), Conwy Public Services Board Assessment of Local Well-being April (2017), Conwy Borough Council Welsh Language Strategy.</p>	<p>The Destination Conwy Management Plan for Conwy (2015) 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).</p> <p>The Conwy Borough Council Five Year Welsh Language Strategy (2017-2020) describes how CCBC will aim to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture with its residents and employees.</p> <p>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 (2018-2023) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.</p>
Landscape	N/A			
Interrelated Effects	<p>Perfectly Placed for Business and Growth - The Conwy Economic Growth Strategy 2017— 2027, Conwy Employment Land Review, Conwy Rural Development Strategy, The North Wales Economic Ambition Board's Growth Vision and its supporting strategies: The North Wales Regional Skills & Employment Plan, The North Wales Connectivity & Infrastructure Plan, Conwy County Borough Council's Community Involvement Strategy, LDP 10 Colwyn Bay Masterplan (2011), Conwy Assorted Masterplan Phasing Plan</p>	<p>These documents identify a wide-ranging set of socio-economic and wellbeing challenges affecting residents within the CCBC area and identify wellbeing objectives, sustainability strategy and associated measures to address these.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

B.3 Review of National Planning Policy Requirements

B.3.1 **Table B2.2** below presents a high level review of PPW – 10th Edition (Welsh Assembly Government, December 2018) to identify key policy requirements which need to be taken account of within the LDP Review and the associated SA process. Major policy changes between PPW – 10th Edition and the previous PPW – 9th Edition (November 2016) in relation to new or replacement LDPs are also identified.

Table B2.2: Review of PPW – 10th Edition (2018)

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
Population (including relevant demographic and socioeconomic issues)	<p>Overview of Purpose/Objectives</p> <p>Provisions relating to population and socio-economic issues and development planning are set out within Chapters 2, 4 and 5. Placemaking is a significant focus of PPW 10 with the aim of embedding wider resilience into planning decisions and bringing social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits. In overall terms, PPW – 10th Edition seeks to deliver sustainable development through the planning system, including in terms of meeting identified needs and improving social, economic and environmental wellbeing.</p>	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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 – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <p>Spatial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); Set out locally determined target for the delivery of small sites; and, 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: Sufficient land is available or will become available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing; 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; 		

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a settlement strategy; Allocate housing land on the basis of the search sequence specified in 3.37-3.39 and the within PPW (2018); 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, Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing. <p>Employment and Industrial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <p>Regeneration and Town Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; Identify the boundaries of retail and commercial centres contained within the hierarchy on the proposals map; 		

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <p>Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Community and Social Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3.27-3.29), and to provide sufficient demand to sustain appropriate local services and facilities; 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <p>PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs: Greater emphasis on placemaking, including requiring LDP's to be sufficiently robust to assess development/design quality and safety; Requirement to demonstrate appropriate consideration of the 'five ways' of working set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to include policies and proposals for additional public transport where necessary to facilitate development; Requirement for policies to allow for consideration of both community benefits and impacts from development; New settlements should only be proposed through strategic-scale plans, not LDPs; Greater support for higher density development in town centres, cities and other accessible locations; <p>New sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); and,</p>		

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to consider de-allocation and re-proposing of under-used and underperforming sites, including to form part of housing land supply where appropriate; Requirement for the LDP spatial strategy to be informed by a Sustainability Appraisal; Restriction that only strategic-scale plans should propose Green Belts. <p>In relation to planning for housing, PPW – 10th Edition requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a new sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); A more detailed assessment of deliverability and financial viability at plan making stage by those putting forward development proposals and planning authorities. At the Candidate Sites stage, an initial site viability assessment is to be undertaken whilst a viability appraisal is to be undertaken by the Planning Authorities at the Deposit stage; For sites felt to be key to the delivery of the strategy, planning authorities must outline how they will define a 'key site' in the early stages of the development plan process and consider any specific interventions which will be required to deliver the housing supply. Planning authorities to identify the interventions required to deliver housing supply; Inclusion of a "locally appropriate additional flexibility allowance" in housing land requirement calculations; Greater dialogue between neighbouring authorities including consideration of potential implications when identifying housing sites and calculating housing need; Housing land supply requirements to be calculated authority-wide and clearly set out in the LDP; Affordable housing land supply requirement to be calculated and clearly set out in the LDP. 		
Human Health	<p>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.</p>	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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 – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <p>PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis given to the need for development to be located in accessible locations and to prioritise active travel; Introduction 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. Greater consideration given to noise and amenity effects from development any implications arising from the location of developments within noise action planning priority areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors. 		

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna are set out within Chapters 3,5 and 6.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <p>Environmental Designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; Make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves; Include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees; <p>Environmental Protection and Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity; 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; 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. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <p>PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to demonstrate the compliance of local planning authorities within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SNMR), which sets out a framework to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems in Wales; 		

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account a statutory Natural Resources Policy, a 'State of Natural Resources Report and Area Statements once prepared. 		
Soils & Land	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the promotion and preservation of appropriate soils and land allocations are set out within Chapters 5 & 6.</p> <p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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 – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 water environment in the context of local circumstances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the water quality, water resources and the water environment. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: N/A</p>		
Air	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of poor air quality are set out within Chapter 6.</p>	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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 – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: The introduction of the ‘Agent of Change’ principle primarily aims to consider the effects which proposed developments may have on air or soundscape quality. The principle outlines a requirement that a business or person responsible for introducing change is responsible for managing the change and mitigating any detrimental effects that it causes. Planning authorities must address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any implications arising from the location of developments within air quality management areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors. • Not create areas of poor air quality; and • Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to air pollution. 		
Climatic Factors	<p>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 5 and 6.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to climate change mitigation and enhancement in the context of local circumstances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5.9.2); 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. 		
Material Assets	<p>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.</p> <p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (WelTAG); 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. 	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources in the context of local circumstances. In particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management 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 – 10th Edition.</p>
		<p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <p>PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs: Transport</p>	

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A road traffic assessment must be produced including a forecast of expected changes. 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. <p>Marine Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account the land use implications of the Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP). 		
Cultural Heritage	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage assets including the Welsh Language are set out within Chapters 3 and 6.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to 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.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Landscape	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the protection of landscape character and amenity can be found in Chapter 6.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes,</p>

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SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity in the context of local circumstances.	landscape character, 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 – 10 th Edition.
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: N/A</p>		
Inter-Related Effects (including the implementation of sustainable development)	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>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.</p>	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 – 10 th Edition.
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>Over and above the subject specific requirements detailed above, PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges, PPW – 10th Edition requires that LDPs should include policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>PPW – 10th 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.</p>		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Provisions relating to Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and SEA Topic:</p> <p>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 Appendix B of PPW – 10th Edition.</p> <p>These policy shifts 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy shifts 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: N/A</p>		

B.3.2 **Table B2.3** below presents a review of other relevant Welsh national planning policies, advice and guidance documents in to identify key requirements which need to be taken account of within the LDP Review and the SA process.

Table B2.3: Implications of Other Welsh National Planning Policies, Advice and Guidance

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)	Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2006), TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing, Welsh Assembly Government (2016), TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development (2010), TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2009), TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space, Welsh Assembly Government (2014), TAN 23: Economic Development (2014), TAN 13: Tourism (2013).	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 car; • 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; • 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; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; 		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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	TAN 11: Noise (1997)	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 Review 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	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1997), TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997)	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and 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 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. 		
Soil & Land	<p>No additional relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance beyond the provisions set out in PPW – 10th Edition (2018).</p> <p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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.</p>			
Water	TAN 14: Coastal Planning (2004), TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk Consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on water supply and waste water management, development plans and water and development management and water. 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. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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.
Air	<p>No additional relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance beyond the provisions set out in PPW – 10th Edition (2018).</p> <p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and improvement of air quality. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.</p>			
Climatic Factors	TAN 8: Renewable Energy (2005), TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004).	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development (see Sections 5.6 to 5.8 and 13.2 to 13.4 of PPW (2015)). Consider the increased risk of physical and environmental constraints as a result of climate change Consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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	TAN 18: Transport (2002), TAN 19: Telecommunications (2014), TAN 21: Waste, Welsh Assembly Government (2009)	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies,	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
	<p>Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal (2004), MTAN Wales 1: Aggregates Welsh Assembly Government (2004).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (WelTAG). • 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; • 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. 	<p>proposals, advice and guidance relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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	TAN 12: Design, Welsh Assembly Government (1997), TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017), TAN 24: The Historic Environment (2017).	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective. Consider the risk archaeological and historic sites by housing developments. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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.
Landscape	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control,	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account designated historic landscapes in Wales and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation. Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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 (2015), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 3: Simplified Planning Zones (Welsh Assembly Government, 1996),	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review 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
Approved Policy Documents				
		<p>interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres (Chapter 10); • 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 12); • Ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location (PPW Chapter 12); • 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); • 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. <p>With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges; LDPs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>PPW (2015) 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.</p> <p>The preparation of LDPs must ensure that:</p>		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4.13), 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. • 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 9.2.8 and the criteria in 9.2.9 within PPW (2015); • 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; 		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Conwy LDP Review SA Framework

C.1.1 **Table C1.1** 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 (August 2018). A summary of the changes made is provided in **Table 4.1** of this SA Report.

Table C1.1: SA Framework for Conwy LDP Review

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
<p>1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and the capacity of healthcare facilities. ▪ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ▪ Proximity to existing open space provision. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded healthcare facilities, active travel networks or open space within candidate sites.
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
<p>3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to employment, especially for local people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment capacity of the site. ▪ Site suitability for mixed use development.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
<p>educational attainment and skills amongst residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve utilities infrastructure to support economic growth and meet population needs? 	
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site capability for industrial and economic uses. ▪ Adjacent land uses, including potential agglomeration benefits. ▪ Proximity to the strategic road and public transport networks.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide the infrastructure and workspace required for new and existing businesses? 	
<p>7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain or improve air quality? ▪ Reduce exposure to poor air quality? ▪ Prevent and reduce emissions of harmful pollutants? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). ▪ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ▪ Potential operational emissions.
<p>8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from key economic sectors? ▪ Support the minimisation of energy use? ▪ 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 by steering development away from areas at risk of flooding? ▪ Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-site provision or renewable or low carbon energy generation. ▪ Proximity to the public transport network. ▪ Capacity of the site to include climate change adaptation measures.
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of waterbodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? ▪ Maintain or enhance the ecological and chemical status of the water environment? ▪ Affect surface water drainage and flows, including surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies? ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. ▪ Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers. ▪ Proximity to environmental hazards, such as areas of flood risk and coastal change.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? ▪ 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? 	
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity of waste collection facilities. ▪ Establishment of locational need for minerals extraction.
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 locating high footfall uses close to the public transport network? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previously developed brownfield land or greenfield land. ▪ Proximity to active travel networks.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? 	
<p>13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation activities/venues? ▪ Conserve, protect and enhance the integrity, character and setting of heritage assets? ▪ 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? ▪ Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and enhance landscape character? ▪ Safeguard important landscape and townscape features? ▪ Protect the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park? ▪ Protect visual amenity and valued views? ▪ Prevent urban sprawl? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes; ▪ Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity or key views; ▪ Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.

