



Replacement Local Development Plan 2018-2033

Background Paper

August 2018

BP 04: SA/SEA Scoping Report

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On behalf of **Conwy County Borough Council**



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This report has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates LLP ('PBA') on behalf of its client to whom this report is addressed ('Client') in connection with the project described in this report and takes into account the Client's particular instructions and requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with the professional services appointment under which PBA was appointed by its Client. This report is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party (i.e. parties other than the Client). PBA accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than the Client and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA) has been commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to prepare the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Conwy LDP Review ('the LDP Review'). The report outlines the proposed approach to the LDP's Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 1.1.2 This report is the first stage of a SA process to identify, assess and address any likely significant effects (LSE) on the environment from the Conwy LDP Review, which will result in the preparation of a replacement LDP by CCBC.

1.2 Purpose

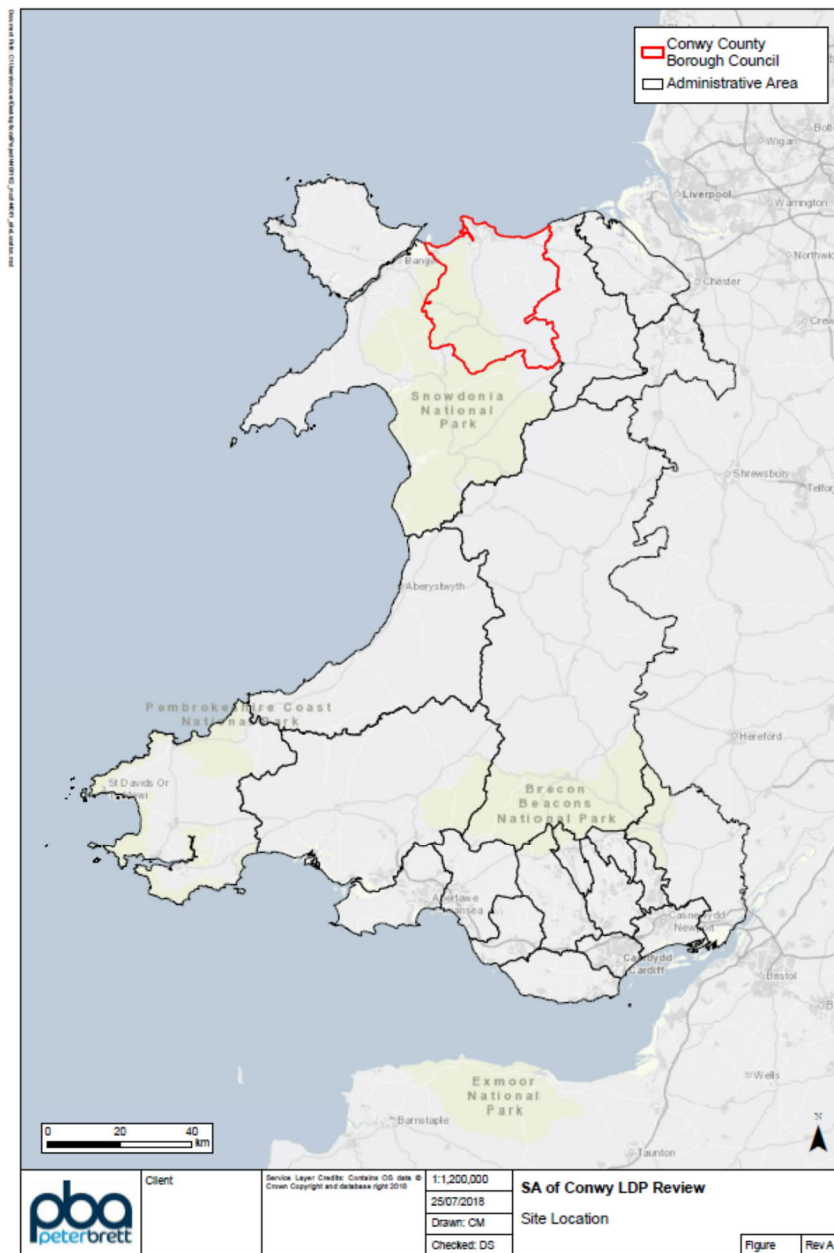
- 1.2.1 This report seeks the views of the SEA Consultation Bodies¹ on the proposed methodology and assessment framework for a legally compliant SA of the Conwy LDP Review. The report also seeks the views of the SEA Consultation Authorities on a draft SEA screening determination to satisfy procedural requirements and to confirm that a SEA needs to be incorporated within the SA.

1.3 Overview of the Conwy LDP Review

- 1.3.1 CCBC is the unitary authority responsible for local government across a 1130km² area of North Wales, as shown in **Figure 1.1**.

¹ The SEA Consultation Authorities are defined by the SEA Regulations as Cadw and Natural Resources Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government will also be treated as a SEA Consultation Body for the purposes of this SA.

Figure 1.1: The Conwy County Borough Council Area



- 1.3.2 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act'), CCBC adopted the first LDP in October 2013. This LDP covers the part of CCBC's administrative area outwith Snowdonia National Park (refer to **Figure 1.2** below), which 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.

Figure 1.2: Relationship between CCBC Administrative Area and Snowdonia National Park



- 1.3.3 CCBC has undertaken regular monitoring since 2013 and has prepared a LDP Review Report (April 2018) which concludes that the LDP should be subject to a 'Full Review' in accordance with applicable statutory provisions (see below). This review (hereafter 'the LDP Review') is needed to allow CCBC to prepare and adopt a replacement LDP prior to the expiry of the existing LDP in 2022 and to ensure that the statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area remains up to date. In particular, 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 adoption of the existing LDP.
- 1.3.4 In February 2018 CCBC consulted on a draft Delivery Agreement to underpin the LDP Review and the finalised Conwy Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement was subsequently agreed with the Welsh Assembly 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 a replacement LDP by September 2021.

1.4 Statutory Requirements

LDP Preparation and Review

- 1.4.1 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.
- 1.4.2 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 Assembly Government in May 2018.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.4.3 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 preparation process and will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP (rather than the existing LDP only being subject to individual changes).

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.4.4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 as amended ('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 LSEs 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

- 1.4.5 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 simply being reviewed and this could result in "minor modifications", although the SEA Regulations do not define the scope of that term. **This SA Scoping Report sets out a draft SEA Screening Determination for the consideration of the SEA Consultation Bodies (Section 3);**
 - **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. **Our SA Scoping Report responds to this statutory requirement, with the proposed SA Framework, SA methodology and SA consultation arrangements detailed in Sections 5 and 6;**

- **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 LDP Review will be an iterative process and in legal terms is a review of the existing LDP, a SA Report will need to accompany each substantive element of the replacement LDP as it emerges, in particular the preparation of LDP Pre-Deposit and subsequently LDP Deposit Documents. Each SA Report must be consulted on in tandem with the emerging replacement LDP, with the SA Report for the final LDP Deposit Document then submitted to the Welsh Assembly 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. As above, the scope, level of detail and consultation period of the SA, fully incorporating all SEA requirements, should first be defined through screening and scoping; and,
 - **Preparation of a Post Adoption Statement:** By the end of the LDP Review process, a replacement LDP will have been adopted for the extent of the CCBC 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, CCBC must prepare a statement setting out, amongst other matters, how the SEA’s environmental considerations have been taken into account in the adopted LDP, and how the LSE of the LDP on the environment (as predicted through the SA/SEA) will be monitored. Whilst there is no statutory requirement to prepare a SA (as opposed to SEA) Post Adoption Statement, in practice the incorporation of SEA within SA means this is necessary to ensure that all of the SEA findings and consultation responses from previous stages of the process are addressed.
- 1.4.6 The SEA Regulations also introduce a link between SEA and a need, in some cases, for a separate Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) of plans and projects where there is the potential for significant effects on European Sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation). A HRA will be undertaken by or on behalf of CCBC in tandem with the SA of the LDP Review.
- 1.4.7 The remainder of this report is structured as follows:
- **Section 2 – LDP Review Context and Proposed Content** describes the context in which the LDP Review is being undertaken and outlines the proposed form of the replacement LDP that will result, all of which requires to be assessed through this SA;
 - **Section 3 – Need for SEA** provides a draft determination to explain why CCBC considers it necessary to undertake a SEA as part of the SA for the LDP Review. The section also provides relevant information to enable the SEA Consultation Authorities to advise on whether, at this stage, the replacement LDP is likely to generate significant effects;
 - **Section 4 – Environmental Information and Key Sustainability Issues** summarises relevant baseline characteristics, considers the evolution of the baseline in the absence of the LDP Review and notes the relationship between the Conwy LDP and other relevant plans and programmes. Further relevant details are provided in **Appendices A and B**;

- **Section 5 – Proposed SA Framework** describes the assessment framework which will be used to identify and assess the likely effects from the LDP Review, in particular the preparation of a replacement LDP, as it evolves. This section identifies the likely components of the replacement LDP and sets out a proposed SA Framework to assess these as they emerge, including proposed SA Objectives and guide questions;
- **Section 6 – Proposed SA Methodology and Consultation Arrangements** builds upon Section 5 by detailing the proposed method of assessing the likely sustainability and environmental effects of each emerging substantive component of a replacement LDP. The section also outlines the proposed consultation arrangements for the SA reports which will be published in tandem with each substantive proposal for the emerging replacement LDP, namely the LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit Documents; and,
- **Section 7 – Next Steps** outlines next steps to be followed in the SA process and confirms how comments in respect of this SA Scoping Report should be submitted.

