



Replacement Local Development Plan 2018-2033

Background Paper

September 2018

**BP 04: SA/SEA of Issues, Vision and
Objectives**

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On behalf of **Conwy County Borough Council**



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates (PBA), now part of Stantec, has been commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Conwy LDP Review and the emerging Replacement Conwy LDP ('the emerging RLDP'). This Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') documents the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the first stage in the LDP Review, namely the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation. At this stage, the proposed LDP Vision and set of Objectives and a suite of growth and spatial options are being consulted on to inform the content of the emerging RLDP.
- 1.1.2 This introductory section identifies the purpose, objectives and structure of this SA Report. It then outlines core statutory requirements for undertaking SA and provides a summary of the proposed content and purpose of the emerging RLDP.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the findings of a SA, incorporating SEA, of the substantive proposals set out within the following two Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation Papers ('the Consultation Papers') prepared by CCBC:
- **Consultation Paper 1: Priority Issues, Vision & Objectives** – this paper seeks views on the proposed structure of the emerging RLDP, which needs to align with statutory and national policy requirements, and a proposed Vision and supporting Objectives to underpin the RLDP. The paper provides the proposed strategic framework within which pertinent planning matters will be addressed through strategic policies, development management policies, land use allocations and environmental designations; and,
 - **Consultation Paper 2: Growth Level and Spatial Distribution Options** – this paper sets out growth options for the level of housing and employment development which should be planned for in the emerging RLDP and spatial options for where future development should be distributed. In doing so, the paper also seeks views on the settlement hierarchy within the CCBC area.
- 1.2.2 This SA Report responds to relevant statutory requirements, considers the evolution of the emerging RLDP to date and presents an assessment of likely significant effects from the above Consultation Papers. For the purpose of fulfilling statutory SEA requirements, this SA Report acts as the statutory Environmental Report that is required to accompany each substantive component of the emerging RLDP which is subject to public consultation. The Consultation Papers published in tandem with this SA Report set out a proposed Vision and Objectives for the RLDP and consider a suite of potential growth and spatial options, all of which constitute substantive proposals that will inform the emerging RLDP and therefore need to be subject to SA, incorporating SEA.
- 1.2.3 The objectives of this report are to fulfil statutory SA and SEA reporting requirements, to identify likely significant effects from the Consultation Papers and to recommend mitigation and enhancement measures which should be incorporated into the emerging RLDP as it develops to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse environmental effects and to enhance its effectiveness.

1.3 How to Comment on this SA Report

- 1.3.1 This SA Report and the associated Non-Technical Summary (NTS) are being issued for consultation alongside the Consultation Papers. Subject to approval from CCBC, all three

documents will be consulted on for a period of six weeks. Comments in respect of the Consultation Papers and this SA Report can be provided by email to cdll-ldp@conwy.gov.uk. Further details of how to participate in the consultation will be provided on CCBC's dedicated LDP Review website: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/RLDP>.

1.4 Structure of this Report

1.4.1 Our report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1:** The remainder of this section identifies core statutory requirements for undertaking the SA, incorporating SEA, of the emerging RLDP;
- **Section 2:** explains the background to the development of the emerging RLDP and provides a summary of its proposed content and purpose;
- **Section 3** outlines key sustainability information and issues which have informed the SA process undertaken to date and which should be taken account of in the emerging RLDP itself. The section is supported by detailed baseline analysis and a review of relevant plans and programmes (RPP) provided in **Appendices A** and **B** respectively;
- **Section 4** provides an overview of the SA process undertaken to date, including how matters raised by the SEA Consultation Bodies at SA Scoping stage have been addressed. The SA Framework used to assess the likely significant effects of the proposed Vision, Objectives and Options (Growth and Spatial) is provided in full in **Appendix C**;
- **Section 5** presents the key findings of the SA undertaken in respect of the proposed Vision and Objectives for the emerging RLDP and in relation to a suite of potential growth and spatial options to inform the content of the emerging RLDP. The full results of the SA undertaken in respect of these substantive components of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Appendices D** and **E**; and,
- **Section 6** sets out mitigation and enhancement recommendations which should be addressed in future iterations of the emerging RLDP and outlines the next steps in the SA process.

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

1.5 Statutory Requirements

LDP Preparation and Review

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

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.5.3 Under Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act, emerging LDPs need to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal, which is statutorily required to guide the selection and development of policies and proposals for inclusion in LDPs in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects. The SA presently required for the LDP Review will need to build upon the SA, incorporating SEA, prepared for the first Conwy LDP (adopted October 2013). As the 'Full Review' procedure is being used, the LDP Review will effectively mirror the original LDP 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).
- 1.5.4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 ('the SEA Regulations') require Responsible Authorities, including local authorities such as CCBC, to assess the likely significant environmental effects of implementing relevant plans and programmes, as defined within the regulations. The SEA Regulations also require Responsible Authorities to examine the 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

- 1.5.5 SA and SEA share a common focus on assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance and can therefore be undertaken and reported together. As directed by the SEA Regulations, SA and SEA comprise the following stages:
- **Screening:** Whereas Regulation 5(3) has the effect that a SEA will always be required in relation to the preparation of an LDP, Regulations 5(6) and 9(1) require "minor modifications" to an existing plan or programme to first be screened to determine whether the modifications are likely to have significant effects on the environment and therefore whether a full SEA needs to be undertaken. The Welsh LDP Manual 2nd Edition (2015) makes clear that SEA screening is required for all LDP Reviews as in legal terms the existing LDP is being reviewed and this could result in "minor modifications", although the SEA Regulations do not define the scope of that term. **This requirement was fulfilled through the inclusion of the draft SEA Screening Determination within the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report (see below) and subsequent publication of a positive SEA Screening Determination by CCBC;**
 - **Scoping:** Responsible Authorities must provide the SEA Consultation Bodies with sufficient information to enable them to consider the proposed scope, level of detail and consultation period for an 'Environmental Report' (ER) to accompany the emerging plan or programme. Where SEA is incorporated within a wider SA the term ER is interchangeable with SA Report as the latter necessarily includes all of the information that would be required within a standalone ER. **This requirement was fulfilled through the submission by CCBC of a SA Scoping Report to the SEA Consultation Bodies in August 2018 for a five-week consultation period;**
 - **Preparation and Consultation:** As noted above, Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act requires Responsible Authorities preparing LDPs in Wales to "to carry out a sustainability appraisal of the proposals" within it and to "prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal". Given that the Conwy LDP Review will be an iterative process and in legal terms is a review of the existing LDP, a SA Report needs to accompany each substantive element of the RLDP as it emerges. Each SA Report must be consulted on in tandem with the related substantive component(s) of the emerging RLDP, with the SA Report for the final LDP Deposit Document then submitted to the Welsh 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. **This SA Report has been prepared to accompany the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation Papers (‘the Consultation Papers’) and responds to the above statutory requirements;** and,

- **Preparation of a Post Adoption Statement:** By the end of the LDP Review process, a replacement LDP will have been adopted for the 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 environmental considerations have been taken into account in the adopted RLDP, and how the likely significant effects of the RLDP on the environment (as predicted through the SA, incorporating 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.
- 1.5.6 The SEA Regulations also introduce a link between SEA and a need, in some cases, for a separate Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) of plans and projects where there is the potential for significant effects on European Sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation). A separate HRA will be undertaken by or on behalf of CCBC in tandem with the SA of the LDP Review.

2 Overview of the Conwy LDP Review

Context

- 2.1.1 CCBC is the unitary authority responsible for local government across a 1130km² area of North Wales, as shown in **Figure 2.1**.