Appendix D SA of LDP Strategic Framework

D.1 Introduction

D.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed appraisal of likely environmental and sustainability effects from the strategic framework elements of the Conwy LDP Preferred Strategy. In accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations, the strategic framework comprises the following sections which, whilst currently presented individually in the LDP Preferred Strategy, 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 Strategy (Growth Levels, Spatial Distribution and Settlement Hierarchy)

D.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 C**. Of note, the appraisal reported in this appendix builds upon a previous appraisal of the emerging Vision, Objectives and Growth Options for the Conwy RLDP, as reported in the Conwy SA of LDP Vision, Objectives and Options Report (PBA, 2018).

6.4.5 Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed LDP Vision, Objectives, and Growth Strategy elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy, the assessment focuses on determining their compatibility with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) 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 LDP Vision and Objectives with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework is shown in **Table D1.1** below.

Table D1.1 SA Scoring System for LDP 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	?
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.	~

D.1.3 Where the appraisal has identified any incompatibilities or uncertainties, or insufficient coverage of key sustainability issues within the LDP 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 LDP 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.

D.1.4 **Sections D2 – D4** below set out detailed appraisals of the proposed LDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Strategy in turn.

D.2 SA of LDP Vision

D.2.1 The LDP Preferred Strategy 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 – 10th Edition. In consequence, the proposed LDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve broad wellbeing focused outcomes.

D.2.2 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft LDP Vision noted the emphasis placed on placemaking but raised concerns regarding the absence of coverage of specific sustainability issues or planning problems. An alternative LDP 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 Preferred Strategy now sets out a fuller version of the LDP Vision previously consulted on. The key changes are:

- A focus on the demographic challenge faced by Conwy;
- The identification of some types of development to be encouraged where compatible with the need to mitigate against the causes and effects of climate change;
- The removal of a paragraph which focused on the means of implementation and how the Vision will be achieved overall.

D.2.3 **Table 2.1** below presents an appraisal of the proposed LDP Vision.

Table D2.1: SA of LDP Vision

SA Objective	LDP Vision	Commentary
<p>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.</p>	+	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision states that 'older people will be encouraged to live active, healthy and fulfilling lives into old age'. Also (presumably across all age groups) a focus on the design of development – linked to stronger growth – will support the creation of 'healthier and more vibrant places'. 'Active travel' provision is highlighted as encouraging sustainable development and mitigate against the causes and effects of climate change.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>The Vision is appropriately succinct, but it manages to be quite specific about aspects of health with a focus on the health of older people. It may be worth being clearer that all age groups will be encouraged to live active, healthy and fulfilling lives.</p>
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	+	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision is clear on generational aspects of equality and inclusion, the Welsh language, and the opportunity presented by improved educational, employment and social opportunity. Links are made to the North Wales Growth Deal.</p>
<p>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.</p>	+?	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision is clear on improved educational, employment and social opportunity. Links are made to the North Wales Growth Deal. The importance of a spatial approach to strengthening the economy through differing interventions is clear.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>'Educational, employment and social opportunity' is directed at the needs of 'young people' to 'support growth'. Employment and Skills are issues which will affect all cohorts of the workforce and not just 'young people'. This could be clarified.</p>
<p>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.</p>	+	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision is clear on the strength of the economy being built around strategic transport links and their enhancement. Further infrastructure investment is supported where sustainable and compatible with the need to protect against the causes and effects of climate change.</p>
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	+	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision states 'An increased range of well-designed accommodation will be provided across Conwy, based on the local need for affordable and open market housing.'</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the LDP Vision states 'The economic strength of Conwy's employment hubs, built around strategic transport links.'; 'A prosperous network of towns and villages' and a 'viable rural economy'; and inward investment that is compatible with climate change objectives .</p>
<p>7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, there is a focus on health, the quality of place, mitigating the causes and effects of climate change, and promoting active travel promotion.</p> <p>However, the economic strength of Conwy's employment hubs as being built around strategic transport links means that compatibility with reducing emissions and minimising exposure to poor air quality in the location of new residential development could be difficult.</p>
<p>8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the Vision states 'Further inward investment, infrastructure, and active travel provision will be encouraged to support sustainable development where compatible with the need to mitigate against the causes and effects of climate change.'</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>The SA Objective is broadly supported. However, the way it is used in the sentence above in relation to sustainable development leaves some uncertainty. It could be argued that sustainable development would be a form of development that inherently supports measures to adopt and adapt to climate change in the first place. Similarly, it is not clear why inward investment, infrastructure, and active travel provision are singled out (rather than any other aspect of land use and plan making) as potentially incompatible with mitigating the causes and effects of climate change.</p>
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the Vision states 'Conwy's rich natural and cultural heritage will be protected and promoted; recognising their importance to the wellbeing of people and wildlife, and to the tourism economy.'</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>There is a clear positive link between the natural and cultural heritage, human and wildlife wellbeing, and tourism economy. However, these are not always mutually supportive.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, Water quality and Flood Risk are not mentioned specifically, but the Vision states that the strategy will 'protect and enhance the natural environment' And recognises 'The need to mitigate against the causes and effects of climate change'</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, sustainable development is mentioned in the Vision, as is the protection of the natural environmental and natural heritage of Conwy. However, the Vision is not sufficiently clear on issues related to the objective to make a clear link between the two.</p>
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>Of relevance to this objective, the Vision contains a placemaking focus “A renewed focus on placemaking and regeneration led initiatives will ensure that high quality and well-designed development supports the creation of healthier and more vibrant places.” The Vision refers to sustainable development, in relation to infrastructure provision.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>The importance of sustainability and what it means for all aspects of the Plan could be made more clearly in the Vision, possibly setting this out at the beginning of the Vision.</p>
<p>13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Of relevance to this objective, The Vision is clear on the importance of recognising and enhancing the Welsh language and protecting the rich and natural heritage of Conwy, linking this to the wellbeing of the population and tourism economy.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>Of relevance to this objective, the Vision states that Conwy’s rich natural heritage will be protected and promoted, and it links this to cultural heritage. While there is a clear link between the two there are some uncertainties as to how both protection and promotion of the landscape alongside cultural heritage will safely protect and enhance the landscape character.</p> <p>The Vision also contains a renewed focus on ‘placemaking’ and ‘high quality well-designed places’ and ‘viable rural economy which enhances the natural environment’. These aspects of the Vision support the Objective.</p> <p>The link between natural and cultural heritage concurrent with the protection and promotion of both creates issues in terms of meeting the objective. The Vision could possibly separate these for simplicity.</p>

D.3 SA of LDP Strategic Objectives

- D.3.1 The LDP Preferred Strategy sets out a suite of 15 thematic Strategic Objectives (SO) to support the implementation of the Vision. As with the proposed LDP Vision, the proposed LDP Strategic Objectives are aspirational and generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes.
- D.3.2 At the previous stage of plan preparation, the SA of the original draft LDP 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 LDP Objectives remains broadly similar to that previously presented in the SA of Conwy LDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Options Report (PBA, December 2018).
- D.3.3 **Table D3.1** below presents an appraisal of the proposed LDP Strategic Objectives. To fully address the previously identified and outstanding concerns, at LDP Deposit Stage it will be important for CCBC to explain the strategic nature of the finalised suite of Strategic Objectives and for all components of the Conwy RLDP to be properly integrated. The introduction of a roadmap, ideally in diagrammatic form, to visually illustrate the links between the LDP Vision, Strategic Objectives, Themes, Policies and Sites (and any other substantive LDP components) would help to achieve this. A suite of other proposed mitigation and enhancement recommendations for consideration at LDP Deposit Stage are included at the foot of **Table 3.1**.

Table D3.1: SA of Proposed LDP 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, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	+	~	~	+/~	+/~	+	+	+	<p>There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2 Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	+	+	+	+/~	+	+	~	~	<p>There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 7 is broadly positive but uncertain, to an extent, depending on type of jobs and specific location of jobs growth.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	<p>There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP objectives is uncertain, owing to:</p> <p>SO14 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site/area and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>SO15 Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site/area and appropriate balance not found.</p>
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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	?	+	?	?	<p>There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP objectives is uncertain, owing to:</p> <p>SO12; SO14; SO15 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>SO10, SO11 - There is no clear relationship, at this point, with this SA objective.</p>
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	~	+	?	+/?	?	?	<p>There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO.</p> <p>The relationship between the SAO and SO is broadly positive but with some uncertainty owing to:</p> <p>SO13 - Positive relationship if successful focus on deprived Coastal Areas. Housing growth would benefit such areas but flooding and market constraints remain.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p>

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																<p>SO8 – care needed to balance encouragement of holiday accommodation with affordable housing needs, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>SO9 – Appropriate approach to rural housing is required.</p> <p>SO12; SO14; SO15 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO10</p>
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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	<p>There is good coverage of this SAO across the Strategic Objectives, with a broadly positive relationship between many SO's and the SAO.</p> <p>The relationship between the SAO and SO is broadly positive but with some uncertainty owing to:</p> <p>SO12; SO14; SO15 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	+?	+	+	+	?	?+	+?	+	+?	+	+?	+	+	<p>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.</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SO8 – Care needed to encourage sustainable transport options as part of tourism strategy</p> <p>SO9 – Depends on type of change to rural farming practices</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO7 – Potential for over-concentration of economic growth and associated transport in existing busy locations e.g. A55 trans-Europe route.</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Need to avoid overconcentration of development in congested locations and requires mitigation of impacts</p>
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+?	?	+	+?	~	+?	+	+	<p>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.</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p>

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																<p>SO8 – care needed to encourage sustainable transport options as part of tourism strategy</p> <p>SO11 – If successfully implemented has potential for a positive relationship but difficult to discern at this point.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO7 – potential for over-concentration of economic growth and associated transport in existing busy locations e.g. A55 trans-Europe route.</p> <p>SO9 – depends on type of change to rural farming practices</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO12</p>
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+?	+?	+?	+	+	?	?	+?	?	-?	?	+	?	+	+	<p>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:</p> <p>SO1 – Broadly compatible but a lack of certainty at this point</p> <p>SO2 – Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity.</p> <p>SO3 - Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity and actual developments which come forward.</p> <p>SO8 – Broadly positive, impact will depend on priority given to sustainability within tourism strategy.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SO11 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objective and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p>