1.4.8 The Scoping Report is supported by two appendices:

- **Appendix A – Baseline Analysis** supports **Section 4** by providing a review of relevant environmental and socio-economic baseline characteristics. Appendix A describes aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the LDP Review and identifies relevant environmental issues, problems and environmental protection objectives which should be taken account of in the LDP Review and this SA process; and,
- **Appendix B – Review of Plans, Programmes and Strategies** supports **Section 4** by providing a review of all other plans and programmes of relevance to the LDP Review. Appendix B identifies the relationship between these other documents, the existing Conwy LDP and the LDP Review to identify key policy issues which should be considered in both the LDP Review itself and this SA process.

2 Conwy LDP Review Context

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section provides a brief outline of the LDP Review, including its key facts, proposed form and expected content of the replacement LDP. It is to allow the SEA Consultation Bodies to understand the scope and purpose of the replacement LDP which is being subject to SA.

2.2 Conwy LDP Review Key Facts

- 2.2.1 The key facts relating to the Conwy LDP Review are detailed in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1: Conwy LDP Review Key Facts

Criteria	Details
Responsible Authority	Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC)
SEA Assessor on behalf of the Responsible Authorities	Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA)
Plan Title	Conwy LDP Review (resulting in a replacement LDP)
Expected Adoption Date	September 2021
What Prompted the Plan?	Planning legislation requires all local authorities to review and prepare local development plans (LDPs) for their areas.
Plan Subject:	<p>The Conwy LDP Review will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP for the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park. This will set out new detailed planning policies and proposals for the future development and the use of all land.</p> <p>The replacement LDP will set a long term strategic planning framework, helping to tackle the key sustainability and regeneration issues and realise the main development opportunities across the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park. It will cover a wide range of topics, including housing land, economic development, regeneration, sustainable design, renewable energy, town centres, tourism, infrastructure provision, transport etc.</p>
Period covered by the Plan	15-year plan period: 2018 - 2033.
Area covered by the Plan	The extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park.

2.3 Proposed Form and Content of the Replacement Conwy LDP

- 2.3.1 The 2004 Act stipulates the process which must be undertaken for the LDP Review, in particular the preparation of LDP Pre-Deposit and Deposit Documents by the LPA, followed by an independent examination.
- 2.3.2 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 LPA's objectives in relation to the 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.
- 2.3.3 In addition, LDPs typically include an overarching vision, suite of objectives and a spatial strategy, although none are specifically required under the 2004 Act or the 2005 Regulations.
- 2.3.4 At this stage it is envisaged that the replacement LDP for the CCBC area will comprise the following substantive components:
- Proposed LDP vision and LDP objectives;
 - A spatial strategy (and potential sub-area strategies) to implement the LDP vision and objectives;
 - Strategic policies to implement the spatial strategy and LDP objectives and to respond to key sustainability issues (**Section 4.2** and **Appendix A**) and legislative requirements (**Section 4.3** and **Appendix B**). In particular, strategic policies will need to implement specific requirements from the 2004 Act, the 2005 LDP Regulations, Planning Policy Wales², the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan (2018 – 2023) and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015;
 - Development management policies to implement the spatial strategy and strategic policies; and,
 - Site allocations.
- 2.3.5 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, in line with the approach set out within this Scoping Report.
- 2.3.6 To comply with statutory and case law requirements, the replacement LDP will need to include a reasoned justification for the inclusion of each substantive component and be supported by a suite of evidence base documents. These will inform the SA process as well as being required for plan preparation purposes.

² At the time of writing (July 2018), Planning Policy Wales – 9th Edition (2015) remains in force. However, the Welsh Assembly Government consulted on PPW – 10th Edition between February and May 2018 and once finalised, this edition is expected to be in place prior to the adoption of a replacement Conwy LDP. As such, the replacement LDP will need to align with the expected content of PPW – 10th Edition.

3 SEA and Other Impact Assessment Requirements

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section provides relevant information to enable the SEA Consultation Authorities to advise CCBC on whether, at this stage, significant effects on the environment are considered likely to arise from the replacement LDP that will result from the LDP Review, in which case a formal SEA will be required. **Section 3.3** also explains the need to undertake other impact assessments in a co-ordinated manner alongside the SA and SEA processes.

3.2 The Need for SEA Screening

- 3.2.1 The adopted Conwy LDP (October 2013) was subject to a full SEA as part of the SA since it met the mandatory SEA criteria within Regulation 5(2) of the SEA Regulations in terms of being prepared for town and country planning and land use purposes and being likely to set the framework for future consent of developments listed in Annex I or II to Council Directive 85/337/EEC as amended. However, under the SEA Regulations, all proposed “*minor modifications*” to existing plans require the Responsible Authority to first determine, in consultation with the SEA Consultation Authorities, whether a SEA is required as a result of the modification being likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Welsh LDP Manual 2nd Edition (2015) advises that as the term “*minor modification*” is not statutorily defined, any review of an existing LDP (and thus any revisions to or replacement of it) should be subject to SEA screening to determine the need or otherwise for a full SEA.
- 3.2.2 Even at this early stage owing to the intended comprehensive nature of the LDP Review, the replacement LDP is likely to comprise a suite of policies and site allocations that are substantially different from those in the existing LDP and which have the potential to result in likely significant effects (LSE) on the environment. Notwithstanding any advice forthcoming from the SEA Consultation Bodies, CCBC is therefore of the view that a formal SEA should be undertaken as part of the SA for the LDP Review.
- 3.2.3 Of note, even if it is determined that a formal SEA is not required this would make little difference, as all likely effects in relation to the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations will still need to be assessed to present a robust assessment of the sustainability of the emerging replacement LDP, as required separately under the 2004 Act. The question of whether a formal SEA is required as part of the SA is therefore effectively a legal formality.

3.3 Draft SEA Screening Determination

- 3.3.1 Having regard to the Screening criteria specified in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations, CCBC is of the view that, at this stage, the LDP Review (which will result in the adoption of a replacement LDP) has the potential to generate LSE which have not previously been identified through the SEA of the existing LDP or of other plans and programmes. This is on account of:
- **Geographical Coverage:** As the ‘Full Review’ procedure is being adopted for the LDP Review, it will apply to the entirety of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park, rather than only to discrete sites or a localised area. In consequence, the LDP Review will need to consider proposals for the management of environmentally sensitive areas, including sites designated at local, national and international levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, geological importance or architectural significance. As such, the development of a replacement LDP is likely to result in a range of LSE in relation to these sensitive areas;

- **Statutory Requirements:** As section 38(6) of the 2004 Act requires all planning applications to be determined in accordance with the relevant adopted Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, the replacement LDP resulting from the LDP Review will have a high degree of influence in setting a consenting framework for all development activities within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park. This will include any projects of a type listed in Annex I or II to Council Directive 85/337/EEC (the original EIA Directive) as amended. In addition, the replacement LDP will be of particular importance in determining the acceptability, including in environmental terms, of the proposed location, nature, size and operating conditions of all development proposals. As explained within the Conwy LDP Review Report (April 2018), it is likely that the approach taken within a replacement LDP to plan for these factors in relation to at least some development types will differ substantially from the approach set out within the existing LDP to reflect changes in baseline conditions and in relevant higher level legislative and policy frameworks. Any such changes in policy within a replacement LDP could affect the distribution or key characteristics (design, physical, construction, operational characteristics, etc.) of development proposals and could give rise to new or different LSE from those previously predicted to arise from the existing LDP policies;
 - **New or Different Spatial Issues and Site Allocations:** The preparation of a replacement LDP should directly address existing socio-economic and environmental issues affecting Conwy, as identified in **Appendix A**, through the development of new policy approaches and site allocations. Through addressing pertinent issues and problems, the LDP Review is likely to result in LSE. For example, the 2nd Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) (CCBC, 2016) in respect of the 1st Conwy LDP concluded that adopted housing policies were not functioning optimally and that Conwy currently has a housing land shortfall. This means that the LDP Review will need to identify a suite of new housing allocations to ensure the objectively assessed need for new housing can be met. Other land allocations and physical interventions may also need to be allocated within the replacement LDP to ensure it can appropriately respond to all identified population needs. Whilst some candidate site allocations may have previously been subject to SA in relation to the first Conwy LDP, due to the time that has elapsed and the need to allocate additional housing land it is highly likely that a range of new candidate sites will be proposed, each of which could generate a range of environmental effects which have not previously been assessed;
 - **Plan Hierarchy:** As with the existing LDP, the replacement LDP should seek to direct particular types of development proposals to particular locations, and this may require lower level plans, for example Development Briefs, Masterplans, Regeneration Strategies, or Supplementary Planning Guidance/Documents (SPG/SPD) to be prepared to provide more locally specific guidance in conformity with the LDP. The LDP Review is therefore likely to have a high degree of influence on other plans within the Welsh planning policy hierarchy and this could result in a range of LSE; and,
 - **Potential for LSE on European Sites:** As detailed in **Appendix A** the CCBC area (including land within the Snowdonia National Park) hosts 12 European Sites (3 Special Protection Areas, 8 Special Areas of Conservation and 1 Ramsar Site), each of which could be affected by the LDP Review. The possibility of the identified European Sites experiencing LSE from a replacement Conwy LDP cannot be ruled out at this stage and therefore requires further examination through undertaking a HRA as part of the LDP Review. The HRA process would include an Appropriate Assessment if sufficient evidence becomes available to indicate that any European Site would indeed experience LSE, and under Regulation 5(3) of the SEA Regulations, this alone would trigger the need for a statutory SEA.
- 3.3.2 Subject to views obtained from the SEA Consultation Bodies, CCBC therefore intends to make a determination under Regulation 9(1) of the SEA Regulations that a formal SEA will be carried out as part of the SA for the LDP Review. This aligns with the approach advocated within the Welsh LDP Manual 2nd Edition (2015).