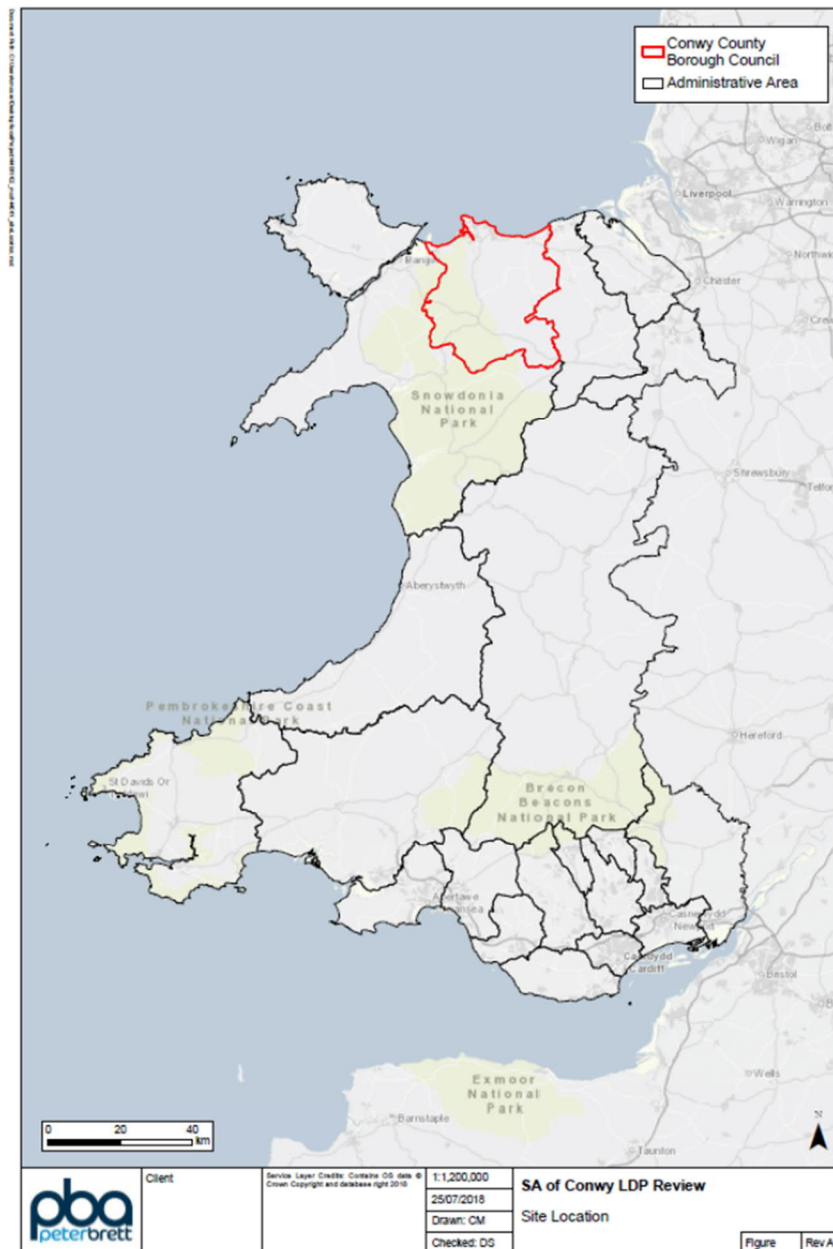
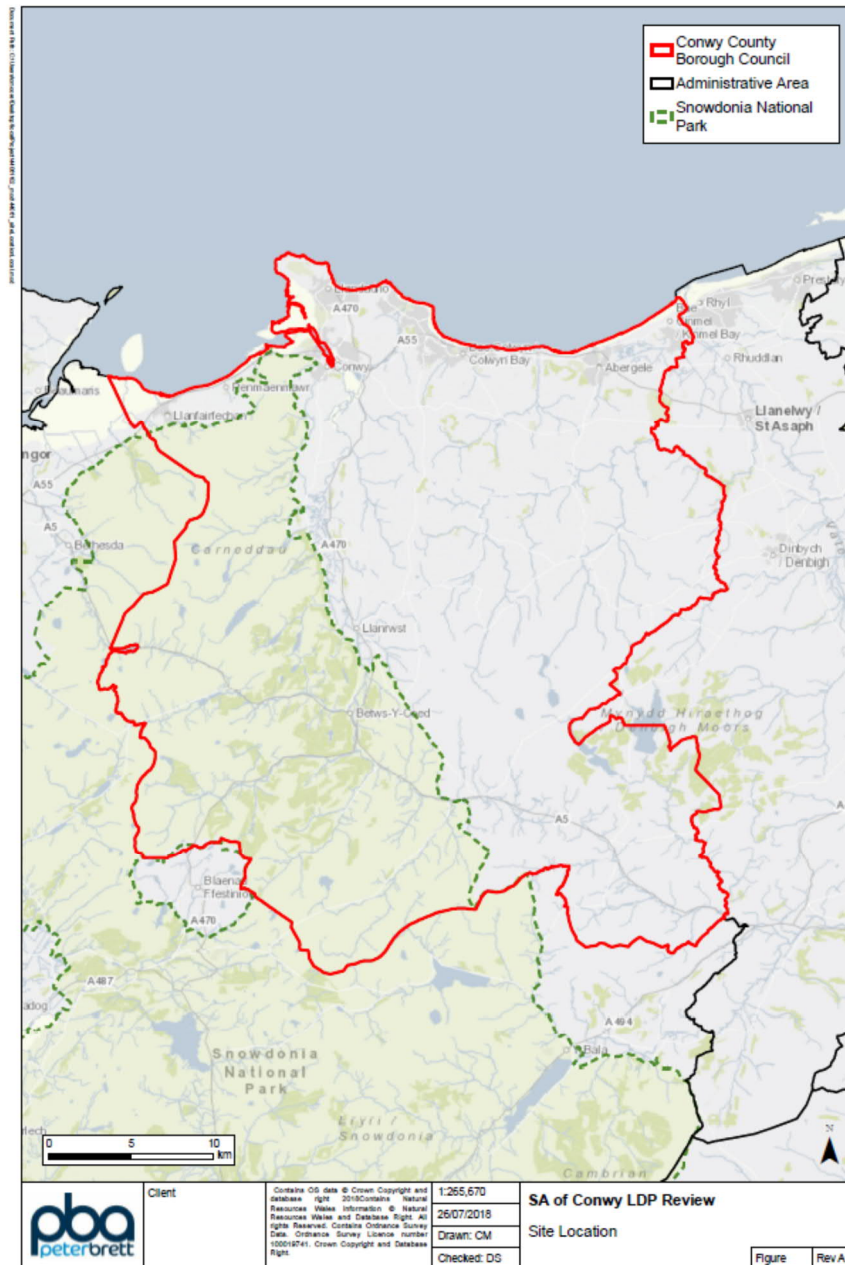


Figure 2.1: The Conwy County Borough Council Area

- 2.1.2 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act'), CCBC adopted its first LDP in October 2013. This LDP covers the part of CCBC's administrative area outwith Snowdonia National Park (refer to **Figure 2.2** below), which is subject to separate planning control by Snowdonia National Planning Authority and is covered by the Eryri LDP.

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



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- 2.1.4 In February 2018 CCBC consulted on a draft Delivery Agreement to underpin the LDP Review process and the finalised Conwy Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement was subsequently agreed with the Welsh 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 the Conwy RLDP by September 2021.

2.2 Proposed Form and Content of the Replacement Conwy LDP

- 2.2.1 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. Of note, the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation is not statutorily required under the 2004 Act or the 2005 Regulations; rather, it is being undertaken by CCBC on a voluntary basis to encourage early engagement in the LDP Review and to inform the development of the Preferred Strategy for the emerging RLDP. Building upon this Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation, the Preferred Strategy will be subject to separate consultation and SA in June 2019.
- 2.2.2 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.
- 2.2.3 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.
- 2.2.4 At this stage, it is envisaged that the replacement LDP for the CCBC area will comprise the following substantive components:
- Proposed LDP Vision and 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 Wales¹, the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan (2018 – 2023) and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015;

¹ 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.

- Development management policies to implement the spatial strategy and strategic policies; and,
- Site allocations.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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.

2.3 Preparation and Evidence Base

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

- Call for Candidate Sites: July – August 2018;
- SEA Screening and SA Scoping: August – October 2018;
- Evidence Gathering including Employment Land Review Update (ongoing since June 2018) and the preparation of topic and background papers (ongoing)².

2.3.2 The Issues and Options Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation which this SA Report supports marks the first time that substantive proposals have been put forward by CCBC to inform the emerging RLDP. The Pre-Deposit Consultation Papers presently being consulted on comprise:

- Consultation Paper 1: Priority Issues, Vision & Objectives;
- Consultation Paper 2: Strategic Growth and Spatial Distribution Options; and,
- Suite of Topic Papers:
 - Housing;
 - Economy, Skills & Employment;
 - Retail;
 - Tourism;
 - Community Facilities;
 - Natural Environment;
 - Historic Environment;

² Background papers will present a detailed analysis of relevant evidence (baseline data, legislative requirements, etc.), with the implications of related papers for the emerging RLDP set out within a suite of thematic Topic Papers. The Topic Papers will in turn inform the Preferred Strategy and detailed content of the emerging RLDP.