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

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																<p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO8 – impact will depend on priority given to sustainability within tourism strategy. Could be competing objectives depending on location of minerals development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SO12 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO3 SO4 SO5 SO13</p>
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>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.</p>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	- ?	+	+	+	+	<p>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</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 - Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on actual location of housing (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO6 Depends on the modal priority and on final location of new transport interventions</p> <p>SO7 These should be compatible but depends on final priority given particularly on a site basis</p> <p>SO13 Should be positive but depends on the quality of development in coastal areas. Balance between the two required.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p> <p>SO11 – Depends on location of facilities and extraction</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Impact and relationship depends on balance between development and conservation.</p> <p>The relationship between the proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p>

SA Objective (SAO)	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13	SO14	SO15	Comments
																<p>SO10 There is potential for a tidal lagoon to have marine, landscape impact with relationship to cultural heritage.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective</p> <p>SO4 SO5</p>
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	+?	+?	+	~	~	+?	+?	+	+	?	- ?	+	+?	+	+	<p>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</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on actual location of housing (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO6 Depends on the modal priority and on final location of new transport interventions</p> <p>SO7 These should be compatible but depends on final priority given particularly on site basis</p> <p>SO13 Should be positive but depends on the quality of development in coastal areas. Balance between the two required.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p> <p>SO10 There is potential for a tidal lagoon to have marine, landscape impact with relationship to cultural heritage.</p> <p>SO11 – Depends on location of facilities and extraction</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Impact and relationship depends on balance between development and conservation.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective:</p> <p>SO4 SO5</p>

Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

In general, the Strategic Objectives (SO) as worded capture many key issues but do not succinctly articulate a clear direction of travel for the emerging Conwy RLDP and may struggle to tackle cross-cutting sustainability issues. In the next iteration of the emerging Conwy RLDP it is recommended that CCBC should look to condense some SOs and in doing so enhance their visionary tone whilst seeking to minimise potential tensions. In particular:

- As worded, SO1 is very long and overlaps both the proposed LDP Vision and other SOs, in particular SOs 9, 12 and 14. For brevity it is recommended that SO1 should be recast to simply focus on delivering/creating sustainable places and improving wellbeing, as both these terms encapsulate many of the design, health and social aspects referenced in the current objective.
- This change may necessitate moving the protection of the Welsh Language from SO1 to another relevant SO where it can be appropriately be retained in the text, e.g. SO12.
- For brevity, SO4 and SO5 could be rationalised.
- The support provided for modal shift in SO6 could be strengthened, whilst the wording included regarding active travel could be shortened for brevity.
- The wording of SO9 would benefit from greater clarity, in particular regarding the strategy for rural housing and managing changes in agricultural practices.
- The merits of promoting a specific tidal lagoon through an LDP Strategic Objective should be considered, as Strategic Objectives should articulate desired spatial outcomes (e.g. energy generation, climate change mitigation, flood prevention, etc) rather than pre-defining a strategy to achieve them.

D.4 SA of Growth Strategy

- D.4.1 In accordance with statutory requirements, the LDP Preferred Strategy 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.
- D.4.2 The new strategy presented in the LDP Preferred Strategy 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

- D.4.3 The preferred Growth Level set out in the LDP Preferred Strategy calls 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 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

- D.4.4 The Spatial Distribution Strategy detailed within the LDP Preferred Strategy 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 LDP Preferred Strategy 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 Preferred Strategy 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.

- D.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 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 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 LDP Preferred Strategy.
- D.4.6 Of note, the settlement hierarchy element of the strategic framework within the LDP Preferred Strategy 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 E SA of Strategic Policies

E.1 Overview

- E.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed appraisal of predicted effects from the proposed strategic policies contained within the Conwy LDP Preferred Strategy ('the LDP Preferred Strategy').
- E.1.2 The methodology adopted to undertake the appraisal is detailed in **Section 4** of the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report'). In short, the approach previously defined through SA Scoping has been applied and the scoring system shown in **Table E1.1** has been used to appraise all proposed strategic policies, together with any identified reasonable alternatives.

Table E1.1: SA of Strategic Policies Scoring System

SEA Score	Description	Symbol
Significant (Major) Positive Effect	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 (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.	~

- E.1.3 In accordance with core SEA requirements, the appraisal focuses on identifying significant environmental or sustainability effects and devising relevant mitigation measures to address any identified Major Negative (i.e. significant adverse) effects. The appraisal also seeks to identify and resolve any key uncertainties or deficiencies which presently limit the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies. However, as the appraisal has not identified any likely significant adverse effects at this stage, all recommendations for future changes to address identified issues should be considered by CCBC in the next iteration of the emerging Conwy Replacement LDP (RLDP), i.e. in preparing the LDP Deposit Document. As such, no material

changes to proposed strategic policies are anticipated during the current LDP Pre-Deposit Document stage of plan preparation.

E.1.4 **Section E.2** below set out detailed assessments to identify likely effects from all proposed strategic policies (and any identified reasonable alternatives). The assessment has been undertaken by the following policy groupings which correspond with the thematic chapters of the LDP Preferred Strategy:

- i. Sustainable Placemaking;
- ii. Healthy and Social Places;
- iii. Natural and Cultural Places; and,
- iv. Prosperous Places.

E.1.5 Each policy grouping is appraised below using the same headings and matrices for consistency:

- **Table 1 – Core Issues:** identifies any ‘core’ assumptions or general uncertainties which impede the effectiveness of a proposed strategic policy as a whole and thus affect that policy’s scoring against more than one SA objective. For brevity, ‘core’ assumptions and uncertainties are not repeated in the commentaries provided in the following appraisal matrices but have been taken into account in the scoring of each proposed policy. This table also sets out ‘core’ mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address identified ‘core’ assumptions or uncertainties and more generally to improve the effectiveness of the emerging Conwy RLDP; and,
- **Table 2 – 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 C**). Each policy is scored against each SA Objective using the criteria in **Table E1.1** 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 strategic 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.

E.2 SA of Strategic Policies

Sustainable Placemaking Strategic Policies

Table E2.1: Sustainable Placemaking Strategic Policies – Core Issues

Issue Type	Identified Issues
Core Assumptions	It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	<p>SP2 – As drafted the specific 20% contingency level applied to the housing land requirement is not explained in the LDP Preferred Strategy itself.</p> <p>SP5 – This strategic policy should be further developed to provide a more localised and contextual understanding of Placemaking and Good Design if it is to achieve its purpose. This may be required through Supplementary Planning Guidance</p> <p>SP7 – As it stands this strategic policy is a statement of intent for CCBC in relation to Welsh language matters, rather than setting out substantive proposals.</p> <p>SP8 – Whilst this strategic policy has the potential to generate positive effects in relation to many SA Objectives, this relies on forthcoming work from the Welsh Government. Largely uncertain effects are therefore predicted from this strategic policy.</p> <p>SP10 – As this strategic policy simply restated national policy it is difficult to identify any specific effects at the local or regional level on the SA Objectives.</p>
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>The identified core uncertainties should be addressed by considering the following recommendations in the next iteration of the emerging Conwy RLDP (i.e. in preparing the LDP Deposit Documents):</p> <p>The supporting text to Strategic Policy 2 (SP/2): Levels of Housing Growth and Strategic Policy 3 (SP/3): Levels of Employment Growth should be amended to briefly confirm the reasonable alternative housing/employment growth levels and spatial distributions considered to date (in LDP Background Papers) and in light of this explain the proposed housing and employment targets for the plan period.</p> <p>The very strategic nature of SP1 and its close links with the proposed LDP Vision mean that this policy would more usefully sit at a higher level above the thematic policies as a non-thematic ‘Spatial Strategy Policy’. The overarching nature of the policy makes it difficult to gauge how a balance would be struck in terms of the weighting of SP1 against the other SPs.</p> <p>SP2 and SP3 are similarly high level and would be more effective within the overarching spatial strategic (rather than in a thematic policy section of the emerging RLDP), as these policies define a growth strategy rather than setting out implementation proposals.</p> <p>For clarity, Policy SP2 should be amended to justify the 20% contingency applied to the housing requirement for the LDP period, both in terms of the need to apply a contingency (e.g. to address historic low delivery and/or national policy requirements) and the level selected.</p> <p>The inclusion of policy cross-references within Strategic Policy 6 (SP/6) Promoting Healthier Places in Conwy is potentially confusing and should be removed (or rationalised into a single sentence at the end of the policy). This would allow Strategic Policy 6 to more clearly articulate the 4 substantive tests set out in criteria a – d.</p> <p>SP11 - For clarity and to align with Welsh Government expectations, Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites and associated text (currently pages 75 – 77) should be moved to form part of the LDP spatial strategy. In doing so, they way in which the Strategic Sites underpin the RLDP should be clarified, and the text should include cross-references to Appendix 4 - Maps of Strategic Sites and Background Paper 6 (i.e. where site assessments are provided). These changes would help to indicate that the Key Strategic Sites are an overarching component of the RLDP and that a robust site selection methodology has been followed.</p> <p>SP13 – this policy would benefit from greater clarity in terms of the interpretation of PPW – 10th Edition at the local level.</p>