- 3.3.3 In accordance with Regulation 9(2), the SEA Consultation Bodies are invited to provide their view and associated reasons regarding the potential for LSE to arise and the need (or otherwise) to undertake a SEA. Any advice to the effect that a formal SEA is not required would need to be supported by detailed evidence, as any decision not to undertake a formal SEA could be subject to legal challenge, which in turn could affect the validity of the whole LDP Review.

3.4 Relationship with other Impact Assessments

- 3.4.1 To ensure full compliance with relevant statutory requirements, a range of other impact assessments will be undertaken for the LDP Review, notably a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). Other impact assessments being undertaken in respect of the LDP Review include Wellbeing and Equalities Assessments to demonstrate compliance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 as amended and the Equality Act 2010 as amended. These impact assessments will build upon the findings of the SA in relation to likely effects from the emerging replacement LDP on biodiversity, wellbeing and socio-economic conditions. An integrated approach will therefore be adopted where possible to minimise duplication and maximise the value of all statutorily required assessments to the LDP Review process.

4 Environmental Information

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 **Section 4.2** below provides a summary of relevant baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions identifying key sustainability issues of relevance to the LDP Review. **Section 4.3** 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.

4.2 Key Sustainability Issues

- 4.2.1 With reference to the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, a summary of the key environmental 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 4.1** below. This summary 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**. 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.
- 4.2.2 In most cases, it is recommended that the identified sustainability issues should be addressed within the SA through the inclusion of relevant objectives within a framework ('the SA Framework') which will be used to assess the likely sustainability and environmental effects of the replacement LDP. Full details regarding the proposed SA Framework and constituent SA Objectives are set out in **Section 5**.

Table 4.1: 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 and to maintain and enhance connections between designated sites and habitats (both within the CCBC area and to those in neighbouring authorities).</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>In addressing the above key issues, there is also a specific need to satisfy the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty as prescribed within section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</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 North Wales, including 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>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
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> <p>The need to create healthy and liveable urban environments.</p>
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 reduce emissions and nitrate pollution from agriculture.</p> <p>The need to minimise soil erosion and the loss of soils to non-permeable surfaces.</p> <p>The need to protect, enhance and restore important soil resources, including peatlands.</p>
Water	<p>The need to protect and enhance the quality of water resources and the water environment. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary watercourses which flow through the CCBC area and to the River Conwy which flows northwards into the Menai Strait in the Irish Sea. It also requires the protection, maintenance and enhancement of drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, to fully mitigate potential flood risks from all sources, and to future-proof flood defences.</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>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
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 ensure that ecosystems and the natural environment are resilient and able to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The need to mitigate climate change including through the decarbonisation of key economic sectors.</p>
Material Assets	<p>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, the re-use and recycling of materials, and the minimization of waste sent to landfill.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>The need to preserve, protect and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings within the CCBC area.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and support the use of the Welsh language.</p>
Landscape	<p>The need to protect and enhance landscape character, townscape character, key views and visual amenity. This extends to the protection of landscapes within the Snowdonia National Park and in other neighbouring authorities.</p>
Inter-related Effects	<p>The need to deliver holistic improvements to wellbeing and to contribute to the delivery of sustainable development across the CCBC area.</p>

4.3 Relationship between the LDP Review and Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

4.3.1 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 Welsh Assembly; and,
- Policy documents and strategies published at the national, regional and local levels, including by the UK Government, the Welsh Assembly Government (and its agencies) and CCBC.

4.3.2 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 replacement LDP should:

- 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 North Wales, including the A55 Corridor;
- Seek to enhance all aspects of health and wellbeing for the population of the CCBC area, including through providing high quality health infrastructure, improving physical and mental health and providing opportunities to enhance social wellbeing. The LDP must seek to implement the locally defined wellbeing objectives set out within the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan (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.
- 4.3.3 To ensure that the LDP Review addresses the key policy issues listed above, it will be necessary for them to be considered within the approach to SA preparation. As with the identified key sustainability issues (Section 4.2 above), this is done through the development of relevant SA Objectives within a holistic SA Framework, as detailed in **Section 5**.

5 Proposed Conwy LDP Review SA Framework

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section identifies and seeks the views of the SEA Consultation Bodies regarding a proposed assessment framework ('the SA Framework') to assess LSE from the emerging replacement LDP and any identified reasonable alternatives. Once finalised, this SA Framework will be applied in accordance with the assessment methodology outlined in **Section 6** and will therefore underpin the SA and SEA of the LDP Review.
- 5.1.2 Establishing an appropriate SA Framework is central to identifying LSE as this allows the SA to focus on key sustainability issues and to proportionately assess each substantive component as it emerges. Broadly, the SA Framework should comprise a suite of related objectives which, when applied together, should define in objective terms the direction of travel and spatial outcomes required for the plan or programme to contribute positively to the delivery of sustainable development. These SA Objectives are therefore distinct from, but should relate to, policy objectives defined at multiple spatial levels including within the emerging plan which is being subject to SA.
- 5.1.3 To be effective tools for assessment, SA Objectives and the overall SA Framework must be grounded within a detailed understanding of the socio-economic, environmental and policy contexts within which a replacement LDP will operate. The SA Objectives also need to be targeted towards addressing key sustainability issues of relevance to both the spatial context of the CCBC area and the proposed content of the emerging replacement LDP.

5.2 Review of the Existing Conwy LDP SA Framework

- 5.2.1 The starting point of this SA process is to consider whether the SA Framework devised for the SA (incorporating SEA) of the first Conwy LDP remains valid or if a revised framework is needed to allow the LDP Review SA to proportionately and effectively respond to key sustainability issues identified in **Section 4. Table 5.1** lists the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SA Objectives) of the existing Conwy LDP Framework and considers their continuing validity.

Table 5.1: Review of the Existing Conwy LDP SA Framework

Conwy LDP SA Objective Title	Conwy LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity
<i>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</i>		
1. Access to services	Ensure access for all to facilities, goods and services in order to combat social exclusion and deprivation	<p>This SA Objective usefully focuses on accessibility as a socio-economic outcome, rather than merely the technical performance of the transport network. However, the rural nature of the CCBC area and the associated dispersed settlement pattern means that consideration should also be given to the adequacy and impacts (whether beneficial or adverse) of new transport infrastructure proposals which may be promoted through the LDP Review. The inclusion of a reference to transport infrastructure within an SA Objective in the SA Framework for the LDP Review would also help demonstrate compliance with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations with regard to the assessment of LSE from the LDP Review on “<i>material assets</i>”.</p> <p>In addition, one or more SA Objectives within the SA Framework for the LDP Review could also more clearly address non-transport related connectivity issues, in particular the provision of high speed broadband and utilities within rural communities.</p>
2. Community and Culture	Maintain and enhance community cohesion and identity	<p>The focus of this SA Objective on community cohesion means it is unclear whether the Objective also addresses social inclusion/exclusion, societal inequalities or wider wellbeing issues as identified within the Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2017). These issues should explicitly be addressed within the SA Framework to help demonstrate compliance with the Equality Act 2010 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, as well as to align the SA with Wellbeing and Equalities Impact Assessments (EqIA) that will also be undertaken by CCBC in support of the LDP Review.</p>
3. Health and wellbeing	Provide a clean, healthy and safe environment for all	<p>Whilst this SA Objective usefully identifies the need for a clean, healthy and safe environment it does not address specific issues related to planning within these generic topics. To ensure that the SA complies with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, takes account of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and aligns with the Wellbeing</p>