- Transport;
- Renewable Energy;
- Minerals & Waste;
- Wellbeing, Health & Equalities; and,
- Recreational Spaces.

2.3.3 These documents are supported by a set of Background Papers which present an analysis of relevant evidence (baseline data, legislative requirements, stakeholder priorities, etc.) on a thematic basis to identify key issues which should be addressed in the emerging RLDP. The Background and Topic Papers have also taken account of the key sustainability issues identified through SA Scoping, as detailed in **Section 3.2**. Three Background Papers in particular have influenced the content of the Consultation Paper 2 regarding growth and spatial options for the emerging RLDP, namely:

- i. BP/1 Growth Level Options Report Paper;
- ii. BP/2 Spatial Distribution Options Paper; and,
- iii. BP/3 Hierarchy of Settlement Paper.

2.3.4 The Consultation and Topic Papers listed above are being subject to non-statutory consultation. However, early discussions on the evidence base and key issues to be addressed in the emerging RLDP are critical for securing buy-in from key stakeholders and delivering an effective LDP. CCBC has therefore determined that focussed consultation should take place on the proposed Vision, Objectives and potential options for the RLDP prior to future statutory consultation on the Preferred Strategy for the RLDP. Owing to the inclusion in the Consultation Papers of substantive proposals for the emerging RLDP (i.e. the proposed Vision, Objectives and potential spatial and growth options), these proposals need to be subject to SA, as detailed within this SA Report, with the SA findings consulted on in tandem with the Consultation Papers.

3 Environmental and Policy Context

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Key Sustainability Issues

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

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

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>The need to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity including important species and sites designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance. This relates to the protection of designated sites located within the CCBC area (including within and outwith the area covered by Snowdonia National Park) as well as designated sites in neighbouring authorities, all of which have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review and development activity within the CCBC area.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure network in the CCBC area and green infrastructure connections to neighbouring authorities. Green networks are of particular importance for providing ecosystem services and habitat connectivity in a changing climate.</p>
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	<p>The need to maximise socio-economic benefits from the implementation of the emerging Growth Deal for North Wales.</p> <p>The need to align with the preparation of a potential Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the A55 corridor.</p> <p>The need to deliver a sufficient quantum of good quality and well located new housing to meet a range of identified needs.</p> <p>The need to deliver economic growth and increase employment opportunities, including for local residents.</p> <p>The need to tackle deprivation, including areas with existing deprivation linked to poor accessibility to key services, facilities and economic opportunities.</p> <p>The need to ensure that community facilities and services are appropriate and accessible to users to meet the diverse needs of residents and workers.</p> <p>The need to improve the accessibility of key destinations within the CCBC area and to other key locations through enhancing the transport network.</p>
Human Health	<p>The need to enhance all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including physical health, mental health, social wellbeing, safety and security.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<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 protect and restore peatlands.</p>
Water	<p>The need to protect and enhance the quality of water sources and the water environment. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary watercourses which flow through the CCBC area and to the River Conwy which flows northwards into the Menai Strait in the Irish Sea.</p> <p>The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk or to fully mitigate potential risks, considering the effects of climate change and risks of flooding from all sources (sea, rivers, surface water, reservoirs and/or ground water).</p>
Air	<p>The need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and improve air quality, including through addressing areas with poor air quality.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>The need to ensure that the built environment and infrastructure is resilient and adaptable to the effects of climate change, taking account of the coastal location of the CCBC area.</p> <p>The need to mitigate climate change including through the decarbonisation of key economic sectors.</p>
Material Assets	<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.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
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, seascape character, key views and visual amenity. This extends to the protection of landscapes within the Snowdonia National Park and in other neighbouring authorities, as well as heritage coasts and marine character areas.</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>

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

3.3 Review of plans, programmes and strategies

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

- International conventions and treaties;
- European Directives and associated legislation;
- Legislation enacted by the UK Parliament and the 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.

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

- Align with relevant national planning policy requirements as set out within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition (December 2018);
- Seek to capitalise on the socio-economic opportunities presented by the emerging Growth Deal for North Wales;
- Align with the emerging National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales and the preparation of a possible SDP for the A55 Corridor;
- Seek to enhance all aspects of health and wellbeing for the population of the CCBC area, including through providing high quality health infrastructure, improving physical and mental health and providing opportunities to enhance social wellbeing. The LDP must seek to implement the locally defined wellbeing objectives set out within the Conwy Wellbeing Plan (2018-2023);
- Secure sustainable economic growth and inward investment across the CCBC area through allocating suitable sites for development and by delivering the infrastructure required to increase connectivity, improve community and social infrastructure and increase access to high quality employment and economic opportunities. It will also be important for the LDP to set out a spatial strategy which maximises the economic competitiveness of the CCBC area and improves social wellbeing, taking account of its rural setting and current socio-economic conditions;
- Identify and plan to meet the needs of all residents and workers within the CCBC area, in particular with respect to the provision of adequate community infrastructure;
- Deliver well-designed and affordable homes to meet identified housing needs, including providing a range of sizes and tenures;
- Reduce car dependencies and improve active travel infrastructure;

- Deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and enhanced communications infrastructure, both to communities within the CCBC area and to key destinations in neighbouring authorities;
- Protect and enhance access to high quality outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces;
- Conserve, preserve, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance, geological importance or heritage significance, in ways appropriate to their status;
- Develop effective community engagement techniques to respond to the views of wider communities and facilitate effective community cohesion;
- Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving towards a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate renewable and low carbon energy;
- Take measures to protect air quality levels and aim to mitigate any activity which could affect air quality levels across the CCBC area;
- Ensure there are no significant negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites (refer to separate Habitats Regulations Assessment Initial Screening Report for further details);
- Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management;
- Seek ways to maximise multi-functional green infrastructure coverage and ensure they provide a network of linked wildlife corridors (across a wide range of scales and increase ecosystems services including biodiversity);
- Seek ways to maximise the health benefits of green infrastructure;
- Use land efficiently by prioritising the use of previously developed land;
- Consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites;
- Recognise the different landscapes in the CCBC area and Snowdonia National Park and their capacity to accommodate change; and,
- Promote development that minimises landscape impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance.

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

4 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 SA and SEA Purpose and Objectives

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

4.3 SA Project Team

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

4.4 Previous SA and SEA Reporting

- 4.4.1 The only previous stages of SA undertaken in respect of the emerging RLDP were the preparation and consultation of a SA Scoping Report (incorporating SEA Screening) (August 2018), followed by the publication of a SEA Screening Determination by CCBC.
- 4.4.2 The dual purpose of the SA Scoping Report was to provide relevant information to enable the SEA Consultation Bodies to consider the need for SEA and to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail appropriate for SA Report(s) to accompany each substantive component of the emerging RLDP. A key objective of the SA Scoping Report was to identify an evidence-based SA Framework to assess in a systematic way the likely sustainability effects from substantive components of the emerging RLDP. This SA Framework comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives and Guide Questions regarding identified socio-economic and environmental issues of relevance to the CCBC area.

- 4.4.3 Following the submission of the SA Scoping Report to the SEA Consultation Bodies in August 2018, the SEA Consultation Responses responded to the SA Scoping Report within statutory timescales and agreed with the view expressed that owing to likely significant effects on the environment from the implementation of the emerging RLDP, a full SEA should be carried out. As detailed in **Table 4.1** below, the SEA Consultation Bodies recommended a number of minor modifications to the proposed SA Framework and to the baseline analysis, policy review and key sustainability issues as set out within the SA Scoping Report. In accordance with information requirements prescribed within the SEA Regulations, these matters have been addressed in this SA Report and will be carried forward to future SA Reports to accompany the LDP Pre-Deposit and Deposit documents.