Table E2.2: SA of Sustainable Placemaking Strategic Policies

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	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.														<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 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 levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard. The strategy to reduce the need for car-based commuting should have positive health impacts.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as it recognises potential health benefits from better access and inclusivity across all demographic groups.</p> <p>SP6 - The proposed policy contributes directly to the achievement of this SA Objective and if fully implemented could result in a Major Positive effect.</p> <p>SP7 – there is no clear link between the assessed strategic policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP9 – Potential to contribute to the achievement of the SAO, but this depends on the balance struck between the need for rural diversification/development and the general growth strategy which directs development towards the most accessible places reducing car use and supporting/utilizing existing community facilities.</p> <p>SP11 – 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective. Necessary infrastructure contributions are essential if the health benefits of development are to be achieved.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>To enhance the performance of the assessed policies against this SA Objective, the link between the emerging RLDP and Conwy and Denbighshire’s Wellbeing Plan could be made more explicit in relevant policies, including by identifying the key health and wellbeing challenges which the RLDP should address.</p> <p>There is a need to clarify the proposed implementation of supporting text to the assessed policies which indicates that development will be refused ‘where new development could have an adverse impact on health, amenity, and well-being’, particularly in terms of whether this marks a policy shift.</p>
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.														<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2-SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP5 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective particularly in terms of promoting access and inclusivity, but SP5 could go further to explicitly consider inequalities and social exclusion as key issues.</p> <p>SP6 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective The link between jointly tackling the issues of disadvantaged communities (SAO) and improved health outcomes (SPO) is acknowledged, albeit without further detail being provided.</p> <p>SP7 – The proposed policy could potentially contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective, but insufficient information is available at present to determine this.</p> <p>SP8 – No clear relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective at this point.</p> <p>SP9 - Potential to contribute to the achievement of the SAO if focused on rural poverty reduction. However, there is also a need to consider the negative impacts of failing to strike a balance between the need for rural diversification/development and the general growth strategy which directs development towards the most accessible places, reducing car use, and supporting/utilizing existing community facilities.</p> <p>SP11 – 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes 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.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed 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</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
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.	+	+	+	+	~	?	?	?	+	?	+	++	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 an approach that supports economic development needs alongside the skills and education needs of the population. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard.</p> <p>SP6, SP7 & SP8 - These proposed policies have uncertain relationships with the SA Objective as any potential effects would depend upon how each policy is implemented. For example. SP8 could potentially support or detract from the achievement of the SA Objective if employment provision was to align or conflict with natural resource protection.</p> <p>SP9 – The proposed 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.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP11 – 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes 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.</p> <p>SP5 and SP13 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>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.</p>	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	?	+	?	++	++	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 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 levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2-SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard.</p> <p>SP5 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on access and movement within new development.</p> <p>SP6 - The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP8 – Uncertain relationship. There is potential for the SP to detract from the SAO because on a site basis, if for example a new transport network affected natural resources and eco-system resilience. However, there is insufficient information on the SP at the point. Please also see General commentary.</p> <p>SP9 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective particularly if rural communications (including digital infrastructure) are prioritised.</p> <p>SP11 – 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP7, SP13 - No clear relationship between the assessed components and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	++	?	++	++	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 an approach that supports the creation of sufficient range and quantum of new housing in the most sustainable locations. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2-SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on creating sustainable places.</p> <p>SP6 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier more sustainable communities.</p> <p>SP7 – 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. However, as drafted there is insufficient information available to indicate whether the effect would be positive, resulting in the identification of an uncertain effect.</p> <p>SP8 - Uncertain relationship. 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, an uncertain effect is predicted from this policy alone.</p> <p>SP9 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective, particularly if rural housing is prioritized.</p> <p>SP11 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP12 The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective as new infrastructure, linked to new housing development, is essential in the creation of sustainable communities.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>It is assumed that Conwy's developer contribution arrangements will be reviewed and confirmed through the Conwy LDP Review, i.e. before adoption of the RLDP.</p> <p>It is assumed that the spatial strategy, strategic sites and associated housing land strategy within the emerging RLDP are demonstrated to be robust, viable and deliverable.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	++	?	++	++	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 an approach that</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>maximizes sustainable economic growth. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - SP4 would broadly have a positive effect in this regard.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on aspects of creating sustainable places.</p> <p>SP6 - The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP7 – 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. However, as drafted there is insufficient information available to indicate whether the effect would be positive, resulting in the identification of an uncertain effect.</p> <p>SP8 - Uncertain relationship. 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 employment uses 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, an uncertain effect is predicted from this policy alone.</p> <p>SP9 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective, particularly if rural development and diversification is prioritized.</p> <p>SP11 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes 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.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	++	?	?	+	~	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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 an approach that minimizes emissions, pollutants and exposure to poor air quality. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2-SP4 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.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability within the concept of Sustainable Placemaking.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP6 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier communities by reducing exposure to air pollution.</p> <p>SP8 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability.</p> <p>SP9 – While rural placemaking and air quality are not unrelated, it is difficult to discern what the effect will be at this stage</p> <p>SP11 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP7, SP12 – No clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective because management of settlement form is linked to the avoidance of car-based travel.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>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.</p>
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	++	?	?	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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, particularly in coastal areas, and levels of growth promote an approach that minimizes energy use and carbon emissions. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - 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.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective primarily by focusing on environmental sustainability within Sustainable Placemaking.</p> <p>SP6 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on supporting healthier, more active and more sustainable communities (which would directly link to climate change).</p> <p>SP7 – No clear relationship.</p> <p>SP8 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability.</p> <p>SP9 – Whilst rural placemaking, rural resilience and climate change are related, the effect on this SA Objective is uncertain at this stage owing to the high level nature of this policy.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP11 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes 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.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>To enhance their robustness, policies SP2 - SP4 could confirm more explicitly that alternative growth scenarios and growth distributions have been considered (as thus already assessed in the SA of Vision, Objectives and Options Report (PBA, December 2018)).</p> <p>To enhance the contribution of policy SP9 to this SA Objective a reference should be added to the importance of rural renewable energy generation, SP9 could also be clearer on whether the plan represents a change or continuation of current policy in terms of rural development.</p>
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	++	+	?	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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, promotes an approach that minimizes the development of greenfield land, use of the best soil, and promotes the protection of biodiversity. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - 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.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing environmental sustainability aspects within Sustainable Placemaking.</p> <p>SP6 - The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP7 – No clear relationship.</p> <p>SP8 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily focusing on environmental sustainability.</p> <p>SP9 – The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective due to the stated policy link between agricultural diversification and 'new environmental legislation'.</p> <p>SP11 – 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.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes 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.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP9 - could be clearer on whether the plan represents a relaxation or continuation of current policy in terms of rural development. SP9 could specifically refer to diversification of land uses for the purposes of supporting and enhancing biodiversity.</p>
<p>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.</p>	+	0	0	0	+	+	~	+	+	?	+	0	?	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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, promotes an approach that minimizes the risk of flooding and protects water and coastal environments. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - SP4 would broadly have a positive or neutral effect in this regard. However, much of the detail that would make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level.</p> <p>SP5 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability aspects within Sustainable Placemaking.</p> <p>SP6 The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP7 – No clear relationship.</p> <p>SP8 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SAO primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability.</p> <p>SP9 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective due to the stated policy link between agricultural diversification and ‘new environmental legislation’ which could reduce agricultural impacts on watercourses.</p> <p>SP11 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP12 – Water infrastructure capacity will be required as part of any development to service development, but the proposed policy is itself likely to have a neutral effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP13 – on a site by site basis there may be a potential positive link between the proposed policy and this SA Objective, but at the strategic level such an effect cannot be identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP11 should be amended to more explicitly confirm that the need for regeneration of coastal areas and the requirement to protect against flood risk have been considered in the development of the new growth strategy for the emerging RLDP and in the selection of strategic sites</p>
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	+	+	~	+	?	?	0	0	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, 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, promotes the efficient use of land and resources and minimizes environmental impacts. The levels of growth and the location strategy set out in SP2 - SP4 would broadly have a positive or more probably a neutral effect in this regard. However, much of the detail that would make the assessment more informative is unavailable at this strategic level.</p> <p>SP6 – There this proposed policy could contribute to the SA Objective through links between efficient and sustainable waste management and health.</p> <p>SP7 – No clear relationship</p> <p>SP8 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective primarily through focusing on environmental sustainability.</p> <p>SP9 – Uncertain relationship at this stage. Resource extraction and renewable energy generation will generally be focused in rural areas. The policy recognizes the needs for development to be balanced with environmental needs. There are likely to be site-based issues, but at this point due to the strategic level nature of the policy it is difficult to identify a specific impact.</p> <p>SP11 - 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.</p> <p>SP12 – Waste management contributions will be required as part of any development to service development, but this is likely to have a neutral effect in relation to this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP13 – 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>To enhance the robustness of the emerging RLDP, policies SP2 – SP4 should be amended to acknowledge the range of alternative growth levels and options which have been considered and assessed.</p> <p>To enhance the performance of policy SP12 in relation to relevant SA Objectives, the policy should be expanded to include specific references to promoting the circular economy and minimising demand for minerals extraction for construction (i.e. by prioritising reuse and recycling of building materials).</p>
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	+	+	+	++	++	~	?	+	?	++	++	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>Policies SP2 – SP4 directly contribute to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriate scale and spatial strategy for growth which responds to economic, social, environmental drivers and factors. However, these policies do not address sustainable placemaking requirements in relation to specific locations.</p> <p>SP5 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the SA Objective through focusing on placemaking.</p> <p>SP6 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the SA Objective by focusing on health as a core element of placemaking.</p> <p>SP7 – No clear relationship</p> <p>SP8 – Whilst there is the potential for this proposed policy to contribute positively to this SA Objective, at this stage there is insufficient information available to identify a clear link. In consequence, an uncertain effect is currently predicted.</p> <p>SP9 – 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.</p> <p>SP11 – 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The priority given to early consideration of infrastructure requirements and the progressing of the Conwy CIL means that the policy contributes significantly to the SAO.</p> <p>SP13 – Managing settlement form is important factor in sustainable placemaking and this the policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>SP11 - The policy discussion refers to 'sustainable placemaking principles', a 'placemaking vision' and 'design principles'. There is variance throughout the LDP Preferred Strategy in how sustainable placemaking is defined and whether it is an outcome (as implied by 'vision') or a process (as implied by 'principles').</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>To address the identified uncertainty, the term 'sustainable placemaking' should be defined upfront and consistently in the emerging RLDP as a holistic process to realise good design. The outcomes of sustainable placemaking should therefore be referred to as either sustainable development or good design principles.</p>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Policies SP2 – SP4 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.</p> <p>SP5 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP6, SP8 – Whilst there is the potential for these proposed policies to contribute to this SA Objective, as drafted there is no clear relationship.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP7 - The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP9 – The proposed policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective through emphasising the importance of the cultural environment and addressing the conversion of rural buildings.</p> <p>SP11 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP12 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective by recognising the need to consider the Welsh Language and ensuring acceptable in planning terms.</p> <p>SP13 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective as managing settlement form is important factor in the protection of cultural heritage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP6 – To enhance the performance of the policy in relation to this SA Objective, policy SP6 should be expanded to explicitly support the conservation, preservation, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets (and their setting). For clarity, the policy could also be amended to explicitly identify the relationship between protecting landscapes and cultural heritage assets and improving health and wellbeing outcomes for all.</p>
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	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	~	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Policies SP2 – SP4 contribute to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriate scale and spatial strategy for growth which responds to landscape and visual sensitivities. However, these policies do not address sustainable placemaking requirements in relation to specific locations.</p> <p>SP5 – 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.</p> <p>SP6 – The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by affording protection to landscapes used for recreation and other valued landscapes.</p> <p>SP7 – The policy description is clear that Welsh speaking populations tend to be focused in rural areas such as the Uwchaled ward. These rural areas are noted for their landscape value. Protection of landscape is likely to reduce development scope. However, the policy supports further employment and residential development in Welsh speaking area to support the language (and grow the population). Any specific effect would depend upon the implementation of the policy in combination with all other relevant policies, such that at this stage an uncertain effect is predicted.</p> <p>SP8 – Whilst there is the potential for this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, as currently worded and due to the high level nature of the policy there is no clear relationship.</p> <p>SP9 – 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.</p>