Conwy LDP SA Objective Title	Conwy LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity
		Assessment which CCBC will undertake to support the LDP Review, it will be important for the SA Framework to include one or more SA Objectives regarding health and wellbeing and for associated Guide Questions to address specific health and wellbeing issues. This should assess the contribution of the emerging replacement LDP towards a holistic interpretation of health and wellbeing, including physical health, mental health, social wellbeing, safety and security. As such, the scope of this or other SA Objectives should be broadened to explicitly capture issues including mental health, educational attainment, crime prevention, residential amenity and multiple deprivation.
4. Housing	Ensure all have access to good quality housing to meet their needs, including affordable housing for local needs	This SA Objective usefully focuses on housing availability, quality and the need for affordable housing to meet local needs. Given the identification of a current housing land shortfall and the importance placed within PPW (2015) on planning for housing delivery, it will be critical for the SA Framework for the LDP Review to include a similar SA Objective covering housing availability, design and tenure issues.
Effective Protection of the Environment		
5. Biodiversity	To maintain and enhance the diversity and abundance of indigenous species in the plan area	Whilst this SA Objective usefully addresses species diversity and abundance, it fails to explicitly consider the value of ecological sites and other non-designated habitats. To fully address the identified key sustainability issues, it will be important for the SA Objective to include consideration of these factors and to tackle wider issues related to biodiversity, including green infrastructure and human-environmental relations, e.g. the provision of access to nature for all communities.
6. Landscape	Ensure special and distinctive, semi-natural and historic landscapes and their specific features are conserved and enhanced	This SA Objective succinctly identifies the key elements of landscape protection of relevance to the CCBC area, including historic landscapes. It therefore demonstrates compliance with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations with regards to the assessment of LSE on "landscape" and also relates to the assessment of LSE on "cultural heritage". However, as the CCBC area includes predominantly rural landscapes with a range of sensitivities and overlaps with Snowdonia National Park, the SA Framework for the LDP Review could usefully be expanded to explicitly

Conwy LDP SA Objective Title	Conwy LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity
		consider changes in settlement patterns, visual amenity and impacts on the special qualities of the National Park.
7. Built Environment	Conserve and enhance the existing built form and design, and ensure new developments are built to high design standards	This SA Objective usefully focuses on design quality in the built environment, which is important given the mix of settlement types and predominantly rural character of the CCBC area. Design and placemaking issues will only be of relevance to some LDP components (e.g. design related policies and site allocations), so in the interests of assessment proportionality, the SA Objective could be combined with others relating to other aspects of sustainable placemaking, e.g. regarding land use efficiency.
8. Cultural heritage	Conserve and enhance the built and archaeological cultural heritage features of the area	In accordance with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, this SA Objective clearly allows for an assessment of LSE on cultural heritage assets. However, PPW (2015), TAN 20, the draft PPW – 10 th Edition and the Welsh LDP Manual 2 nd Edition (2015) all now require the SA process to explicitly assess the likely impacts of emerging LDPs on the use of the Welsh Language. This could be captured under a SA Objective regarding socio-economic issues, but due to the cultural and historical significance of the Welsh Language it is recommended that it should instead be addressed within an overarching Cultural Heritage SA Objective. The same SA Objective should also more explicitly address impacts on the integrity and setting of the historic environment.
Prudent Use of Natural Resources		
9. Energy	Ensure new development takes into account the need for more efficient energy use, and the LDP promotes energy generation from renewable resources	This SA Objective usefully focuses on renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, which helped to ensure that the first Conwy LDP provided an appropriately supportive policy framework for the deployment of renewable energy schemes and recognised the need for high energy efficiency in new development. The focus of this SA Objective on renewables was appropriate given the climate change mitigation agenda which arose from the enactment of the Climate Change Act 2008 and associated carbon emission reduction targets. However, as noted in relation to SA Objectives 8 (Air) and 9 (Climate Change) above, there is now a need for a holistic approach to the

Conwy LDP SA Objective Title	Conwy LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity
		assessment of all climate change related impacts and implications of the emerging replacement LDP, which is best achieved through the development of a new climate change SA Objective. In addition, as noted in relation to SA Objective 1 (Accessibility), the SA Framework would benefit from a clearer approach to the consideration of infrastructural issues, including in relation to energy generation and utilities.
10. Land	Make the most efficient use of land through appropriate allocations and determination of need, and through ensuring the appropriate remediation of contaminated land where relevant	This SA Objective usefully focuses on land use efficiency, and the remediation of contaminated land. However, the SA Objective relates mainly to land use pressures rather than potential impacts on soil resources, geodiversity, agricultural land quality or important geological features. To demonstrate compliance with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations and address the identified key sustainability issues, the SA Framework for the LDP Review should include one or more SA Objectives regarding effects on both soil/land quality and land use.
11. Water	Prevent pollution of all water bodies, including surface and groundwaters, and ensure development takes into account the need for efficient water use, development must also be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding or the risk from flooding	This SA Objective demonstrates compliance with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations with regards to the assessment of LSE on “water” as it addresses both water quality and flood risks. However, the SA Objective does not explicitly acknowledge the coastal location of the CCBC area and thus the need for the replacement LDP to address issues regarding the coastal environment. A reference to coastal issues should therefore be included in an expanded SA Objective within the SA Framework for the LDP Review.
12. Air	Reduce all forms of air pollution locally and globally improve the atmosphere	This SA Objective usefully defines air pollution in broad terms, allowing for a range of point source and diffuse pollution impacts to be assessed in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations. However, it is not fully clear whether the stated need to “ <i>globally improve the atmosphere</i> ” relates to climate change mitigation or other concerns. To allow the SA Framework for the LDP Review to directly address climate change mitigation and adaptation priorities, in particular the need to decarbonise key economic sectors, and thus to demonstrate compliance with Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, a separate SA Objective regarding climate change should be developed.

Conwy LDP SA Objective Title	Conwy LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity
		This should consider both climate change mitigation <i>and</i> adaptation issues in tandem.
13. Minerals and primary resources	Safeguard non-renewable resources and promote reuse of primary resources	The term “primary resources” is now explained in this SA Objective, leading to a degree of obfuscation regarding its coverage. The SA Framework for the LDP should more explicitly cover issues regarding minerals extraction, natural resource usage and waste management, including the need to develop a circular economy and to implement the waste hierarchy.
<i>Maintenance of High and Stable Levels of Economic Growth and Employment</i>		
14. Economic Diversification	Encourage diversification of the economic base in rural and urban areas	The use of separate SA Objectives for Economic Diversification and Employment means that each of these SA Objectives focuses solely on one element without considering its wider socio-economic implications.
15. Employment	Ensure that there is good access for all to employment	<p>An integrated approach should instead be adopted to ensure that a replacement LDP provides appropriate support for a range of economic sectors, investment opportunities and associated employment provision. A suite of directly linked SA Objectives should therefore be included within the SA Framework for the LDP to address economic growth, investment and employment in a co-ordinated manner. Regeneration priorities should be addressed through other SA Objectives regarding land use, placemaking and social wellbeing.</p> <p>To be effective, a new suite of more integrated SA Objectives focused on economic growth, investment and employment should take account of the emerging Growth Deal for North Wales and the potential development of an SDP for North Wales (including the A55 Corridor), as both could have socio-economic implications for the CCBC area. The SA Objectives would also benefit from the inclusion of an explicit reference to the nested position of the CCBC local economy to enhance the consideration of strategic issues and allow the contribution of the CCBC area to the regional economy of North Wales to be properly reflected.</p>
16. Wealth creation	Emphasise and increase factors conducive to wealth creation and attractiveness to investors	This SA Objective usefully identifies the need to attract investment, but the stated objective of wealth creation is not explained and no explicit

Conwy LDP SA Objective Title	Conwy LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity
		<p>consideration is given to a need for regeneration. Additionally, there is a degree of overlap between this SA Objective and SA Objective 14, as suitable conditions for investment are needed to stimulate both economic diversification and wealth creation/economic growth.</p> <p>As noted above, an integrated approach should be adopted to ensure that a replacement LDP provides appropriate support for a range of economic sectors, investment opportunities and associated employment provision. A suite of new and more integrated SA Objectives should therefore be included within the SA Framework for the LDP to address economic growth, investment and employment in tandem. This will need to take account of the emerging Growth Deal for North Wales and the potential development of an SDP for North Wales (including the A55 corridor), as both could have socio-economic implications for the CCBC area.</p>

5.3 Proposed SA Objectives for the LDP Review

- 5.3.1 The review of the existing Conwy SA Framework presented in **Table 5.1** indicates a revised Framework based around a suite of new SA Objectives is needed to allow the SA to proportionately and effectively address key sustainability issues through the LDP Review.
- 5.3.2 Having regard to the proposed spatial scale, form and content of the replacement LDP (**Section 2**), relevant baseline characteristics and key sustainability issues (**Section 4.2** and **Appendix A**), the objectives and requirements of other relevant plans and programmes (**Section 4.3** and **Appendix B**) and the need for this SA to remain proportionate, the proposed SA Objectives to be included within the SA Framework for the LDP Review are detailed in **Table 5.2** below. The emphasis on implementing a holistic approach to improved wellbeing across many of the SA Objectives is intended to demonstrate compliance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and to align with the Draft PPW – 10th Edition (2010) and the emerging National Development Framework for Wales.

Table 5.2: Proposed SA Objectives for the LDP Review

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Objective
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.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion	Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.
3. Employment and Skills	Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving educational attainment and skill levels.
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.
5. Housing	Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.
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.
7. Air Quality	Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.
8. Climate Change	Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.
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.
10. Water and Flood Risk	Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.
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 the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.
12. Sustainable Placemaking	Maximise the efficient use of land and enhance design quality to create great places for people.
13. Cultural Heritage	Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Objective
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.