Table 4.1: Review of SA Scoping Responses

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Preparation of this SA Report

Overview

- 4.5.1 In accordance with the Conwy LDP Review Delivery Agreement (2018) and the SEA Regulations, the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report (August 2018) identified the need to undertake SA of all emerging substantive components of the emerging RLDP. This was originally envisaged to be through undertaking SA of LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, including the LDP Preferred Strategy (expected June 2019) and subsequently of LDP Deposit Documents (expected January 2020). However, CCBC subsequently decided that an additional, non-statutory consultation should be held regarding the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives and a suite of potential growth and settlement options, with the outcome of this consultation used to inform the development of Pre-Deposit Documents, including the LDP Preferred Strategy. As this Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation sets out substantive components and proposals which are likely to underpin the emerging RLDP, it is clear that these need to be subject to SA at the present time.
- 4.5.2 The draft Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation Papers were approved by CCBC's LDP Task and Finish Group in September 2018, following which PBA commenced work on the SA of the Vision, Objectives and Options Consultation in October 2018 (after the completion of the SA Scoping process). To inform this SA, relevant Background Papers accompanying the Consultation Papers were provided by CCBC to PBA in late October 2018.
- 4.5.3 This SA Report presents the findings of an appraisal carried out to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant effects of the substantive proposals contained within the Consultation Papers. In doing so, each substantive component within each Consultation Paper, together with any reasonable alternatives (see below), have been subject to assessment against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the finalised Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (provided in **Appendix C**). The findings of this SA are documented in this report.

Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives

- 4.5.4 The SEA Regulations require the likely significant effects of implementing both a plan or programme (i.e. the emerging RLDP) and reasonable alternatives to it to be examined, as well as the rationale for identifying reasonable alternatives to be described. The SEA Regulations further state that to be considered as reasonable alternatives, options (e.g. alternative policy criteria or site allocations) must relate to the plan or programmes' corresponding objectives and geographical scope. To be eligible for consideration in this SA process (incorporating SEA), reasonable alternatives must therefore be:
- Realistic, in that they are plausible alternatives which could be implemented instead of proposals within the emerging RLDP and are consistent with relevant national and other policy frameworks;
 - Related to the objectives of the emerging RLDP; and,
 - Within the geographical scope of the emerging RLDP, i.e. any reasonable alternatives would need to relate to the distribution or characteristics of future development within the CCBC area.
- 4.5.5 Owing to the strategic and consultative nature of the substantive proposals and options set out within the Consultation Papers, it has not been possible to identify any further reasonable alternatives. In particular:

- **Vision and Objectives:** As reasonable alternatives must relate to the objectives of the plan under consideration, no reasonable alternatives to the proposed Vision or Objectives contained within Pre-Deposit Consultation Paper 1 could be identified, as any alternatives would change the strategic direction of the emerging RLDP. However, the SA has sought to identify any deficiencies within the proposed LDP Vision Objectives, with recommendations for how these components could be strengthened set out in Section 6 – Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations; and,
- **Growth and Spatial Options:** The suite of potential growth and spatial options contained within Pre-Deposit Consultation Paper 2 themselves represent ‘reasonable alternatives’, with different options being consulted on to inform the development of an LDP Preferred Strategy (subject to future consultation at LDP Pre-Deposit stage). The potential growth and spatial options presently subject to consultation represent a ‘shortlist’ of options, derived from a more varied ‘long-list’ of potential options set out within three supporting background papers³. As detailed within these Background Papers, a number of potential growth and settlement options from the original long-list of options have been discounted on the grounds of not being a reasonable alternative, with reference to the three criteria listed above.

SA Reporting

- 4.5.6 All substantive components and proposals set out within the Consultation Papers were appraised using matrices to identify their compatibility with the SA Objectives defined within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**).
- 4.5.7 Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives and of the potential growth and spatial options, it was not possible to identify with any certainty whether these strategic components would themselves be likely to result in significant effects. Rather, the focus of the SA at this stage is on ensuring sufficient coverage of the identified key sustainability issues within the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives when read as a whole to allow these issues to be addressed in more detail through other, non-strategic components of the LDP which will ultimately flow from the Vision and Objectives. The matrices and scoring system adopted also allowed for any incompatibilities, inconsistencies or uncertainties to be noted and for associated mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be developed.
- 4.5.8 The SA of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives and of potential growth and spatial options are reported using a standard set of SA compatibility matrices in **Appendices D** and **E**, with the key findings summarised in **Section 5** below. Where the SA identified uncertainties, inconsistencies or the potential incompatibility of an assessed component with a SA Objectives (or, more widely, with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework), corresponding mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address these issues are set out in **Section 6**. These recommendations should be implemented in future iterations of the emerging RLDP to address the identified issue.

³ BP/1 Growth Level Options Report Paper; BP/2 Spatial Distribution Options Paper and BP/3 Hierarchy of Settlement Paper.

5 SA Findings

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides the results of the SA prepared for the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation. The following emerging RLDP components have been subject to SA and are considered below in turn:
- LDP Vision;
 - LDP Objectives;
 - Potential LDP Growth Options; and,
 - Potential LDP Spatial Options (including settlement hierarchy);
- 5.1.2 This section of the SA Report summarises the findings from the SA, whereas the detailed SA matrices for each plan component are provided separately in the following appendices:
- **Appendix D – SA of Proposed LDP Vision and Objectives;** and,
 - **Appendix E – SA of Growth and Spatial Options.**
- 5.1.3 **Sections 5.2 – 5.3** below identify (pre-mitigation) effects from these substantive components, as set out within the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation Papers ('the Consultation Papers'). Mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address any identified inconsistencies, uncertainties or potential incompatibilities with SA Objectives from the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework are then detailed in **Section 6** of this report.

5.2 SA of Proposed LDP Vision and Objectives

- 5.2.1 This section considers the sustainability implications of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives as set out within Consultation Paper 1 – Priority Issues, Vision & Objectives. The proposed components seek to provide an overarching strategic framework to underpin all other components of the emerging RLDP including strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies. As such it is vital that the LDP Vision and Objectives include sufficient and unambiguous coverage of all key sustainability issues to allow them to be addressed in more detail through other, non-strategic components of the LDP.

Vision

- 5.2.2 Informed by the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Draft Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition and the Welsh Government's National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, Consultation Paper 1 sets out a proposed spatial vision for the development of the CCBC area up to 2033. This vision statement is shown in **Figure 5.1** below and then examined with respect to its coverage of key sustainability issues and alignment with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework. A full SA of the proposed LDP Vision is provided in **Appendix D**, whilst an assessment of the relationship between the proposed LDP Vision and the priorities and themes within the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan (2018) is provided in Appendix 2 of Consultation Paper 1.

Figure 5.1: Proposed Conwy LDP Vision

Conwy 2033

By 2033, Conwy will be an area that has contributed positively to the creation and enhancement of 'Sustainable Places'. This will have been achieved through inclusive and 'Sustainable Placemaking', which focuses on the promotion and delivery of 'Active and Social Places, 'Productive and Enterprising Places' and 'Distinctive and Natural Places'.

- 5.2.3 The proposed LDP Vision focuses heavily on placemaking as an enabler of positive wellbeing outcomes. As a high-level statement, the LDP Vision is therefore likely to support a greater emphasis on the delivery of a new spatial strategy and place-based policies within the emerging RLDP than the existing adopted LDP, which would enhance local distinctiveness and the implementation of policies to meet the differential needs of communities. The proposed LDP Vision is therefore considered to be compatible with achieving sustainable development. Furthermore, the direct alignment of the proposed LDP Vision with the priorities detailed within the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan (2018) and the themes within the Draft Planning Policy Wales – 10th Edition (2018) should allow the emerging RLDP to contribute to positive wellbeing outcomes and support the implementation of national planning policies. As wellbeing is used as the cross-cutting thread to bind all SA Objectives within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework, the proposed LDP Vision should therefore be able to contribute, whether directly or indirectly to the achievement of these SA Objectives.
- 5.2.4 However, the proposed LDP Vision lacks specificity in relation to how individual key sustainability issues (as identified through SA Scoping) and key planning problems (as identified in Table 2 of Consultation Paper 1) should be addressed through the emerging RLDP. This is symptomatic of placemaking being viewed as an outcome rather than an enabler of specific spatial outcomes, as the actual purpose of creating and enhancing “sustainable places” is not fully defined in the vision. Rather, key sustainability/planning issues and problems which the emerging RLDP should respond to are identified after the proposed LDP Vision is set out within the Consultation Paper and are therefore left for the suite of associated LDP Objectives to address. We also note that the proposed LDP Vision is reliant upon the use of capitalised terms defined in Planning Policy Wales – 10th Edition (2018) and the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan (2018) which may not be familiar to all LDP readers and require further explanation, as demonstrated within Consultation Paper 1. Therefore, whilst the proposed LDP Vision provides an appropriate high-level statement to underpin the emerging RLDP, the enhancement recommendations set out in Section 6 focus on improving its direct coverage of key sustainability issues and spatial outcomes, as well as on clarifying key terms in a succinct manner.