Policy Grouping: Sustainable Placemaking in Conwy														
SA Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	Commentary
														<p>SP11 – The proposed 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.</p> <p>SP12 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP13 - Managing settlement form is critical to the protection of landscape and as such the policy is likely to contribute significantly to this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>For clarity, Policy SP6 could be amended to explicitly identify the relationship between protecting landscapes and cultural heritage assets and improving health and wellbeing outcomes for all.</p>

Healthy and Social Places Strategic Policies

Table E2.3: Healthy and Social Places – Core Issues

Issue Type	Identified Issues
Core Assumptions	It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	<p>In generally, while it is accepted that further detail will follow (such as criteria-based policies) at LDP Deposit stage, only limited explanation is given as to why certain policies are more developed than others. This makes assessing the proposed strategic policies on an equal basis difficult, as it is expected that at least some of the policies will be subject to further development.</p> <p>SP14 - As drafted, the definition of green infrastructure adopted in the PS is not fully clear, as supporting text in the LDP Preferred Strategy indicates that the term includes the provision of electric vehicles, which is not correct.</p> <p>SP15 – states that the plan ‘will provide for 4,300 homes (plus 20% contingency) to meet identified need’ whereas policy SP2 states ‘approximately 5,150 homes (including contingency)’. This slight inconsistency should be rectified.</p>
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>The identified core uncertainties should be addressed by considering the following recommendations in the next iteration of the emerging Conwy RLDP (i.e. in preparing the LDP Deposit Documents):</p> <p>SP14 - The relevance and purpose of Map 7: Proposed Strategic Projects is not clear and should be clarified in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, including by retitling the map and inserting a cross-reference to it at an appropriate point within supporting text. It is assumed that the purpose of this map is simply to illustrate the current strategic transport network within the CCBC area, as it does not appear to indicate any substantive new infrastructure proposals. The improvements it does highlight are the Active Travel Allocations which follow in paragraph 1.179 but these do not all fit the term ‘active travel’. For example number 1 is a new link road from McDonalds roundabout to Belgrano’. In the absence of further explanation, it is not fully clear whether these are intended to be Strategic Projects, Active Travel Allocations or both.</p> <p>SP14 – In the next iteration of the emerging RLDP there is a need to clarify the importance and application of the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy, as whilst currently referenced within policy SP14, this is not supported by any explanatory supporting text or implementing policy criteria. The hierarchy should be introduced through Strategic Objective 6 and then applied in Policy SP14.</p> <p>Whereas Policy SP14 and supporting text in para 1.161 usefully provides an understanding of what would happen in the absence of the policy, this approach is not applied across other policies. For consistency and to enhance the robustness of the emerging RLDP, this approach should be adopted where relevant for all strategic components of the emerging RLDP.</p> <p>SP15- The Allocated Housing Sites Strategic Policy (page 95) effectively duplicates the housing component of Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites, without providing further details regarding the implementation of housing on identified sites. It is therefore recommended that the Allocated Housing Sites Strategic Policy should be deleted or alternatively recast to set out implementation principles in respect of the strategic housing sites identified in policy SP11.</p> <p>SP16 – To enhance the performance of this policy in relation to relevant SA Objectives, the policy should be expanded to set out a clearer town-centre first principle and to address the changing role of town centres (i.e. beyond retail).</p>

Table 2.4: SA of Healthy and Social Places Strategic Policies

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	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.	++	+	+	++	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective through its promotion of active travel and the priority which has been afforded to accessibility when selecting Key Strategic Sites.</p> <p>SP15 – Co-located employment and housing growth should encourage active travel and provide the support for new community facilities. The provision of an adequate supply of housing will help achieve a more balanced demographic character and avoids a rapidly ageing population alongside a larger working age population to support an ageing population.</p> <p>SP16 – 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. The recognition of a need to consider health and prevalence/location of hot-food takeaways is welcome.</p> <p>SP17 – Much of the detail of the policy is still to come through a criteria-based policy at LDP Deposit stage. However, the proposed policy clearly has scope to significantly contribute to this SA Objective.</p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>SP18 - Generally this proposed policy will contribute to achieving the SA Objective, although further detail is required through the criteria-based policy which is to follow.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP16 - The criteria-based policy which will be developed at LDP Deposit stage should explicitly allow for the assessment of the health and wellbeing implications of out of centre locations, in recognition that town centres are the most accessible, inclusive, and sustainable location for many services.</p> <p>SP18 - While Fields in Trust guidance is currently met and additional provision may not be required, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP policy should be expanded explain exactly what this means and how this aligns with the general focus on sustainable placemaking and accessibility within the plan.</p>
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective through its promotion of active travel and the priority which has been afforded to accessibility when selecting Key Strategic Sites.</p> <p>SP15 – The proposed policy will contribute to the achievement of the SAO through focusing on ensuring that needs-based housing requirements for market and affordable housing, and for Gypsy & Traveller provision, is met. However, whilst the plan recognizes the issue of deliverability, the policy does not elaborate on how this will be addressed throughout the RLDP period.</p> <p>SP16 - 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 not only for retail and commercial uses but for most other uses.</p> <p>SP17 – The proposed policy will contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective through focusing on ensuring adequate community facilities are provided. However, the policy could be clearer on the equalities and social inclusion benefits of community facilities.</p> <p>SP18 –Generally this proposed policy will contribute to this SA Objective, but further detail is required through a criteria-based policy which is to follow.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP14 – 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.</p> <p>SP15 – In the next iteration of the emerging RLDP this policy should be expanded to address under-provision.</p> <p>SP16 – For clarity, this policy should be amended to more clearly link the discussion on retail centres and town centres.</p> <p>SP17 – To enhance the performance of this policy in relation to relevant SA Objective, the policy would benefit from a stronger focus on ‘inclusivity’. This could easily be achieved as the overarching ‘Healthy and Social Places’ Strategic Section and other sections of the LDP Preferred Strategy already highlight the need for inclusivity.</p>
<p>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.</p>	+	+	+	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>SP14 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective through its key aim which is to enable people to access jobs and services (including education) through shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys by walking, cycling, and public transport.</p> <p>SP15 – In alignment with this SA Objective the proposed policy supports the co-location of housing and employment and it is assumed this will be applied where relevant on the selected Key Strategic Sites.</p> <p>SP16 – The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objectives, although it should be recognised that the number of people working in retail is likely to fall over time.</p> <p>SP17 – No clear relationship</p> <p>SP18 – No clear relationship</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP14 - The policy still awaits a criteria basis and only at this stage will it become clear how much weight is given to the immediate needs of employers in terms of location and the purposes of the policy which is to achieve a sustainable modal shift. It is recommended that inclusive access (which will boost employment and skills) forms part of the criteria to be developed at LDP Deposit stage.</p> <p>SP15 – For clarity, this policy should include a clearer focus on mixed-use development and the co-location of residential and employment uses.</p> <p>SP15 – For clarity, in the next iteration of the RLDP this policy should be amended to clarify the link between affordable housing and access to local employment.</p> <p>SP16 – To enhance the performance of this policy, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP this policy should be amended to address the changing role of town centres, including in terms of changing employment and skills demands.</p>
<p>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.</p>	++	+	?	?	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – The proposed policy strongly contributes to this SA Objective through its key aim of enabling people to access jobs and services through shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys by walking, cycling, and public transport.</p> <p>SP15 – The policy supports the colocation of housing and employment in the most sustainable accessible locations. This links strongly to the Strategic Sites and overall Settlement Strategy element of the plan.</p> <p>SP16 – Whilst there is the potential for this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, as currently worded any effects are uncertain. The policy states that ‘Retail centres are ‘social and economic hubs of activities’, but this could go further to explain that town centres are social and economic hubs and ‘town centre first’ priorities would enhance the accessibility of public services and improve accessibility via transport.</p> <p>SP17 – Whilst there is the potential for this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, as currently worded any effects are uncertain. The need for community service provision to be highly accessible (reducing the need to travel) could be reinforced.</p> <p>SP18 – No clear relationship.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>SP14 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could be extended to reference the need to reduce the need to travel specifically through the provision of a high-quality digital communications network.</p> <p>SP16 – This policy could go further to explain that town centres are social and economic hubs and 'town centre first' priorities would enhance the accessibility of public services and improve accessibility via transport. A clearer shift to multipurpose could also reinforce the retail role of town centres.</p> <p>SP17 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the need for community service provision to be highly accessible (reducing the need to travel) could be reinforced.</p>
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	++	++	?	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall.</p> <p>SP14, SP15 – These proposed policies directly overlap with and support this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP16 – The impact of this proposed policy on the achievement of the SAO is currently uncertain. Whilst Strategic Objective 3 discusses the need to redefine the role of town centres, Policy SP16 is focused only on retail and therefore does not consider the potential role of housing in maintaining the vibrancy of town centres.</p> <p>SP17, SP18 – No clear relationship</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP16 - Whilst Strategic Objective 3 discusses the need to redefine the role of town centres, Policy SP16 is very much focused on retail. To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be expanded to consider the role of housing in protecting town centre vibrancy.</p>
<p>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.</p>	++	++	+	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall.</p> <p>SP14 – This proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective through its key aim of enabling people to access jobs and services through shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys by walking, cycling, and public transport.</p> <p>SP15 – This proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective as it identifies the need to deliver a "holistic and co-located employment and housing growth strategy" through the emerging RLDP.</p> <p>SP16 - The impact of the policy on the achievement of the SA Objective is currently unclear. Whilst Strategic Objective 3 discusses the need to redefine the role of town centres, Policy SP16 is focused only on retail and therefore does not consider the potential for other employment uses to play a stronger role in ensuring the vibrancy of town centres.</p> <p>SP17, SP18 – No clear relationship.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP15 – For clarity, in the next iterations of the emerging RLDP this policy should be amended to more clearly link the LDP Strategic Sites and overall housing strategy for the LDP period.</p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>SP16 - Whilst Strategic Objective 3 discusses the need to redefine the role of town centres, Policy SP16 is very much focused on retail. To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be expanded to consider the role of non-retail employment generating uses in protecting town centre vibrancy.</p>
<p>7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	+?	+	+?	?	?	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – The proposed policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective through applying a sustainable transport hierarchy and promoting housing and employment co-location. However, the effectiveness of the policy is currently limited by the absence of specific implementation mechanisms within the emerging RLDP in relation to the identified sustainable transport hierarchy.</p> <p>SP15 – There is a weak indirect relationship between this proposed policy and this SA objective, including in terms of the reference to co-locating uses in sustainable locations, but this is limited by the focus of the policy on housing numbers.</p> <p>SP16 – Within this proposed policy, the focus of the retail hierarchy on town centre locations could help to direct high footfall development to locations which are highly accessible by public transport, thereby resulting in an indirect positive relationship with this SA Objective. However, there is a degree of uncertainty as the policy may also direct development to locations which suffer poor air quality.</p> <p>SP17, SP18 – as worded, there is only a weak and largely uncertain relationship between these proposed policies and this SA objective. There is however a need to reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful pollutants near community facilities and recreation spaces (including schools), which could be made clearer.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP16 - To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should more explicitly prevent retail development in out of town locations or areas with existing concentrations of harmful pollutants.</p> <p>SP17, SP18 - To enhance the contribution of these policies to this SA Objective, the policy should more clearly address the need to reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful pollutants near community facilities and recreation spaces, including schools.</p>
<p>8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++	+	+?	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – This proposed policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective through the application of the stated Sustainable Transport Hierarchy approach and by promoting the co-location of housing and employment. This could reduce car dependency and transport sector emissions.</p> <p>SP15 – There is a weak indirect relationship between this proposed policy and this SA objective, including in terms of the reference to co-locating uses in sustainable locations, but this is limited by the focus on housing numbers which itself has no clear relationship with climate change mitigation or adaptation.</p> <p>SP16 – Within this proposed policy, the focus of the retail hierarchy on town centre locations could help to direct high footfall development to locations which are highly accessible by public transport, thereby resulting in an indirect positive relationship with this SA Objective. However, there is a degree of uncertainty as any positive effects would depend upon the implementation of the policy in conjunction with other relevant policies.</p> <p>SP16 – The policy and the SAO are related. The retail hierarchy is clear in favouring town centres, however there is not enough in the policy to state it could have a positive effect.</p> <p>SP17, SP18 – While the need to reduce and respond to the impact of climate change cuts across most policy areas. There is not a clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP14 – To further enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could also address the need to increase the resilience of the transport system in response to climate change and factors such as flooding.</p> <p>SP16 – To reduce the level of identified uncertainty, this policy should more explicitly prevent retail development in out of town locations associated with high car dependency.</p>
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	+?	?	?	++	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – The Sustainable Transport Hierarchy referenced in this proposed policy and its promotion of housing and employment co-location could be seen to prioritise brownfield land redevelopment and thus minimise impacts on biodiversity, geodiversity and soil. Additionally, the proposed policy provides support for green infrastructure is noted. However, as potential positive effects would depend on policy implementation, there is also a degree of uncertainty.</p> <p>SP15 – There is a weak indirect relationship between this proposed policy and this SA objective, including in terms of the reference to co-locating uses in sustainable locations, but this is limited by the focus on housing numbers and as any new development could result in adverse effects on ecological interests and soil resources. At this stage an uncertain effect is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SP16 – Within this proposed 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, resulting in an uncertain effect being predicted at this stage.</p> <p>SP17 – This proposed policy would safeguard sites including allotments, which would directly contribute to this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP18 – This proposed policy would safeguard sites including parks and gardens, which would directly contribute to this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>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.</p>	+?	?	?	~	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP14 – This proposed policy is likely to contribute to this SA Objective through the application of the stated Sustainable Transport Hierarchy approach and by promoting the co-location of housing and employment, which could indirectly help to protect water and coastal environments. However, in itself the policy would have no direct relationship with flood risk or water quality, resulting in a degree of uncertainty.</p> <p>SP15 – This proposed policy is accompanied by supporting text which partially identifies the flood risk implications of developing Conwy’s coastal towns, although the policy itself currently has no clear relationship with this SA Objective. On balance, an uncertain effect is currently predicted.</p> <p>SP16 – The retail hierarchy within this proposed policy would direct high footfall development to the most sustainable locations, in particular existing town centres, which may be more able to cope with flood risk than out of town locations with limited drainage infrastructure. However, at this stage a clear effect cannot be predicted from this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP17 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policy and this SA Objective.</p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>SP18 – This proposed policy would contribute to this SA Objective through safeguarding a range of green infrastructure assets which could act as natural buffers and flood storage locations.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP14 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could be expanded to also address the resilience of the transport system to climate change and factors such as flooding.</p> <p>SP15 – To allow this policy to make a clear and positive contribution to this SA Objective, the issues raised in supporting text regarding flood risk and the development of Conwy’s coastal towns should be explicitly referenced in the policy.</p>
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.	~	?	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Overall, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective, with the exception of Policy SP15 which would generate an uncertain effect owing to construction waste provisions within the policy.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	++	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall.</p> <p>SP14 – The identification of a sustainable transport hierarchy within this proposed policy would support the delivery of sustainable places, resulting in a positive contribution to this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP15 – The focus within this proposed policy on the sustainable co-location of residential and employment uses and the use of strategic sites to anchor the RLDP’s spatial strategy would help to maximise the efficient use of land and create integrated places, resulting in a direct contribution to this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP16 – The focus of this proposed policy on retail provision and the role of town centres would help to ensure the efficient use of town centre sites, although the policy could be clearer on the changing role of town centres and their need to be sustainable.</p> <p>SP17, SP18 – These policies contribute to this SA Objective owing to the essential role played by a range of community facilities in delivering sustainable places.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP16 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could be clearer on the changing role of town centres and their role in sustainable placemaking.</p>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p>