- 5.3.3 These proposed SA Objectives are designed to complement each other, avoid assessment duplication and relate to the specific content of the LDP Review, to underpin a proportionate and effective SA. To demonstrate compliance with the SEA Regulations, **Table 5.3** below shows the link between the proposed SA Objectives and the topics specified in Schedule 2 (paragraph 6, points a – m) of the SEA Regulations.

Table 5.3: Relationship between the Proposed SA Objectives and the SEA Regulations

Proposed SA Objective		Environmental Topic(s) as per SEA Regulations – Schedule 2
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.	B, C
2.	Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	B, J
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.	B, J
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.	B, I, J
5.	Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	B, J
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.	B, J
7.	Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	H
8.	Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	I
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.	A, D, E, F
10.	Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.	G
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.	F, J

Proposed SA Objective	Environmental Topic(s) as per SEA Regulations – Schedule 2
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	B, J, L
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	B, K
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.	L

- 5.3.4 **Table 5.3** demonstrates that there is good coverage of all SEA topics within the proposed SA Objectives and that they will allow related sustainability issues to be addressed in tandem. This should ensure that any conflicts between either the SA Objectives or the components of the emerging replacement LDP can be identified and resolved through the SA process.

5.4 Proposed SA Framework for the LDP Review

- 5.4.1 To enable this SA, incorporating SEA, to be undertaken in a proportionate and targeted manner a SA Framework will be used, comprising:
- The proposed SA Objectives (see **Table 5.2**);
 - A suite of relevant Guide Questions relating to each SA Objective. Subject to views expressed by the SEA Consultation Bodies, this will be used in a qualitative assessment of each emerging substantive component of the replacement LDP, and any identified reasonable alternatives, to proportionately identify their LSE; and,
 - A suite of sustainability indicators which are proposed to be considered in the assessment of candidate sites being carried out by CCBC. These indicators are designed to guide CCBC in the site assessment process and allow a legally compliant integrated site selection and SA site assessment process to be carried out in order to avoid assessment duplication. As detailed in **Section 6.4**, PBA will audit the site assessment process to be carried out by CCBC. The SA Reports to accompany the LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit documents will demonstrate that this process and the assessment criteria adopted satisfy statutory SA requirements and include sufficient coverage of all SA Objectives within the SA Framework.
- 5.4.2 The proposed SA Framework is detailed in **Table 5.4** below. During the assessment stage of the SA a further suite of indicators will be developed to provide a framework for monitoring the LSE of the replacement LDP once adopted, in accordance with the SEA Regulations. This monitoring framework will also be used by CCBC to monitor the effectiveness of the replacement LDP and to assess whether key targets, for example the maintenance of a 5-year housing land supply, are being met.

Table 5.4: Proposed SA Framework for the LDP Review

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	<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.
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"> 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.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of	<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.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	<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.
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"> ▪ 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.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed 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? 	<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.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support a range of business types and sizes? Provide the infrastructure and workspace required for new and existing businesses? 	
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"> 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.
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"> 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 adaptation measures to address the likely effects of climate change, including increased flood risks? Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	<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.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure appropriate safeguards for the integrity and conservation objectives of sites designated at international, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	<p>national or local levels for reasons of biodiversity or geodiversity value or species protection?</p> <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? 	<p>of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance.</p> <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.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.	<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 the volume of surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies? ▪ Support improvements to water infrastructure (water supply and sewerage)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. ▪ Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to all people, property, infrastructure and environmental assets? Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? 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? 	
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"> 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.
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"> 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously developed brownfield land or greenfield land. Proximity to active travel networks.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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? ▪ 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 designated heritage assets and areas. ▪ 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and enhance landscape character? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes;

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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"> ▪ Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity or key views; ▪ Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.

6 Proposed SA Methodology and Consultation Arrangements

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Building upon the proposed SA Framework detailed in **Section 5**, this section outlines and seeks the views of the SEA Consultation Bodies regarding the proposed methodology and consultation arrangements to be adopted for the SA of the LDP Review.

6.2 Proposed SA Reporting

- 6.2.1 In accordance with the 2004 Act, the Conwy LDP Review Delivery Agreement confirms that two iterations of the emerging replacement LDP will be subject to statutory consultation, namely a Preferred Strategy – LDP Pre-Deposit Document and then a full LDP Deposit Document. This LDP Deposit Document will subsequently be subject to an independent examination, following which it will be considered for formal adoption as the replacement LDP for the extent of the area outwith Snowdonia National Park. The SA methodology will be applied and the findings reported within iterative SA Reports which will accompany the Preferred Strategy (LDP Pre-Deposit) and Pre-Deposit Documents, with the SA Report updated between these stages to reflect changes to the emerging LDP:

- The SA Report for the Preferred Strategy will focus on assessing LSE from the proposed LDP options, spatial strategy and strategic policies; and,
- The SA Report for the LDP Deposit Document will identify and assess all LSE from each substantive component of the LDP Deposit Document, including all proposed site allocations and policies.

- 6.2.2 Following the completion of an independent examination of the LDP Deposit Document, all binding recommendations made by the appointed Inspector will be subject to SA and SEA screening to determine whether they would give rise to any new or different LSE not previously reported within the SA Report for the LDP Deposit Document. This SEA Screening will be documented within an SA Addendum.

6.3 Proposed SA Methodology

- 6.3.1 Based on the intended form of the LDP Review, as detailed in **Section 2**, it is envisaged that the SA Framework set out in **Table 5.4** will be used to assess all proposed substantive components of the replacement LDP as it emerges, as well as any identified reasonable alternatives to these proposals. In general terms, the SA will therefore need to include appraisals of a proposed LDP vision, LDP objectives, a spatial strategy (and potential sub-area strategies), strategic policies, development management policies and site allocations. The proposed approach to undertaking a proportionate SA of each of these components is set out below.

SA of LDP Vision and Objectives

- 6.3.2 It is important that the vision and objectives of the replacement LDP are aligned with the SA Framework and reflect the identified key sustainability issues, as all other LDP components will flow from them. The key attributes of the vision and objectives for the replacement LDP will therefore be assessed for their compatibility with each SA Objective within the SA Framework.
- 6.3.3 Owing to the high-level nature of the LDP vision and objectives it is not likely to be possible to identify the significance of individual predicted effects from these components of the emerging

replacement LDP, but where possible the SA will seek to provide an indication of this, with any uncertainties also noted. Should the proposed vision or objectives for the replacement LDP be judged to be incompatible with the SA Objectives, suitable mitigation measures in the form of revised wording will be recommended.

- 6.3.4 A compatibility matrix similar to the example presented in **Table 6.1** will be used to record the appraisal of the LDP vision and objectives within the SA reports for the LDP Pre-Deposit and Deposit Documents. For brevity and formatting reasons it is not proposed to reproduce the SA Guide Questions associated with each SA Objective (see **Table 5.4**) within the final version of the appraisal matrices in each SA report, but they will be used where relevant to undertake the SA.

Table 6.1: Proposed Compatibility Matrix to Assess Replacement LDP Vision and Objectives

SA Objective		LDP Vision	LDP Objective 1	LDP Objective 2	Etc.
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.				
2.	Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.				
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.				
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.				
5.	Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.				
KEY		+	Compatible		
		0	Neutral		
		?	Uncertain		
		-	Incompatible		
		~	No Clear Relationship		

SA of Proposed Spatial Strategies and Policies

- 6.3.5 At the LDP Pre-Deposit Stage it is likely that CCBC will identify a suite of preferred high level spatial and policy options to meet identified needs (e.g. housing delivery) and challenges (e.g. the achievement of locally defined wellbeing objectives), together with potential reasonable alternatives to these options. The spatial options are likely to include potential 'growth options' and may extend to the identification of preferred strategic site allocations (see below regarding the SA of candidate site allocations), whilst the policy options are likely to include a range of thematic policy approaches to address key issues.
- 6.3.6 Owing to the high level nature of the spatial, growth and policy options that are likely to be included within the LDP Pre-Deposit Document, it may be necessary to adopt the same approach as for the LDP vision and objectives (**Table 6.1**) in terms of focusing on their compatibility with the SA Framework. However, the SA will also seek to identify relevant sustainability issues and mitigation or enhancement measures which should be incorporated within the spatial and policy options as they are developed further for the LDP Deposit Document. Where possible, the SA of the proposed spatial and policy options will determine whether they are likely to result in any significant effects.
- 6.3.7 The preferred spatial and policy options will be refined to take account of representations received regarding the LDP Pre-Deposit Document, resulting in the inclusion of a fully developed spatial strategy (potentially supported by sub-area strategies) and suite of strategic and development management policies within the LDP Deposit Document. At this stage, these components will be assessed in detail against the SA Framework using a standard matrix and scoring system similar to that shown in **Tables 6.2** and **6.3** below. For reasons of proportionality each policy grouping within the LDP Deposit Document will be assessed together in a suite of thematic matrices.