Objectives

- 5.2.5 The proposed LDP Vision is supported by a set of 16 Objectives which indicate how the vision will be achieved. These Objectives are set out in Table 3 of Consultation Paper 1 and listed in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1: Proposed LDP Objectives (Table 3 of Consultation Paper 1)

Objective Title	Objective Wording
<i>Contribute to the creation and enhancement of Sustainable Places in Conwy through inclusive Placemaking</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) Creating Sustainable Places in Conwy</i>	<i>Contribute to the creation of sustainable places, social inclusion and improved wellbeing overall in Conwy through the delivery of inclusive placemaking and regeneration that ensures future growth levels and development takes place in sustainable and accessible locations, seeks to promote good design and healthier places, protects Welsh language and is supported by the necessary social, environmental, cultural and economic infrastructure to create great places.</i>
<i>Active and Social Places in Conwy</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) Housing</i>	<i>Promote a holistic and co-located employment and housing growth strategy by delivering new homes, including affordable homes and gypsy and traveller accommodation needs in sustainable and accessible locations, and ensuring that the right range of housing types, sizes and tenure are brought forward alongside the necessary community infrastructure.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) Retailing and Commercial Centres</i>	<i>Achieve vibrant, attractive and viable town and commercial centres in Conwy by redefining their role and by encouraging a diversity of activities and uses.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 4 (SO4) Community Facilities</i>	<i>Contribute to a sense of place and overall health, wellbeing and amenity of local communities by ensuring that the existing and future population groups have access to a sustainable mix of community facilities.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 5 (SO5) Recreational Spaces</i>	<i>Encourage physical and mental wellbeing through the provision and protection of high quality, accessible green spaces and recreation space networks.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 6 (SO6) Transport</i>	<i>Deliver sustainable development and seek to tackle the causes of climate change by extending the choice of sustainable transport to enable Conwy's communities to access jobs and key services through the promotion of shorter and more active and efficient walking, cycling and public transport use and by influencing the location, scale, density, mix of uses and design of new development.</i>
<i>Productive and Enterprising Places in Conwy</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 7 (SO7) Economic Development</i>	<i>Support long-term economic prosperity, diversification and regeneration, by taking advantage of Conwy's strategic position within the wider regional growth deal and by promoting a holistic and co-located employment and housing growth strategy, which will facilitate new jobs growth of the right type in sustainable and accessible locations, support business networks and clusters, increase skills in high value employment and provide the</i>

Objective Title	Objective Wording
	<i>necessary new infrastructure, which overall will enable new businesses to locate in Conwy and existing business to grow.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 8 (S08) Tourism</i>	<i>Encourage and support the provision of sustainable tourism where it contributes to economic prosperity and development, conservation, rural diversification, regeneration and social inclusion, while recognising the needs of visitors, businesses, local communities and the need to protect historic and natural environments.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 9 (S09) Rural Economy</i>	<i>Promote and support sustainable and vibrant rural communities by establishing new enterprise, expanding existing business and by adopting a constructive approach to agriculture and changing farming practices.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 10 (S010) Energy and Climate Change:</i>	<i>Secure an appropriate mix of energy provision, including the promotion of a Tidal Lagoon, which maximises benefits to Conwy's economy and communities whilst minimising potential environmental and social impacts.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective (S011) Minerals and Waste</i>	<i>Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</i>
<i>Distinctive and Natural Places in Conwy</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective 12 (S012) Landscapes and Historic Environments</i>	<i>Conserve and enhance Conwy's high quality natural and cultural heritage assets.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 13 (S013) Coastal Areas</i>	<i>Support growth, regeneration and development opportunities in Coastal Areas, whilst at the same time being aware and responsive to the challenges resulting from natural pressures.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 14 (S014) Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</i>	<i>Protect and enhance biodiversity and build resilient ecological networks.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 15 (S015) Water, Air, Soundscape and Light</i>	<i>Reduce exposure to air and noise pollution, balance the provision of development and lighting to enhance safety and security, and protect and enhance the water environment and water resources, including surface and groundwater quantity and quality.</i>
<i>Strategic Objective 16 (S016) Unlocking Development Potential through De-risking</i>	<i>Unlock growth, regeneration and development potential in Conwy by taking a de-risking approach.</i>

- 5.2.6 Section 5 of Consultation Paper 1 makes clear that the proposed LDP Objectives are intended to reflect both the proposed LDP Vision and to address the key sustainability and planning issues identified from wider baseline analysis, policy reviews and through SA Scoping. These identified issues and the resulting proposed LDP Objectives are grouped thematically in Tables 2 and 3 of Consultation Paper 1 to correspond with the proposed thematic structure of the emerging RLDP and in turn the structure of Draft Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition (2018).
- 5.2.7 As with the proposed LDP Vision, the proposed LDP Objectives are aspirational and generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes. Additionally, the appraisal provided in **Appendix D** demonstrates that, read as a whole, the suite of proposed LDP Objectives has good coverage of most of the SA Objectives within the Conwy LDP SA Framework. Indeed, the wording of some proposed LDP Objectives (especially SO2, SO6, SO11, SO12, SO14 and SO16) closely matches the corresponding thematic SA Objectives within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) whilst SO1 provides a strong focus on enhancing wellbeing and environmental quality.
- 5.2.8 Read as a whole, the proposed LDP Objectives therefore appropriately respond to identified key sustainability issues and planning problems. However, read in isolation, all but one of the proposed 16 LDP Objectives cannot implement the proposed LDP Vision or more widely achieve sustainable development. The possible exception is SO1, which as worded seeks to deliver “*sustainable placemaking*” and to address a range of specified socio-economic and environmental issues in a holistic manner. SO1 could therefore be interpreted itself as a thematic vision statement, albeit it presently sits beneath the proposed LDP Vision. The relationship between SO1 and the proposed LDP Vision is therefore unclear and should be clarified in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP.
- 5.2.9 The individual thematic focus of the proposed LDP Objectives and their sheer number, coupled with the limited consideration afforded to key sustainability issues and spatial outcomes within the proposed LDP Vision (see above) may present a difficulty in using the new LDP strategic framework (i.e. the LDP Vision and Objectives) to tackle key sustainability issues and planning problems. This could lead to policy tensions whereby conflicting policies may be developed in response to individual proposed LDP Objectives rather than to implement the higher-level LDP Vision and in doing so to contribute to the achievement of relevant LDP Objectives. Recommendations to address this issue in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are provided in **Section 6**.

5.3 SA of Growth and Spatial Options

- 5.3.1 Consultation Paper 2: Growth Level and Spatial Distribution Options sets out a range of growth and spatial options which could underpin the Preferred Strategy for the emerging RLDP. The paper outlines three main types spatial considerations for the emerging RLDP, with multiple options identified for each:
- Settlement Hierarchy;
 - Growth Options (Levels of Housing and Employment Growth to 2033); and,
 - Spatial Distribution Options for Growth.
- 5.3.2 These growth and spatial options are subject to a detailed SA in Appendix E, with the key findings outlined below. Of note, the settlement hierarchy options listed within Consultation Paper 2 have not been appraised separately as the identification of any individual settlement within the CCBC area as having a particular place in the LDP Settlement Hierarchy is not itself likely to result in significant effects. Rather, it is the level of growth (housing, employment and other development) across the CCBC area and its distribution within specific places across the settlement hierarchy which has the potential to result in significant effects and therefore requires to be subject to SA.