SA Objective	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	Commentary
						<p>As worded, there is currently no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP16 – To allow this proposed policy to contribute to this SA Objective it should promote the potential for town centre built heritage initiatives to enhance vibrancy and support a range of town centre uses.</p>
<p>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</p>	+	~	+	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive overall.</p> <p>SP14 – There is an indirect positive relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective as the identified sustainable transport hierarchy implies promoting active travel and modal shift ahead of road infrastructure improvements. This would indirectly help to protect landscape character and visual amenity,</p> <p>SP16 – This proposed policy contributes to the SA Objective through focusing on existing town centres, which should support urban regeneration and reduce development pressure on greenfield landscapes.</p> <p>SP15, SP17, SP18 - No clear relationship.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP16 – The policy could be clearer about the potential for town centre built heritage initiatives in encouraging the reinvigoration of town centres.</p>

Natural and Cultural Places in Conwy

Table 2.5: Natural and Cultural Places Strategic Policies – Core Issues

Issue Type	Identified Issues
Core Assumptions	<p>It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.</p> <p>SP20, SP21 – it is assumed that further details regarding implementation will be added to these proposed policies at LDP Deposit stage.</p>
Core Uncertainties	<p>SP19 – as worded it is not clear from this proposed policy whether the current approach to assessing landscape impacts will be retained or altered and if further policy development will be undertaken in relation to landscape. Additionally, whilst not included in the policy itself, the test set out in paragraph 1.257 requiring development avoid (all) adverse effects on landscape character is unreasonably high, as most forms of development may result in some temporary or permanent landscape impacts.</p> <p>SP20 – as worded this proposed policy highlights the need to co-ordinate spatial and marine planning in coastal areas, but does not identify specific mechanisms for doing this or any substantive issues which should be addressed. In consequence, the policy itself is not likely to result in clear effects on any individual SA Objective.</p> <p>SPP22 - The consideration of town centre regeneration initiatives as one part of this proposed policy highlights the need for a separate and cross-cutting town centre strategic policy within the emerging RLDP.</p>
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>The identified core uncertainties should be addressed by considering the following recommendations in the next iteration of the emerging Conwy RLDP (i.e. in preparing the LDP Deposit Documents):</p> <p>SP19 – this policy should be reviewed to make sure it provides a clear and objective framework to assess landscape impacts in line with current national planning policies and best practice. To address the identified issues, the policy and supporting text should be amended to focus on the identification of landscape effects (with reference to valued landscape features and characters) and then consider the acceptability of such impacts.</p> <p>SP20 – To allow this policy to contribute to relevant SA Objectives, the policy should be extended to include substantive proposals and mechanisms for integrating spatial and land use planning.</p> <p>SP22 - separate to this policy, a cross-cutting town centre strategic policy should be developed.</p>