Table 6.2: Proposed Scoring System to Establish LSE from Proposed LDP Policies

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 SA 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. Additionally, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

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

Table 6.3: Proposed Assessment Matrix for Proposed LDP Policies

Policy Grouping: Economic Growth				
SA Objective	Policy 1 Score	Policy 2 Score	Policy 3 Score	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	+	++	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>
				<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>
				<u>Assumptions</u>
				<u>Uncertainties</u>
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	-	--	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u>
				<u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u>
				<u>Assumptions</u>
				<u>Uncertainties</u>

Policy Grouping: Economic Growth				
SA Objective	Policy 1 Score	Policy 2 Score	Policy 3 Score	Commentary
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	-	~	?	<u>Assessment of Predicted Effects</u> <u>Mitigation and Enhancement</u> <u>Assumptions</u> <u>Uncertainties</u>
Etc.				

6.4 SA of Proposed Site Allocations

- 6.4.1 As noted in **Section 5.4**, an integrated site assessment process will be carried out by CCBC to satisfy SA requirements and to select site allocations for inclusion in the replacement LDP. The assessment criteria used by CCBC will relate to the sustainability indicators listed in the third column on **Table 5.4** and thus will relate to each of the SA Objectives within the SA Framework. The SA Reports accompanying the LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit Documents will demonstrate that the site assessment criteria and process adopted by CCBC satisfy statutory SA requirements and sufficiently relate to the SA Objectives identified within the SA Framework for the LDP Review.
- 6.4.2 All sites submitted to CCBC during the LDP Review Call for Sites (presently on-going) and not rejected on grounds of deliverability during the intended LDP period (2018 – 2033) will need to be treated as ‘reasonable alternatives’ and thus subject to an equal level of assessment up to LDP Pre-Deposit stage. At this point the preferred LDP Vision and Objectives will be published for consultation, meaning that any further site assessment carried out for the LDP Deposit Document would only need to consider candidate sites which align with the LDP Vision and Objectives (as all other sites would then be ‘not reasonable’).

6.5 Assessment of Cumulative Effects and Reasonable Alternatives

Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

- 6.5.1 Following from the appraisal of all individual substantive components of within the LDP Pre-Deposit and Deposit Documents, a further round of SA will be conducted to identify any likely cumulative or synergistic effects as a result of interactions between the emerging replacement LDP components. This will seek to demonstrate compliance with cumulative assessment requirements within the SEA Regulations in a proportionate manner.

SA of Reasonable Alternatives

Identification of Reasonable Alternatives

- 6.5.2 The SEA Regulations require the LSE of implementing both a plan or programme (i.e. the emerging replacement LDP) 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, reasonable alternatives must therefore be:
- **Realistic**, in that they are plausible alternatives which could be implemented instead of proposals within the emerging replacement LDP and are consistent with relevant national and other policy frameworks;
 - **Related** to the objectives of the emerging replacement LDP; and,
 - Within the **geographical scope** of the emerging replacement LDP, i.e. any reasonable alternatives would need to relate to the distribution or characteristics of future development within the CCBC area.
- 6.5.3 Given that reasonable alternatives must relate to the objectives of the plan under consideration, it is not likely to be possible to identify any clear reasonable alternatives to the LDP vision and objective, as any alternatives would change the strategic direction of the emerging replacement LDP. However, the following types of reasonable alternatives will be identified where possible and subject to SA in the same way as the corresponding preferred option or proposed component of the emerging replacement LDP:

- Alternative policy options, criteria and tests considered during the preparation of the LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit Documents, e.g. setting higher or lower housing land requirements (to inform site allocations) or the application of a higher or lower affordable housing provision requirements (to assess planning applications);
- Alternative spatial options considered during the preparation of the LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit Documents, e.g. directing housing or employment growth to particular locations instead of others; and,
- Alternative site allocations – as noted above, all candidate sites submitted to CCBC during the defined LDP Call for Sites period (presently ongoing) and not discounted due to deliverability will need to be subject to the same level of SA up to LDP Pre-Deposit stage, regardless of whether CCBC subsequently decides to allocate the site within the emerging replacement LDP. To demonstrate compliance with SEA case law, the SA Reports for the LDP Pre-Deposit and Deposit Documents will also provide a summary justification to explain the status of each candidate site (e.g. preferred, reasonable alternative, rejected, etc.) at each stage of the LDP Review.

Approach to Identifying Uncertainties, Assumptions and Mitigation

- 6.5.4 The identification of any assumptions and uncertainties is an important element of the SA process, as the emerging replacement LDP will need to be unambiguous to ensure the plan can be implemented as intended.
- 6.5.5 The proposed SA reporting matrices (**Tables 6.1** and **6.3** above) have been designed to allow uncertainties, inconsistencies and other issues which could undermine the implementation of the emerging replacement LDP to be identified in relation to the proposed LDP vision, objectives, spatial strategy and policies. The iterative nature of the SA process will enable corresponding recommendations to be devised and incorporated into the emerging replacement LDP to address any identified issues, in particular to avoid likely significant adverse effects from occurring.
- 6.5.6 The identification of mitigation measures to avoid likely significant adverse effects from the allocation of proposed sites is also of critical importance. Such mitigation measures usually take the form of policy requirements to undertake technical assessments regarding potential environmental effects from development proposals and, depending on the outcome of these assessments, to implement mitigation, compensatory and/or offsetting measures through the implementation of any planning permission granted for the proposal. The proposed site assessment criteria listed in the third column of **Table 5.4** will enable any LSE from the potential allocation of each candidate site to be identified. Should the relevant candidate site be proposed for allocation, appropriate site-specific mitigation would then need to be included within the emerging replacement LDP such that the SA report for the LDP Deposit Document is able to conclude that the proposed site allocations would not result in any unmitigated likely significant adverse effects.

6.6 Presentation of SA Key Findings

- 6.6.1 All matrix-based detailed assessments of individual components of the emerging replacement LDP will be contained within appendices to the SA report, with key findings set out within the main body of the report. In accordance with the SEA Regulations, a separate Non-Technical Summary (NTS) document will be prepared to provide the information prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations and present the key findings of the SA in non-technical language.

6.7 Proposed SA Consultation Arrangements

- 6.7.1 Iterative versions of the SA report will be published to accompany the Preferred Strategy – LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit Documents. Further to the indicative timescales set out

within the Conwy LDP Review Delivery Agreement (May 2018), it can be confirmed that each consultation will take place for a period of 6 weeks, thereby allowing representations to be made on the SA report and the emerging LDP documents in tandem.

- 6.7.2 An online consultation hub will be used to facilitate consultation regarding both the emerging replacement LDP and the SA. However, representations and comments can also be made in writing to email and postal addresses which will be confirmed prior to the LDP Pre-Deposit consultation period commencing.

7 Next Steps

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 This SA Scoping Report has defined a proposed SA Framework (**Section 5**) and appraisal methodology (**Section 6**) for use in undertaking the SA in respect of the LDP Review. Subject to any comments received from the SEA Consultation Bodies, this SA Framework and methodology will be used to assess the LSE of the replacement Conwy LDP that will result from the LDP Review. The assessment will be an iterative process that will include the development and refinement of policy and site options by testing the strengths, weaknesses and likely environmental effects of all proposed LDP components.
- 7.1.2 Reflecting the requirements of the 2004 Act and the SEA Regulations, the iterative SA Reports which will accompany the Preferred Strategy – LDP Pre-Deposit Document and the LDP Deposit Documents are proposed to comprise the following sections:
- A Non-Technical Summary;
 - A chapter setting out the scope and purpose of SA and the assessment methodology, as defined in this SA Scoping Report (subject to any amendments required to address any comments received from the SEA Consultation Bodies);
 - A chapter providing an overview of the form, content and development of the emerging replacement LDP to date;
 - A chapter summarising relevant environmental and wider sustainability issues and problems which require consideration (to be developed from **Appendix A** of this report);
 - A chapter summarising the relevance and key objectives of other identified plans and programmes (to be developed from **Appendix B** of this report);
 - A chapter detailing the identified LSE the implementation of the emerging replacement LDP and reasonable alternatives, including cumulative effects, mitigating measures, uncertainties and risks. The reasons for selecting the preferred options and rejection of alternatives will also be explained; and,
 - A chapter presenting views on implementation and monitoring.

7.2 Request for Comments from the SEA Consultation Authorities

- 7.2.1 The SEA Consultation Bodies are invited to provide:
- Their view and associated reasons regarding the potential for LSE to arise from the LDP Review and the need (or otherwise) to undertake a SEA;
 - Comments regarding the proposed scope of and approach to undertaking a SA, incorporating SEA, in respect of the LDP Review;
 - Comments regarding the proposed SA Framework detailed in **Table 5.4**. In particular, the SEA Consultation Bodies are asked to confirm that this SA Framework sufficiently covers all key sustainability issues and applicable policy requirements; and,
 - Comments regarding the proposed scope of, level of detail and consultation arrangements for SA Reports to accompany each emerging component of a replacement Conwy LDP (i.e. SA Reports for the LDP Pre-Deposit and LDP Deposit Documents).