- 5.3.3 Within **Appendix E, Table E2.1** provides an appraisal of the identified growth options whilst an appraisal of the identified spatial distribution options is set out in **Table E3.1**. As with the SA of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives, this SA focuses on assessing the compatibility of each individual growth and spatial distribution option with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework, without ranking the options or recommending a set preferred set of options.
- 5.3.4 The headline conclusions from the SA of Growth Options (**Table E2.2**) are:
- GO2, GO3 and GO4 are assessed as having broadly similar sustainability effects as they involve broadly similar levels of growth. Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive under these growth options, with some concerns in regards to likely adverse effects on environmental related SA Objective; and,
 - GO1 is considered likely to result in uncertain or potentially adverse effects on the socio-economic related SA Objectives owing to insufficient growth being planned for. However, this does not mean the growth option would necessarily perform well in environmental terms, owing to the increased likelihood of 'planning by appeal' should a greater scale of growth emerge organically. Conversely, GO5 envisages a scale of growth which is potentially over-ambitious and undeliverable. This is likely to result in a disjointed approach to growth, with consequential adverse effects in relation to many of the SA Objectives.
- 5.3.5 The headline conclusions from the SA of Spatial Distribution Options (**Table E3.2**) are:
- SDO2, SDO3, SDO4, SDO5 are assessed as having broadly similar sustainability effects as they involve concentrating growth in similar locations. Whilst there is inevitable uncertainty at this stage, effects on socio-economic related SA Objectives are likely to be positive under these spatial distribution options, with some concerns in regards to likely adverse effects on environmental related SA Objectives; and,
 - SDO1, is broadly a general distribution approach which may result in adverse effects in relation to most of the SA Objectives. Similarly, SDO6 proposes a new settlement but without a clear justification, resulting in a very risky approach which is likely to result in adverse effects across the spectrum of SA Objectives.
- 5.3.6 Regardless of the individual settlement hierarchy, growth level and spatial distribution options selected to underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy within the Replacement Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Document (expected to be published for consultation in June 2019), the general mitigation and enhancement measures defined in **Section 6** should be implemented in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects and to enhance the sustainability performance of the plan.

6 Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

6.1 Overview

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

6.2 Recommended Modifications to Proposed LDP Vision

- 6.2.1 The SA of the proposed LDP Vision (**Section 5.2** and **Appendix D**) concludes that whilst this proposed LDP component is compatible with the Conwy LDP SA Framework, it has limited direct engagement with individual key sustainability issues and planning problems. The SA also concluded that the reliance on capitalised terms from other plans (namely the Draft PPW – 10th Edition⁴) may weaken the visionary nature of this component and its ability to steer all other substantive components of the emerging RLDP. To address these issues, it is recommended that in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, the proposed LDP Vision should be expanded to:

⁴ The Draft PPW – 10th Edition has now been replaced by the finalised PPW – 10th Edition (December 2018). The previous PPW – 9th Edition has now been revoked.

- Identify specific sustainability and planning issues or challenges which the emerging RLDP should address. In this regard, it would be appropriate for the LDP Vision to explicitly recognise the need to support economic growth, improve environmental quality, safeguard amenity and improve quality of life for people living or working within the CCBC area. Thematic elements of proposed LDP Objective SO1 could also be incorporated into an expanded LDP Vision;
- Linked to the previous recommendation, placemaking should be viewed as an enabler of positive spatial outcomes rather than an end goal in itself. As such, the LDP Vision would benefit from greater clarity regarding the meaning of “inclusive placemaking” and the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”. Normative terms should be included to provide a clear illustration of the change desired through the emerging RLDP compared with the baseline situation or a no-LDP scenarios; and,
- Consideration should be given to either reducing the reliance upon capitalised terms from other plans within the proposed LDP, or otherwise including an explicit cross-reference in the LDP Vision to explain the origin of these terms and why they are appropriate to underpin the emerging RLDP. Whilst the terms referenced in the proposed LDP Vision remain relevant in the context of the finalised PPW – 10th Edition (December 2018) and they do encapsulate a range of relevant sustainability and planning issues, the reliance on these terms prevents the Vision from setting out a clear and visionary statement. To address these concerns, the following draft alternative vision is suggested:

CONWY VISION 2033

The County of Conwy will continue to be thriving area of North Wales, with a sustainable economy built on principles that promote growth and maximise opportunities for all whilst safeguarding the area’s unique landscape, heritage and wider environmental assets. A renewed focus on placemaking and regeneration will ensure that high quality development supports the creation of healthier and more vibrant places, with housing, employment and infrastructure growth directed to sustainable locations to meet the needs of residents, workers and visitors. Through enhanced inward investment, infrastructure provision and strong protection for the Welsh Language, Conwy will become the economic and cultural growth engine of North Wales. It will be a competitive and more inclusive place offering a good quality of life for all, improved environmental quality and enhanced wellbeing for current and future generations. This means that Conwy will have a prosperous network of towns and villages, as well as a viable rural economy which protects and enhances the natural environment.

This vision for Conwy will be achieved by all stakeholders involved in planning following the 5 ways of working (collaboration, prevention, integration, long term and involvement) and striving to deliver sustainable development. Placemaking and regeneration efforts will therefore be focused on delivering placed based solutions to social, economic, environmental and cultural challenges facing the area. The vision will therefore be implemented through addressing the following strategic aims and objectives, and in turn through implementing associated policies and proposals.

- 6.2.2 This draft alternative LDP Vision captures the essence of PPW – 10th Edition and the wellbeing agenda introduced through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, as well as reflecting local environmental and socio-economic issues in Conwy. It avoids directly referencing themes and headings from other policy documents in order to safeguard its visionary purpose and place specific focus. It is suggested that national planning policy themes and headings could instead be appropriately referenced within relevant individual thematic LDP Objectives underneath the Vision, as detailed below.
- 6.2.3 The draft alternative LDP Vision has been proposed as mitigation by the SA project team at this stage and does not currently represent CCBC’s proposed LDP Vision. Any alternative LDP Vision taken forward as a substantive component of the emerging RLDP will require to be subject to SA, incorporating SEA, in relation to any substantive LDP consultation document where it is set out as a formal proposal. This means that the LDP Vision may need to be re-

assessed in the next SA Report accompanying the LDP Preferred Strategy and Pre-Deposit Documents.

6.3 SA of Objectives

6.3.1 The SA of the proposed LDP Objectives (**Section 5.2** and **Appendix D**) concludes that these components are generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes and in many cases their wording is closely matched to the SA Objectives defined in the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). However, the individual thematic focus of the proposed LDP Objectives and their sheer number (16), coupled with the limited consideration afforded to key sustainability issues and spatial outcomes within the proposed LDP Vision (see above) may present a difficulty in using the new LDP strategic framework (i.e. the LDP Vision and Objectives) to tackle key sustainability issues and planning problems. To address these issues and enhance the sustainability performance of the emerging RLDP, it is recommended that, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, the proposed suite of 16 LDP Objectives should be modified to:

- Incorporate proposed LDP Objective 1 within an expanded LDP Vision rather than as a standalone objective. The inclusion of more normative and thematic content within the LDP Vision may also provide opportunities to reduce the number of thematic LDP Objectives underneath the Vision;
- Rationale related thematic objectives to reduce their number. This will be needed for the proposed LDP Objectives to provide a clear and manageable set of priorities to steer all other substantive components of the emerging RLDP and to minimise potential policy tensions. To retain a focus on all relevant sustainability and planning issues identified within the proposed LDP Objectives as drafted, detailed thematic aspects could be recast as 'outcomes' underneath a rationalised set of broader LDP Objectives; and,
- Consideration should be given to elevating the status and expanding the content of the four subheadings used in Tables 2 and 3 of Consultation Paper 1 to group the proposed LDP Objectives. These headings could usefully become 'strategic aims' and thus substantive components of the emerging RLDP in their own right, with thematic LDP Objectives sitting below these.