Table 2.6: SA of Natural and Cultural Places Strategic Policies

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	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.	++	?	+	+	+	++	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 – The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective recognizing the balance required in responding to the range of pressures on landscapes and importantly highlighting the importance of landscape protection in terms of physical and mental health and well-being.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP21 – The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by promoting the protection of the historic environment and the range of socio-economic and wider benefits this brings in terms of 'promoting general well-being'.</p> <p>SP22 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective recognizing the link between cultural heritage and improved wellbeing.</p> <p>SP23 – The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by linking Green Infrastructure across different scales and functions to active travel and wellbeing.</p> <p>SP24 - The proposed policy seeks to reduce pollution, address environmental risks and improve ecosystem resilience, all of which would help to improve physical and mental health outcomes. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP25 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through its focus on human health and wellbeing. However, this link should be made more clearly to enhance the effectiveness of the policy.</p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									<p>SP26 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by recognizing the risks to population health which are posed by unsuitable development in coastal areas and flood risks.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP22 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could link the use of Townscape Heritage Initiatives to a stronger and separate strategic policy on town centres.</p> <p>SP23 – For clarity and to avoid undermining this policy, a consistent definition of Green Infrastructure throughout the emerging RLDP.</p> <p>SP24 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the human health implications of biodiversity protection and enhancement should be highlighted.</p> <p>SP25 – Paragraph 1.323 appears to contain the thrust of the policy and this should be made clearer. The policy could also be clearer about the human health and wellbeing implications in its description. In the section on AQMAS (paragraph 1.321) air quality is not identified as a particular problem, but given the increasing importance of air quality issues nationally and the range of urban and rural causes of poor air quality, the policy could be improved by recognising the need to tackle localised poor air quality and to protect good air quality.</p> <p>SP26 – For clarity, this policy should be amended to include a clear link with policy SP15 in relation to potential housing regeneration in coastal areas.</p>
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	?	?	?	++	++	?	+	?	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 – This proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to this SA Objective. There is the potential for the policy to contribute to the SA Objective if the emphasis on ensuring accessibility to recreational opportunities was widened (whilst recognizing the need to protect landscapes).</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP21 – There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP22 - 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.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective through its recognition of the health and wellbeing benefits of active travel.</p> <p>SP24 - The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective. There is a link between biodiversity and equality and social inclusion but this could be made clearer.</p> <p>SP25 - The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective by recognizing the impacts of air and noise pollution. However, it could be made clearer that this is an issue of equality and inclusivity.</p> <p>SP26 - The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective, although there is a link between the policy and coastal area regeneration.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									<p>SP19 – To allow this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, the emphasis on accessibility to recreational opportunities within the policy should be widened (whilst recognizing the need to protect landscapes).</p> <p>SP20 and SP26 – For clarity, the difficulty in balancing the need to regenerate coastal communities with the need to protect human health and prevent flood risk and erosion should be recognized in these policies.</p> <p>SP23 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the linkages between green infrastructure provision and more equitable transport strategies – e.g. enhanced access to jobs - could be made clearer.</p> <p>SP24 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could identify the biodiversity benefits of prioritising brownfield land re-greening and community focused biodiversity projects.</p> <p>SP25 – To allow this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, the policy could be amended to more clearly discuss the inequitable impact of air and noise pollution which affects deprived communities to a disproportionate extent.</p>
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	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19, SP21, SP24, SP25, SP26 – 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.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP22 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective by supporting culturally-led regeneration, which would unlock new employment opportunities.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective, as whilst green infrastructure would enhance the attractiveness of Conwy and provide easier non-car access to employment, these aspects are not discussed within the policy as worded.</p> <p>SP24- The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective, as whilst this policy could require changes to plans for development and expansion of business, as worded the policy approach is consistent with the existing Conwy LDP and would have minimal impact on this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP22 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could be more explicit about the economic benefits of culturally-led regeneration.</p> <p>SP24 – To allow this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, the policy should be amended to highlight the socio-economic benefits of green infrastructure provision.</p>
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	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19, SP21, SP24, SP25, SP26 – 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.</p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									<p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP22 – 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.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by supporting active travel as part of a green infrastructure strategy.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP20, SP26 – To enhance the contribution of these policies to this SA Objective, they should be amended to address the importance of transport system resilience and the need to protect the resilience of Conwy’s road network from coastal erosion, landslips and flooding, particularly in relation to the A55.</p>
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	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19, SP21, SP24, SP25, SP26 – 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.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP22 - 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.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through linking housing, and jobs and key services sustainably.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
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	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19, SP24, SP25, SP26 – 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.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP21 – 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.</p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									<p>SP22 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective by supporting culturally-led regeneration.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective, as whilst green infrastructure would enhance the attractiveness of Conwy and provide easier non-car access to employment, these aspects are not discussed within the policy as worded.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP22 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could be more explicit about the economic benefits of culturally-led regeneration.</p> <p>SP24 – To allow this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, the policy should be amended to highlight the socio-economic benefits of green infrastructure provision.</p>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	?	+	~	+	+	++	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19, SP21, SP24, SP26 – 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 effects on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP22, SP23 - There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP25 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective through its direct focus on improving air quality and reducing exposure to poor air quality.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++?	?	~	~	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 – This policy provides protection for valued and sensitive landscapes whilst also noting the opportunity to bring forward renewable energy development. However, as worded the tension between the protection and use of landscapes in pursuit of sustainable development is not reconciled and the policy does not include an acceptability test to balance the need for and likely impacts of renewable energy development. At this stage the effect of this policy on this SA Objective is therefore potentially positive but largely uncertain.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty. This policy does have the potential to contribute positively to this SA Objective by promoting the integration of spatial and marine planning, which could support coastal change management, but as currently worded it does not set out any substantive proposals which would enable this.</p> <p>SP21, SP22 – No clear relationship between these policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through addressing the active travel benefits of green infrastructure.</p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									<p>SP24 – The proposed policy seeks to reverse biodiversity loss and improve ecosystem resilience, which would directly align with climate change adaptation efforts. As such the policy would have a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP25 – 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 Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SP26 – The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP24 – There policy should mention the link between the protection of biodiversity and climate change resilience.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective through focusing on protecting areas of landscape value – which often correlate with higher biodiversity – from development.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP21 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective through focusing on protecting Historic Parks Gardens and Landscapes – which often correlate with higher biodiversity – from development.</p> <p>SP22 - There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of this SA Objective through focusing on protecting and providing Green Infrastructure– which directly protects and promotes biodiversity.</p> <p>SP24 – The proposed policy clearly contributes significantly to this SA Objective by seeking to reverse biodiversity loss, reduce pollution and enhance ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>SP25 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through focusing on promoting, protecting and reducing exposure to effects of activity which cause climate change (e.g. private car use)</p> <p>SP26 - The proposed 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
<p>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.</p>	+	?	~	~	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 - The proposed policy contributes indirectly to this SA Objective through focusing on protecting areas of landscape value, of which the water environment forms a key part.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty. This proposed policy does have the potential to contribute positively to this SA Objective by promoting the integration of spatial and marine planning, which could help to protect water quality, water resources and coastal environments. However, as currently worded the policy does not set out any substantive proposals which would enable this.</p> <p>SP21 – Whilst the historic environment requires protection from flood risk and coastal erosion, there is no clear relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP22 - There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP23 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through focusing on protecting and promoting green infrastructure, which would directly deliver flood risk management benefits.</p> <p>SP24 - The proposed policy significantly contributes to this SA Objective through seeking to protect biodiversity and enhance ecosystem resilience, which applies to water as much as terrestrial environments. The policy would therefore support the protection and enhancement of water quality and result in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP25 - The proposed policy significantly contributes to this SA Objective most obviously through focusing on protecting and promoting surface and groundwater quantity and quality.</p> <p>SP26 - The proposed policy significantly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective, most obviously through focusing on long term adaptation and protection against flood risk.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP23 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be extended to cover blue as well as green infrastructure.</p>
<p>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.</p>	0	?	0	~	?	0	0	0	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19, SP21, SP24, SP25, SP26 – 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.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP23 – Whilst coastal areas are used for the supply of minerals, as worded this proposed policy would have an uncertain or no clear relationship with this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									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.	++	?	+	++	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 – This proposed policy seeks to protect, manage and enhance the special qualities of landscapes, which would directly support good design and the creation of great places. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SP21, SP23, SP24, SP25, SP26 – 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 and promote good design in all development, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP22 – 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	++	?	++	++	~	+	+	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 - 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 forms a key part.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP21 - The proposed policy directly 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.</p> <p>SP22 - 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.</p> <p>SP23 – There is no clear relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP24 – The proposed policy will contribute to this SA Objective through for example the relationship between protection of parks and historic gardens and biodiversity.</p> <p>SP25 - The proposed policy will contribute to this SA Objective as safeguarding air quality will help to safeguard the fabric of heritage assets.</p> <p>SP26 - The proposed policy will contribute to this SA Objective by seeking to protect heritage assets from flooding and coastal erosion.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p>

SA Objective	SP19	SP20	SP21	SP22	SP23	SP24	SP25	SP26	Commentary
									<p>SP21 – To address the identified issue and enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be amended to focus on the specific cultural heritage assets (and their setting) within the CCBC area which will be protected. There is no need to state within the policy that development proposals will be assessed in accordance with national policy or guidance; this would be required in any case.</p> <p>SP23 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could more clearly link green infrastructure provision with active travel and heritage related tourism.</p>
<p>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</p>	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP19 – This proposed policy provides strong protection for valued landscapes and the special qualities of landscape character, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP20 – See identified core uncertainty.</p> <p>SP21 - The proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective as the historic environment makes an important contribution to landscapes, so protecting heritage assets would afford wider landscape protection.</p> <p>SP22 – 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.</p> <p>SP23 - the proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by seeking to protect and enhance green infrastructure, which would support good design and landscape protection.</p> <p>SP24 - 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.</p> <p>SP25 – This policy contributes to this SA Objective as it seeks to prevent light pollution and more generally to safeguard environmental quality, which would help to safeguard both landscape character and visual amenity.</p> <p>SP26 – There is no clear relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>

Prosperous Places in Conwy

Table 2.7: Prosperous Places Strategic Policies – Core Issues

Issue Type	Identified Issues
Core Assumptions	It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	<p>SP29 – This policy identifies the need to develop a criteria based policy for rural employment development and to adopt a sequential approach, without identifying what the parameters of the policy will be.</p> <p>SP30 – This policy states that a sustainable transport hierarchy will be adopted in decision making, without setting out what this hierarchy is.</p> <p>SP34 – As worded, this proposed policy does not clearly apply the waste hierarchy</p>
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>The identified core uncertainties should be addressed by considering the following recommendations in the next iteration of the emerging Conwy RLDP (i.e. in preparing the LDP Deposit Documents):</p> <p>SP29 – At LDP Deposit Stage a supportive rural employment/economic growth policy should be developed, and this should include a clear sequential test.</p> <p>SP30 – This policy should be expanded to provide full details regarding the stated sustainable transport hierarchy and its planned implementation.</p> <p>SP34 – The wording of this policy should be reviewed for clarity and to clearly outline and require adherence to the waste hierarchy in order to growth the circular economy.</p>

Table 2.8: SA of Prosperous Places Strategic Policies

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	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.									<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27 - The proposed policy indirectly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective by outlining an economic growth and employment land strategy to meet identified population needs, particularly in the context of predicted population ageing.</p> <p>SP28, SP29, SP32, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP30 – This proposed policy contributes indirectly to this SA Objective by recognising that transport acts as an enabler of socio-economic activities and services which support wellbeing, e.g. access to healthcare and educational opportunities, and infrastructure should be focused on improving these outcomes.</p> <p>SP31 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by providing support in principle for communication network enhancements which benefit local communities, whilst supporting text to the policy also recognises digital connectivity as an essential service for any residential development.</p> <p>SP33 - The proposed policy requires the designation of buffer zones around quarries to protect amenity, which would help to safeguard physical and mental health.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>Supporting text to policy SP30 states that 'the process of designing new road schemes should take into account the sustainable transport hierarchy. This would not represent an effective use of the sustainable transport hierarchy, which as identified above is still to be set out in full.</p>
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p>