- 7.2.2 Any comments should be provided within the statutory timescales prescribed within the SEA Regulations (i.e. within 5 weeks of receiving this report) and directed to:

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2nd Floor, 160 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 2HG

0141 343 3319

dsmart@peterbrett.com

8 References

- Conwy County Borough Council, 2nd Annual Monitoring Report (2016)
- Conwy County Borough Council, Conwy Local Development Plan (2013)
- Conwy County Borough Council, Conwy Local Development Plan Review Report (2018)
- Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board, Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Plan (2018-2023)
- UK Government, Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations (2004)
- UK Government, Equality Act (2010)
- UK Government, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
- UK Government, Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations (2005)
- Welsh Government, Consultation Draft Planning Policy Wales – 10th Edition (2018)
- Welsh Government, Planning Policy Wales – 9th Edition (2015)
- Welsh Government, Welsh Local Development Plan Manual 2nd Edition (2015)
- Welsh Government, Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)

Appendix A Baseline Review

A.1 Introduction

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

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

A.1.2 This evidence is then used to:

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

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

A.2 Overview of Designated Sites

A.2.1 **Table A.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 A.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				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 3 SPAs:</p> <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.
<p>The SAC area hosts 8 SACs:</p> <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').		
<p>A single Ramsar Site is located within the CCBC area:</p> <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.		

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
National				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 43 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 Euryr - 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 And Gwrych Castle Wood - Llyn Bychan - Llyn Creiniog - Llyn Goddionduon - Llyn Ty'n Y Llyn - Llyn Ty'n Y Mynydd - Llyn Y Fawnog 	<p>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</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">- Llynnau Bodgynydd- Morfa Uchaf, Dyffryn Conwy- Mosshill- Mynydd Hiraethog- Mynydd Marian- Pandora Reservoirs- Plas Iolyn Bog- Plas Maenan- Pont Bancog- Sychnant Pass- Traeth Lafan- Traeth Pensarn- Y Glyn-Diffwys				
<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.
<p>CCBC has designated the following LLRs within their administrative area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bryn Cadno- Fairy Glen- Nant y Groes- The View	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	LNR are sites which have interesting wildlife or geology but are also important for local residents, schools and are places where people who may have no specific interest in natural history can enjoy access to nature. CCBC aims to make the LNRs exemplars in	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for nature reserves designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.

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"> - Bryn Euryn - Kinmel Dunes - Pensarn Beach - Pwllcrochan Woods' Discovery Trail - Mynydd Marian - Pwllcrochan Woods 		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.		
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 - Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head - Ty'n Y Ffordd Quarry 	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Geological SSSIs are designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare geological features.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites to maintain or improve their current condition.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.
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) 	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	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose. There is

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"> - 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 sites.	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 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.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
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.	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 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.		
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 - Ty'n Y Ffordd Quarry 	Conservation Areas	The designated Conservation Areas are centred upon clusters of Listed Buildings or other structures of architectural importance.		
The CCBC area hosts 29 Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens: <u>Historic Landscapes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower Conwy Valley - Creuddyn and Conwy 	Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 placed a statutory responsibility on the Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain a register of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens in Wales. The register is a comprehensive catalogue of Welsh parks and gardens of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally designated heritage assets, including their setting.	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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Condoover House - Colwyn Bay – The Flagstaff - Hendre 		special historic interest and includes a wide variety of sites.		
Landscape				
National				
Snowdonia	National Park	Designated as a National Park in 1951, Snowdonia National Park is the largest and the first to be designated in Wales. It includes	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>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>. 	protection and enhancement opportunities the special qualities and natural heritage assets of Snowdonia National Park.	sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.
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 	Special Landscape Areas (SLA)	Policy NTE/4 within the adopted Conwy LDP (2013) identifies these 6 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) as being important in relation to local character and distinctiveness.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.

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"> - Cerrigydrudion and the A5 corridor 				
<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 Wedge 8 between Llanellian 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 	Green Wedges	<p>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”.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated areas, commensurate with their status and purpose.</p>

A.3 Environmental and Socio-economic Baseline Conditions

- A.3.1 Informed by **Table A.1**, **Table A.2** 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 A.2: 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>All identified sites and priority habitats are designated or identified for specific reasons of ecological importance or biodiversity conservation and have conservation objectives related to these, e.g. the protection of relevant qualifying features. 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>Priority and other notable habitats: 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 or declining species.</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.</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, Abergel, Conwy and Colwyn Bay. The CCBC area hosts eight lower level Town Councils and twenty-five Community Councils.</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>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>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides a legal framework for the preparation of Strategic Development Plans at the regional level (refer to Appendix B for further details). An SDP is expected be prepared in due course for the North Wales region (including the A55 corridor), which includes the CCBC area alongside 5 other local authorities: Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham.</p>	<p>The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to respond to the geographical context of the CCBC area and be closely aligned with the potential preparation of a SDP for North Wales (including the A55 corridor). In particular, it will be important to ensure that 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 any potential North Wales 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>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 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>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>	

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>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<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>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, Llanddudlas & 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 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>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>
	<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</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>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</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</p>

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>

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://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Households/Estimates/households-by-localauthority-year>

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

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>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>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>continuation of CCBC's above average educational attainment levels.</p>	<p>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, Kinnel 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 Eurnyn 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: Uwchale; 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:</p> <p>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>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>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 also develop policies, proposals and guidance to tackle deprivation via measures to reduce the numbers of unemployed/economically inactive people.</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>

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

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<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>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 Llysfaen 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>
3. Human Health	<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>There are significant 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>

⁹ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsc.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://conwyanddenbighshirelsc.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-poverty-and-deprivation/>

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

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	<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>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>		
	<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 and Denbighshire Local 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>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>

¹³ Conwy Public Service Board (2017) Assessment of Well-being: <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsc.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://conwyanddenbighshirelsc.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/>

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>

¹⁸ British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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	Within the CCBC area there are 20 GP Surgeries and 16 Dentist Practices ¹² .			
4. Soil	<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>	New development must be appropriately sited and designed to reflect the geological and soil characteristics of the CCBC area.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should set out appropriate proposals and policies to safeguard important geological characteristics and soil resources within the CCBC area, as well as a framework for remediating contaminated land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
5. Water	<p>Waterbodies: The CCBC area is within the Western Wales River Basin District. This hosts 25 groundwater bodies', 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	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and Poor Air Quality: The latest available data indicates that air quality standards within the CCBC area are not at risk of exceeding	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	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to tackle known	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts. The SA should also recognise

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>

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	European Union derived Air Quality Objectives and no detailed assessments or management plans are required at Council level for any pollutants. ²¹	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.	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.	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. Although positive, reductions in the level of GHG emissions need to continually be made.</p> <p>CCBC provided 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>	<p>Due to the rural nature of parts of the CCBC area, there is a need to</p> <p>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.</p>	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to support the transition to a low carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations. The replacement LDP should also include policies to encourage low carbon design and should set out a sustainable transport strategy which capitalises on existing rail and port infrastructure within the CCBC area to contribute to the decarbonisation of the transport sector.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.
	<p>Climate Change Impacts: Average temperatures over land in Wales have warmed in recent decades with the 2005 - 2014 decade 0.9°C warmer than the 1961-1990 average. However, there are no significant recorded changes in number of days of air frost in Wales since 1960 (Met Office, State of UK Climate 2014). Average annual rainfall over Wales has not changed significantly since 1910.</p> <p>The latest set of projected changes in climate for Wales comes from the 2009 UK Climate Projections. Under a medium emissions (A1B) scenario, regional summer mean temperatures are projected to increase by between 0.9 – 4.5°C by the 2050s compared to a 1961-1990 baseline. Regional winter precipitation totals are projected to vary between -2 - to +31% for the same scenario.</p> <p>Sea level trends are difficult to break down for Wales. The average sea level for Cardiff (the only Welsh location considered in respect of sea level rise within the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017) is expected to increase by between 22.8 cm and 37.6 cm by 2090 compared to a 1990 baseline. Higher rates of sea level rise for the UK of up to 1.9 metres by 2100 have been modelled in a plausible high scenario, though this is considered highly unlikely to occur this century. However, sea levels are projected to continue to rise beyond 2100 even in lower emission scenarios and several meters of sea level rise within centuries is possible.</p>	<p>Predicted impacts from climate change up to 2050 and beyond will place significant strain on infrastructure and available resources across the UK, including within the CCBC area. In particular, the coastal location of the CCBC area and the concentration of major settlements along the coast is likely to result in increased tidal, fluvial and pluvial flood risks.</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.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the CCBC area.
8. Material Assets	<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, Abergelle, Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan play a strategic role within the County Borough as focus points</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>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</p>	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, natural resources, climate change mitigation, connectivity and accessibility.

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>

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	<p>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>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>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 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>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>		

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	<p>Active Travel 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 Kinnel Bay) which are currently under public consultation.</p>			
	<p>Utilities infrastructure:</p> <p>Solar Energy 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>Wind Farms 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 UK recycling rate for Waste from Households in 2016 was 45.2% compared with a Welsh average of 57.3%²⁶.</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>		
	<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, 29 Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and 24 Conservation Areas within the CCBC area. In addition, Conwy</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</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</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</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>

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

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Castle is internationally designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the CCBC area hosts a number of important archaeological sites.</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>town (a world heritage town) should be preserved, protected and promoted to encourage tourism within the area.</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>impacts on the setting of such assets and upon unknown archaeological resources.</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>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>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> <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>	<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>

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

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 existing 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 adoption of the existing 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

- B.2.1 **Table B1.1** below sets out a review of other plans and programmes of relevance to the LDP Review and the associated SA process. This review will be updated as required throughout the LDP Review process to take account of emerging policy developments and it will be appended to each iteration of the Conwy LDP Review SA Report. Of note, **Table B1.1** does not consider the implications of Welsh national planning policy documents for the LDP Review; rather, these are addressed separately within **Table B1.2** given their central importance in determining the soundness of the replacement LDP which will result from the LDP Review.