6.4 SA of Growth and Spatial Distribution Options

6.4.1 Regardless of the individual settlement hierarchy, growth level and spatial distribution options selected to underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy within the Replacement Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Document (expected to be published for consultation in June 2019), the general mitigation and enhancement measures listed below should be implemented in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects and to enhance the sustainability performance of the plan:

- The principal mitigation measure to avoid and mitigate impacts from the selected settlement hierarchy, growth and spatial distribution options will be through adopting an evidence based approach to the development of sub-area strategies and the selection of suitable candidate sites for LDP site allocations in order to deliver sustainable development. By minimising growth and site allocations in areas of known high nature conservation value, allocating sites that have good access to a range of services, jobs and facilities in walking distance or with direct public transport connections; avoiding areas of high landscape sensitivity, etc.;
- The SA of candidate sites being undertaken by CCBC should allow appropriate policy level mitigation and site specific design principles to be identified to help avoid and mitigate potential effects;

- If the growth and spatial distribution options involving the concentration of growth in urban areas are pursued, CCBC should undertake infrastructure capacity studies to ensure that development pressures on affected settlements can be planned for and that likely significant cumulative adverse effects can be avoided.

6.5 Next Steps

- 6.5.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') has documented the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the first stage in the LDP Review, namely the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholders Consultation. At this stage, the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives and a suite of potential growth and spatial options are being consulted on to inform the content of the emerging RLDP. Following a six-week consultation on these LDP components and this SA Report, CCBC will review the consultation responses and develop a LDP Preferred Strategy. This will confirm the Vision, Objectives, Growth and Spatial Option and Policy Priorities which will underpin the emerging RLDP.
- 6.5.2 The LDP Preferred Strategy and wider LDP Pre-Deposit Documents will be subject to SA, with the associated SA Report consulted on in tandem with the substantive LDP consultation documents in June 2018. Thereafter, all representations received will be reviewed and CCBC will proceed to develop the LDP Deposit Document, which will set out a full new proposed LDP for the CCBC area. Subject to further consultation in January 2020 (including on an associated LDP Deposit Document SA Report) and a subsequent Examination in Public, CCBC then intends to adopt the finalised Replacement Conwy LDP in 2021 (i.e. prior to the expiry of the existing Conwy LDP).

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 Conwy LDP Review and the emerging RLDP, in particular (but not exclusively) the CCBC administrative area. In doing so this review:

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

A.1.2 This evidence is then used to:

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

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

A.2 Overview of Designated Sites

A.2.1 **Table A2.1** identifies sites designated at international, national or local level for reasons of biodiversity conservation, geological importance, heritage or landscape value which are considered to have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review. The site-specific context of these designated sites needs to be considered when characterising the sustainability baseline position and identifying the relevance of existing issues and problems to the LDP Review, as detailed in **Section A.3**.

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

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Biodiversity				
International/European				
<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 / Gwydyr 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 51 SSSIs designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or important ecological features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aber Afon Conwy - Afon Conwy Pastures - Benarth Wood - Blaen Y Wergloedd Bog - Bryn 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 	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The identified SSSIs have been designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare habitat types within each.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.

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 - Afon Llugwy - Chwareli A Glaswelltir Degannwy - Coedydd Ac Ogofau Elwy A Meirchion - Creigiau Rhiwledyn/Little Ormes Head - Eryri - Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt - Mwyngloddiau A Chreigiau Gwydyr - Pen Y Gogarth / Great Ormes Head 				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 6 NNRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coed Dolgarrog - Coed Gorswen - Cwm Glas Crafnant - Cwm Idwal - Hafod Elwy Moor - Maes-Y-Facrell, Pen Y Gogarth 	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	NNRs are designated to further the conservation and study of wildlife, habitats or geological features of special interest. All NNRs in Wales are also statutorily designated as SSSIs.		
Local				

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
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>The following LNRs have been designated by NRW within the CCBC administrative area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bryn Cadno - Fairy Glen - Nant y Groes - The View - Bryn Eurn - Kinmel Dunes - Pensarn Beach - Pwllcrochan Woods' Discovery Trail - Mynydd Marian - Pwllcrochan Woods - Great Orme's Head - Bodlondeb Woods - Upper Dingle Woods - Traeth Lafan 	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	LNR are sites which have interesting wildlife or geology but are also important for local residents, schools and are places where people who may have no specific interest in natural history can enjoy access to nature. CCBC aims to make the LNRs exemplars in the management of designated sites and green space, with the goals of conserving nature, providing opportunities for study or research and allowing access and recreation.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for nature reserves designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.
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 	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Geological SSSIs are designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare geological features.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites to maintain or improve their current condition.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 				
Local				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 24 RIGS, 18 of which are located within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Llyn Aled Isaf (Hiraethog) - Bryn Pydew - Ffridd y mynydd - Little Ormes Head - Llyn Aled (Ynys) - Bodysgallen Quarry - Llandudno North Shore - Great Orme's Head - Bodysgallen Erratic - Ffernant Dingle - Little Orme Thrust - Bryniau Cochion - Ty Mawr - Nant y Graig, Elwy Tributary - Nant y Croen-llwm - Cefn yr Ogof - Llanfair Mine - Great Orme (Marcham) 	Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS)	RIGS are re locally designated sites of local, national and regional importance for geodiversity.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection for locally designated regionally important geodiversity sites.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose. There is also a need to assess likely effects on important geological features under the 'soil' environmental topic as prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations.

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Cultural Heritage				
International				
Conwy Castle	World Heritage Sites	UNESCO considers Conwy Castle to be “one of the finest examples of late 13 th century and early 14 th century military architecture in Europe”,	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.
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 	Conservation Areas	The designated Conservation Areas are centred upon clusters of Listed Buildings or other structures of architectural importance.		

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 				
<p>The CCBC area hosts 29 Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens:</p> <p><u>Historic Landscapes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower Conwy Valley - Creuddyn and Conwy - North Arllechwedd (crosses LPA boundary) - Denbigh Moors (crosses LPA boundary) <p><u>Historic Parks and Gardens</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Happy Valley - Haulfre Gardens (Sunny Hill) - Benarth Hall - Bryn y Neuadd - Wern Isaf (Rosebriars) - Plas Madoc - Gwydir - Hafodunos - Voelas - Garthewin - Kinmel Park 	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 parks and gardens in Wales. The register is a comprehensive catalogue of Welsh parks and gardens of special historic interest and includes a wide variety of sites.	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally designated heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>In light of the on-going review of Registered Parks and Gardens, new sites may be added to the register during the LDP Review and would need to be taken account of.</p>	<p>Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to nationally designated heritage assets, taking account of site-specific characteristics and the relevance of heritage assets to the CCBC area.</p> <p>Any new sites added to the register during the LDP review need to be taken account of within the SA.</p>

Relevant Sites in the CCBC Area	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Condober House - Colwyn Bay – The Flagstaff - Hendre 				
Landscape				
National				
Snowdonia	National Park	<p>Designated as a National Park in 1951, Snowdonia National Park is the largest and the first to be designated in Wales. It includes an area of 213,200 hectares. The Snowdonia National Park covers parts of Gwynedd and parts of the CCBC area. The National Park is subject to separate planning control by Snowdonia National Planning Authority and is covered by the Eryri LDP. The first Eryri LDP was adopted in July 2011 and at the time of writing (July 2018) an independent examination of proposed Short Form Revisions to the LDP is ongoing.</p> <p>The statutory objectives of Snowdonia National Park are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>“To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area”</i>; and, 	<p>The setting of Snowdonia National Park is a material consideration, requiring the visual effects of development to be carefully considered so as not to significantly intrude upon views from the designated landscape area.</p> <p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities the special qualities and natural heritage assets of Snowdonia National Park.</p>	Relevant SA 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"> <i>“To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the ‘Special Qualities’ of the area, by the public”.</i> 		
The Great Orme Heritage Coast	Heritage Coast	The geology, wildlife, archaeology and landscape of the Great Orme is of such importance that much of the headland has been designated a Special Area of Conservation, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Heritage Coast. The National Trust acquired part of the site in 2015, reflecting its national importance.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at all levels.	Relevant SA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.
None	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local				
<p>The following 6 SLAs are currently designated at the local level within the CCBC area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Orme and Creuddyn Peninsula Conwy Valley Abergele hinterland Elwy and Aled Valleys Hiraethog Cerrigydrudion and the A5 corridor 	Special Landscape Areas (SLA)	SLAs are applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance. Policy NTE/4 within the adopted Conwy LDP (2013) identifies these 6 SLAs as being important in relation to local character and distinctiveness.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at the local level.	Relevant SA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.
The following 12 Green Wedges are designated at the local level within the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park:	Green Wedges	Policy NTE/2 within the adopted Conwy LDP (2013) designates these 12 Green Wedges in order to “prevent coalescence of the settlements and retain the open character of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement	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
<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 Llanelian and Colwyn Bay - Green Wedge 9 between Coed Coch Road and Peulwys Lane - Green Wedge 10 between Old Colwyn and Llysfaen - Green Wedge 11 between Rhyd y Foel, Llanddulas and Abergele - Green Wedge 12 between Towyn and Belgrano 		<p>the area". Policy NTE/1 further identifies the purpose of the Green Wedges as being "<i>to control the identity of individual settlements, to prevent coalescence and to protect the immediate landscape surrounding urban areas</i>".</p>	<p>opportunities for existing local planning designations, taking account of their purpose and the need to deliver sustainable development.</p>	<p>areas, commensurate with their status and purpose.</p>