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	Commentary
									<p>SP27 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by setting an employment land strategy to meet identified needs. However, as worded the policy has no direct coverage of equality and social inclusion issues.</p> <p>SP28, SP29, SP32, SP33, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP30 – This proposed policy contributes indirectly to this SA Objective by recognising that transport acts as an enabler of socio-economic activities and services. However, as worded the policy does not address transport related inequalities.</p> <p>SP31 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by providing support in principle for communication network enhancements which benefit local communities, whilst supporting text to the policy also recognises digital connectivity as an essential service for any residential development. However, as worded the policy does not address inequalities in access to digital services and opportunities.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP27 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy could be extended to explicitly address socio-economic inequalities and the need to deliver a more inclusive form of economic growth, particularly through the North Wales Growth Deal.</p> <p>SP28 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective the policy could be extended to explicitly identify and address inequalities facing coastal areas and the need for regeneration activities to enhance social inclusion as well as to provide new economic opportunities.</p> <p>SP30, SP31 – To enhance the contribution of these policies to this SA Objective, the policies could be amended to address inequalities related to transport and digital connectivity. This would be appropriate given the challenges faced by rural and coastal communities within the CCBC area.</p>
<p>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.</p>	++	++	++	+	++	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by setting out an employment land strategy to underpin economic growth and meet predicted employment needs.</p> <p>SP28 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by recognising the economic and employment importance of the tourism and providing support for tourism developments in appropriate locations.</p> <p>SP29 - The proposed policy contributes significantly to this SA Objective by recognising the need for a tailored policy approach to supporting rural employment and encouraging rural economic diversification.</p> <p>SP30 – The proposed policy indirectly contributes to this SA Objective by recognising that transport acts as an enabler of socio-economic activities, such that infrastructure improvements should be focused on aspects including access to employment.</p> <p>SP31 - The proposed policy contributes directly to this SA Objective by providing support in principle for communication network enhancements which deliver economic, and thus employment, benefits, especially in rural areas where physical accessibility is inherently constrained.</p> <p>SP32, SP33, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	Commentary
<p>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.</p>	?	?	?	++	++	+	0	0	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27, SP28, SP29 – Whilst there is an established relationship between transport and economic growth, as worded the employment, tourism and rural strategies within these proposed policies would not result in any clear effects on this SA Objective. This is owing to the absence of reference to specific allocations within the policies, which would be likely to generate specific transport implications. However, policy SP28 does identify the need for new tourism developments to respect existing communities, which would include ensuring adequate transport infrastructure to meet the needs of both local people and visitors.</p> <p>SP30 – The proposed policy clearly contributes significantly to this SA Objective by seeking to enhance accessibility and developing a sustainable transport network. However, refer to identified core issues regarding the absence of details relating to the proposed sustainable transport hierarchy.</p> <p>SP31 - 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.</p> <p>SP32 – This proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by promoting the decarbonisation of the energy sector whilst ensuring sufficient energy generation and a suitable energy network to meet identified needs.</p> <p>SP33, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	+	?	+	+	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through setting out an employment land strategy which is strongly linked to housing growth (in accordance with Welsh Government expectations).</p> <p>SP28 – The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to this SA Objective, as whilst it identifies the need for tourism development to respect surrounding communities the policy does not address potential adverse impacts on housing availability and affordability from tourism accommodation.</p> <p>SP29 – This proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through its support for rural housing growth.</p> <p>SP30 – The proposed policy indirectly contributes to this SA Objective by recognising that transport acts as an enabler of socio-economic outcomes, although as worded the policy does not identify the importance of the transport system for linking housing with employment or essential services. This limits the ability of the policy to enhance accessibility.</p> <p>SP31, SP32, SP33, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP28 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be amended to include a recognition of how housing pressures in certain areas and tourism policy (to support tourism accommodation) will need to be carefully managed.</p> <p>SP30 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be revised to prioritise maximising accessibility between housing and employment.</p>

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	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.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, all of the assessed policies make a significant contribution to this SA Objective by driving overall economic and employment growth and by supporting specific sectors of importance locally and regionally.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimize exposure to poor air quality.	?	~	~	+?	~	+	++	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27 – This proposed policy sets out an employment land strategy focused on the A55 corridor, where development is already concentrated. If not carefully managed, further intensification of development in this corridor could result in traffic congestion and the deterioration of local air quality. As potential air quality implications of the employment land strategy are not discussed in this policy, an uncertain effect is predicted.</p> <p>SP28, SP29, SP31 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP30 – See core issues regarding the absence of details in relation to the proposed sustainable transport hierarchy. This policy identifies the need for sustainable transport improvements and the need to focus on linkages between transport and health, which could relate to the protection and enhancement of air quality. However, the relationship between this policy and this SA Objective is quite uncertain,</p> <p>SP32 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by promoting an energy mix which can deliver “clean growth”. Whilst this term is not defined, it could relate to both the decarbonisation of the energy sector and reducing harmful air pollution from energy generation.</p> <p>SP33 – This proposed policy requires the designation of buffer zones around quarries and the timeous restoration of inactive minerals sites in order to safeguard amenity, including in relation to air quality.</p> <p>SP34 – As worded there is no clear relationship between this proposed policy and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>It is assumed that all candidate employment sites will be assessed for potential individual and cumulative air quality effects prior to being allocated in accordance with Policy SP 27.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP34 – To allow this policy to contribute to this SA Objective, and to ensure the emerging RLDP includes sufficient policy protection against odour impacts, the policy could be expanded to require amenity impacts, and specifically odour, to be assessed from waste management development proposals.</p>
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	~	~	~	+	+	++	~	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27, SP28, SP29, SP33 – As worded there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP30 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by focusing on creating a sustainable transport network. However, as identified as a core issue, the absence of details regarding the sustainable transport hierarchy presently limit the effectiveness of this policy.</p> <p>SP31 – This proposed policy seeks to enhance digital connectivity, which would reduce the need to travel to access socio-economic opportunities and services, particularly in rural areas with high car dependencies. The policy would therefore indirectly contribute to this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP32 – This proposed policy significantly contributes to this SA Objective by establishing an appropriately supportive policy framework to underpin the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation technologies, which would support climate change mitigation, as well as recognising the need to increase resilience to climate change impacts.</p>

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	Commentary
									<p>SP34 - This proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective through applying the waste hierarchy which minimises landfilling and therefore helps to reduce methane release.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	?	?	?	+?	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27, SP28, SP29 – These policies have an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective as any impacts on biodiversity, geodiversity and soil interests would depend on the implementation of employment, tourism and rural economic strategies. However, all such strategies and associated site allocations will need to demonstrate their accordance with the Site Sequential Approach for brownfield land required by PPW – 10th Edition.</p> <p>SP30 - This proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by identifying the need for sustainable transport infrastructure improvements and stating that a sustainable transport hierarchy will be applied, which should help to safeguard biodiversity, geodiversity and soil receptors from adverse effects. However, the absence of details within the policy regarding the sustainable transport hierarchy combined with some likely adverse effects from transport infrastructure projects introduces a degree of uncertainty.</p> <p>SP31, SP32 – As worded there is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective, although reducing the need to travel and moving to renewable and low carbon energy generation is indirectly likely to support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity interests,</p> <p>SP33 – As worded there is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective as the policy does not include a criterion to assess the specific environmental impacts of minerals development proposals.</p> <p>SP34 – This proposed policy identifies 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 biodiversity and soil interests. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>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.</p>	~	?	~	+	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27, SP29, SP31, SP32, SP33, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP28 - The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship with this SA Objective as whilst the policy identifies the need to protect the environment, tourism development may increase pressure on coastal areas subject to high flood risk. Paragraph 1.364 states that additional measures will be needed to protect caravan accommodation in Pensarn, Towyn and Kinmel Bay from high flood risks due to the importance of the tourism economy in these areas.</p> <p>SP30 - This proposed policy indirectly contributes to this SA Objective by identifying the need for sustainable transport infrastructure improvements and stating that a sustainable transport hierarchy will be applied, which should ensure that transport infrastructure is directed away from flood risk areas.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p>

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	Commentary
									<p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
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.	~	~	~	~	~	++	++	++	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27, SP28, SP29, SP30, SP31 – There is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP32 - The proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective through promoting energy efficiency, energy storage and renewable energy whilst ensuring a mix of energy sources to meet identified needs.</p> <p>SP33 - The proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective as it recognises 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.</p> <p>SP34 - The proposed policy directly contributes to this SA Objective by applying the waste hierarchy and promoting the growth of the circular economy.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27 - 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.</p> <p>SP28 - The proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by supporting appropriately located and designed tourism developments which integrate with their surroundings.</p> <p>SP29, SP31, SP32, SP33, SP34 – There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective.</p> <p>SP30 - This proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by identifying the need for sustainable transport infrastructure improvements and stating that a sustainable transport hierarchy will be applied, which should indirectly support the efficient use of infrastructure. However, the policy does not acknowledge the need to maximise the efficient use of existing infrastructure nor provide implementation details for the sustainable transport hierarchy, and this presents restricts the performance of the policy.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP30 – To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective, the policy should be expanded to address the efficient and effective use of existing transport infrastructure as part of a holistic sustainable transport strategy.</p>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	-	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>With the exception of Policy SP28, which by supporting appropriate tourism development in suitable locations would enhance access to the historic environment, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies (as currently worded) and this SA Objective.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p>

SA Objective	SP27	SP28	SP29	SP30	SP31	SP32	SP33	SP34	Commentary
									<p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>No recommended specific mitigation or enhancement measures.</p>
<p>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</p>	?	?	?	+?	?	?	~	+	<p><u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u></p> <p>SP27, SP28, SP29, SP31 – These policies are predicted to have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as whilst there is the potential for adverse effects to occur from employment, tourism, rural or infrastructure development, some of these policies include environmental safeguards and any impacts would depend on their implementation.</p> <p>SP30 - This proposed policy contributes to this SA Objective by identifying the need for sustainable transport infrastructure improvements and stating that a sustainable transport hierarchy will be applied, which should help to safeguard landscape character and visual amenity from unacceptable impacts. However, the absence of details within the policy regarding the sustainable transport hierarchy combined with some likely adverse effects from transport infrastructure projects introduces a degree of uncertainty.</p> <p>SP32 – This proposed policy supports the deployment of a “mix of energy generation sources” whilst contributing to decarbonisation. This could result in adverse impacts on landscape character and/or visual amenity from individual schemes, although any effect would depend on the implementation of the policy in tandem with relevant environmental policies. As such, an uncertain effect is predicted at this stage.</p> <p>SP33 – As worded there is no clear relationship between these proposed policies and this SA Objective as the policy does not include a criterion to assess the specific environmental impacts of minerals development proposals.</p> <p>SP34 – This proposed policy identifies 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. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p><u>Assumptions and Uncertainties</u></p> <p>No identified specific assumptions or uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u></p> <p>SP32 – this policy should be reviewed to make sure it provides a clear and objective framework for assessing energy generation proposals in line with current national planning policies. To enhance the contribution of this policy to this SA Objective whilst affording an appropriate level of protection to environmental interests, the policy should be amended to focus on the acceptability of likely environmental and amenity impacts in the context of likely benefits and the need for the development.</p>