Table B.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	These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. In particular: <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, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), AEWA (1995)</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>EU Convention on the Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Water birds (The Bonn Convention), UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity,</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: <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,	These documents provide an international framework which identifies the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action. In particular: <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 for the protection, preservation and presentation of	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.	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)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC, Demographics, Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation: European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020 European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth	These documents provide a European framework to further social cohesion, freedom of information, economic growth and inclusion.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for relevant socio-economic issues as outlined in the European Policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives to facilitate positive growth for the economy and improving social cohesion.
Human Health	Physical Health/lifestyle changes: Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC), European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC Health Infrastructure: European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013	These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards. In particular: <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	Designated Sites: Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention, EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), European Commission (2004) European Commission (2008) Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC Priority and other notable habitats: 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	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	Geological & Ground Conditions:	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

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006), Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC		for the sustainable and efficient use of soil and land resources.	ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	Flood Risks: EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) 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, 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	These documents provide a European framework which seek to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for mitigating flood risk, protecting the drinking water supply and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.
Air	Air Quality Management Areas and Poor Air Quality: Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU), EU Air Quality Directive (Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe), European Commission (1991) The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC, European Commission (2001) The Clean Air for Europe Programme (CAFE), 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	These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. A number of key measures include: <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. 	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for controlling and reducing levels of air pollution in accordance with European legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to assessing health impacts and causes of poor air quality.
Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), A Resource Efficient Europe, United Nations (1994), EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC,), European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC, European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package, European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy, European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050, European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) Climate Change Impacts: European Council (2013) Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (2013-2020, European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, European Commission (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet', European Commission (2014) 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy, European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)	These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. Primarily, the minimisation of future climate change through mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures are key themes. Key targets include: <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%. 	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of contributing factors of climate change.	The SEA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.
Material Assets	Infrastructure: European Commission (2011) Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area, EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings) Waste Management: The Packaging Waste Directive, The Landfill Directive, EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), Towards a Circular Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014), EU Directive on the Incineration of Wastes, EU Waste Oil Directive, EU Revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). Natural Resources:	These documents provide a European framework to promote the circular economy and manage waste responsibly. Key targets include: <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; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the proper disposal of waste in line with European directives.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	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), Defra (2007) Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007, Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2008), , HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act, HM Government	<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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>(1990) Environmental Protection Act, HM Government (2010) Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011), HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations, Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010), UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature's Value to Society</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 (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, 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</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	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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures			
Climatic Factors	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions:</p> <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>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In particular, the Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support climate change mitigation, the decarbonisation of key economic sectors, and climate change adaptation.	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy 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,</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 Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/1155 amending The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales), The Waste Regulations 2011 (England and Wales), Landfill Regulations 2002 (England and Wales, amended 2005), Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended), National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014), Defra (2012) National Policy Statement for Waste Water, HM Government (1995)</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>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the efficient use of material assets, the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation sources and sustainable waste management within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
Cultural Heritage	<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</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.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection and promotion of cultural and heritage assets in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.
Landscape	<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 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of landscapes and hedgerows; including protected areas within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		matters – however this has now been superseded and is contained within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.		
Interrelated Effects	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005), 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</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. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.

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	<p>Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support.</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 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>

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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 on Developing Water Resources Management Plans (WRMP's) for 2020 (2016),</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 south from its source on the north coast), 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. 	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	<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>	This document provides a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislative.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for appropriate levels of local air quality management within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality and air pollution controls, as well as provide acceptable air quality levels for health purposes.
Climatic Factors	<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, 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. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the prevention of environmental effects caused by local redevelopment and the pursuit of renewable energies where possible.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation within the CCBC area.
Material Assets	Transport Infrastructure:	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding utilities and waste management infrastructure, the protection of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to waste regulations,

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	<p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales) Act, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales.</p> <p>Utilities Infrastructure:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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>	natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.	for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the CCBC area.	protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers, Welsh Assembly Government.</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.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage and where possible, the inclusion of the Welsh language wherever relevant in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objections relating to the protection of cultural heritage assets.
Landscape	Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Welsh Assembly Government (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme, Welsh Government, Future Landscapes: Delivering for Wales (2017). Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
Interrelated Effects	Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Planning (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan, 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 Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (January 2017)	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for adhering to sustainable development guidelines where possible within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.
Regional				
	North Wales Growth Deal (emerging)	The merging North Wales Growth Deal is expected to catalyse investment of around £1.3billion in the regional economy, from		

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		<p>£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.
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</p>	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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>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. 		
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.
Material Assets	Land Use; CCBC Environmental Report 2016/2017 Transport Infrastructure; Growth Track 360 (North Wales), North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan	<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</p>	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the reasoned provision of transport.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the growth of material assets.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Utilities Infrastructure; Conwy Renewable Energy Assessment, Waste Management; North Wales Regional Waste Plan Natural Resources; Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board, Conwy Well-being Assessment	(LPA) shall develop which service best suits their needs and manage their own waste. The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Conwy area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including: <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. 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.		
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets; Destination Conwy Management Plan 2015 – 2018, The World Heritage Management Plan - Castles & Town Walls of King Edward 2016 – 2026, 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.	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). 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. 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: <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. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the preservation and promotion of the welsh language and promote the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.
Landscape	N/A			
Interrelated Effects	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	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.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP must respond to the locally identified wellbeing objectives and demonstrate compliance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of health and wellbeing, including each of the wellbeing objectives defined within the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan 2018 – 2023.

B.3 Review of National Planning Policy Requirements

B.3.1 Table B.2 below presents a review of Welsh national planning policies and guidance in order to identify key policy requirements which will need to be taken account of within the LDP Review. Of note, whilst national planning policy is presently contained within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) - 9th Edition (2015), a draft version of PPW – 10th Edition was published for consultation in Spring 2018. Fundamentally, PPW Edition 10 has been restructured into policy themes concerning well-being goals in line with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. PPW – 10th Edition also includes policy updates where necessary to reflect new Welsh Assembly Government strategies and policies.

Table B.2: Implications of Welsh National Planning Policies for the LDP Review

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23: Economic Development, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism, Welsh Assembly Government (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; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to socio-economic issues including economic competitiveness and economic growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, housing and open space.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek to promote and facilitate development that will deliver physical regeneration; ▪ Prioritise sites that deliver appropriate job and training opportunities to disadvantaged communities; ▪ Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres; ▪ Include criteria-based policies to deal with development not specifically allocated in the development plan and help respond to unexpected change; ▪ Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements, a criteria-based approach should be considered; ▪ Include policies encouraging farm diversification and new rural development opportunities; ▪ Identify protection zones around establishments that hold hazardous substances and protect the ability of existing establishments to operate or expand by preventing the incremental development of vulnerable uses in the vicinity of such sites; ▪ 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 		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>and to control and manage the release of unwanted retail sites to other uses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Establish a strategic framework for the protection, provision and enhancement of well-designed tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities in the CCBC area. Protect from development playing fields and open space that has significant amenity or recreational value to local communities. Locate facilities which may generate high levels of travel demand in or close to town centres where possible. Consider the scope to use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas.; and, Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities. 		
Human Health	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise,	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to take into account EU limits and target values and WHO guidelines on the detrimental effects of noise on health.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection of human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning, Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders,	<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; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and preservation of biodiversity, flora and fauna in accordance with national planning policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity conservation.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees; Clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate; Provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; Recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks; Consider the location of fragile habitats and species; and, Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy for appropriate tourism, sport, recreation and leisure uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value. 		
Soil & Land	Planning Policy Wales (2015)	<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, for example, the level of contamination and stability; Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines; Ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation; Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments; Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls; Ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions; Take account of coastal / land erosion risks; and, Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.
Water	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (1998) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 14: Coastal Planning, Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk	<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 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.

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		<p>plans and water and development management and water; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When preparing LDPs, LPAs should consult with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. 		
Air	Planning Policy Wales (2015)	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to consider the effects of development on air quality and recognise that air quality impacts from development proposals must be assessed.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to air quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.
Climatic Factors	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (2005) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Renewable Energy,	<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; and, 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 should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Material Assets	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (2007) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 18: Transport, Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal, Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 1: Aggregates Welsh Assembly Government (2004)	<p>These documents require the preparation of 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 support PPW (2015) objectives (promoting active travel, supporting public transport, managing traffic and parking and planning for roads, railways, airports, ports and inland waterways); Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges; Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport; Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary; In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development; Include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; LDPs should consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning; and, LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed. 		
Cultural Heritage	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design, Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment,	<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; and, Consider the risk archaeological and historic sites by housing developments. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.

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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; and, Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.
Interrelated Effects	Planning Policy Wales (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 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 (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); and, Include strategic policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and should set out criteria by which 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support the delivery of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should provide a suite of linked objectives to support the delivery of sustainable development.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>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> <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> <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; 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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; ▪ 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. 		