A.3 Environmental and Socio-economic Baseline Conditions

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

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

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
1. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	<p>Designated sites: As detailed in Table A.1, the CCBC area hosts a number of designated sites at European, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation and value which could be affected by the LDP Review.</p> <p>At the European level the CCBC area hosts 8 SACs, 3 SPAs and 1 Ramsar Site. At the national level the CCBC area hosts a total of 55 SSSIs of which 43 are designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance. Of these SSSIs, 7 are also designated as NNRS.</p> <p>At the local level, CCBC has designated over 40 areas of Council owned land as Biodiversity Areas owing to their green infrastructure and locally important biodiversity features.</p>	<p>All identified sites are designated for specific reasons of ecological important or biodiversity conservation and have conservation objectives related to these, e.g. the protection of relevant qualifying features. Table A.1 above identifies the qualifying features of relevant European sites (SACs and Ramsar sites). There is a need to safeguard these qualifying features from adverse effects, protect the integrity of designated sites and work towards the achievement of defined conservation objectives.</p>	<p>Any proposals for development within the CCBC area could adversely impact designated sites and biodiversity through a range of direct and indirect effects, potentially including loss of roosting, foraging and other habitats, physical or noise disturbance, abstraction of river water, discharge of effluent, contamination and air pollution. As such, all proposals and policies within the emerging replacement LDP arising from the LDP Review must take account of relevant ecological sensitivities. This includes the need to support the management of all designated sites in relation to their status and in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives. Any replacement LDP must also provide an appropriate level of protection for protected species and non-designated ecological interests.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites.</p>
	<p>Priority and other notable habitats and species: The CCBC area hosts a wide range of important habitat types, reflecting its varied geographical and environmental conditions from coastal to inland areas. These habitats support varied flora and fauna, including many protected, rare, notable or declining species.</p>			<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging replacement LDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects.</p>
2. Population (including relevant socio-economic conditions)	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: CCBC is the unitary authority responsible for local government across a 1130km² area of North Wales, extending approximately 30 kilometres from east to west. As a unitary authority, CCBC is also the single local planning authority (LPA) for the area outwith of Snowdonia National Park, which is subject to separate planning control. The CCBC area is bordered by the Borough of Gwynedd to the west and south and Denbighshire to the east.</p> <p>Most of CCBC's urban areas are focused on the Irish sea north coast, with more rural settlements in the south. The principal settlements within the CCBC area are Llandudno Junction, Llandudno, Abergel, Conwy and Colwyn Bay. The CCBC area hosts eight lower level Town Councils and twenty-five Community Councils.</p> <p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides a legal framework for the preparation of Strategic Development Plans at the regional level (refer to Appendix B for further details). An SDP is expected be prepared in due course for the A55 corridor, which includes the CCBC area alongside 5 other local authorities: Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham.</p> <p>In terms of statistical units, there are 71 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the CCBC area, representing 3.7% of the 1909 total LSOAs in Wales.</p>		<p>The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to be closely aligned with the preparation of the North Region SDP to ensure that once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.</p>	<p>A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the emerging North West Region SDP once the lead Responsible Authority for the preparation of this plan has been determined. As with this LDP Review, SA/SEA Scoping will be needed to set an assessment framework prior to the development of substantive SPD components.</p> <p>The SA Framework proposed for use in the SA of the LDP Review (Section 5) should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against the SA Framework for the North West Region SPD once this has been produced.</p>

	<p>Demographics: CCBC has an estimated population of 116,900 (2017⁵), around 3.7% of the total population of Wales (3,125,200).</p> <p>2014 based projections suggest that the population will increase from 116,287 in 2014 to 117,402 by 2021. An increase of around 0.99%.</p> <p>The median age in CCBC is 48.7 years (Wales 42.4). The CCBC population aged over 65 accounts for 27% of the population (Wales- 20.4% and UK- 18%). Between mid-2015 and mid-2016 the change in population was a result of a negative natural change of -400 people (1,110 births and 1,500 deaths) and a net migration gain of 700 people.</p> <p>The number of people of working age and the population under the age of 18 is expected to decline.</p> <p>It is noted that without migration, the population of CCBC would decrease as deaths outstrip the numbers of births every year.⁶</p>	<p>Slow population growth, negative natural changes (more deaths than births) and projected population ageing are likely to create issues for long term workforce replacement and to increase pressures on a range of public services. Out-migration of the early working age population in CCBC presents an issue with retaining its young adult population.</p>	<p>The LDP Review must take into account the characteristics of the resident and working populations of the CCBC area, particularly with regard to current and future predicted labour supplies, employment needs, skill levels and socio-economic factors (as detailed below).</p> <p>It will be important for the replacement LDP to set out coherent strategies in respect of housing land and community infrastructure provision to meet current and expected future needs. Robust evidence to identify these needs should also therefore be collated and kept up to date throughout the LDP Review.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, in particular with regards to the accessibility and provision of public services.</p>
	<p>Housing: The JHLAS (2017⁵) indicates that CCBC has a housing land supply, assessed against the current housing requirement of the Conwy LDP, of 3.1 years. Previous years' assessed supply ranges from 4.1 years in 2012-13, 4.8 years in 2013-14, 4.0 years in 2014-15 and 3.7 years in 2015-16. This shows that land supply has continuously fallen from the year 2013-14.</p> <p>There are six housing market areas within the CCBC area: LHMA03 Menai, LHMA09 Bala, LHMA11 Llandudno, LHMA12 Bay of Colwyn, LHMA13 Rhyl and LHMA15 St Asaph. In total there are an estimated 57,203 (2016⁶) dwellings across the CCBC area, of which approximately 73% are owner occupied, 16% privately rented and the remaining 11% rented from registered social landlords.</p> <p>The LHMA for Conwy estimated that 372 affordable homes need to be delivered between 2017 and 2022⁷. This includes the 141 affordable housing units already committed suggesting a need for an additional 231 units per year. 51.2% of first time buyers and new households in Conwy are priced out of the market to rent or buy.</p> <p>CCBC provided a target of 6,520 dwellings (478 annually) within the Adopted LDP (2007-2022). Affordable housing targets within the CCBC area are as follows: Llandudno and Penrhyn Bay, Rhos on Sea: 35% Conwy, Llandudno Junction, Glan Conwy, Llanrwst: 30% Llanfairfechan, Penmawmawr, Colwyn Bay, Dwygyfylchi, Llandudlas & Llysfaen: 20% and Abergele, Towyn and Kinnel Bay: 10%.</p> <p>Average housing prices within CCBC increased by 3.1% from July 2016 (£149,243) to July 2017 (£153,862), which is £3,016</p>	<p>The identification of a current housing land shortfall means that insufficient housing is likely to be delivered through the planning system to meet identified needs. However, a replacement LDP must be underpinned by up to date and objective calculations of housing need, which may differ from the housing land requirements set under different economic conditions in 2013 for the existing LDP. Alongside the ageing population, housing demand is anticipated to increase with projected increases in the number of single person/lone parent households. At present the overall level of demand for affordable housing is not being met across the CCBC area.</p>	<p>The LDP Review calculates the objectively assessed housing need (OAN) level for the CCBC area over the intended period of the replacement LDP and set a new housing land requirement accordingly. Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review will then need to be underpinned by a clear housing land strategy and will need to allocate a sufficient quantum and appropriate range of housing sites to satisfy the identified housing land requirement and rectify the current shortfall.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to housing provision to meet identified needs, both in terms of the availability and quality of the housing stock.</p>

⁵ 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>

⁶ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Council/Statistics-and-research/Population/Assets/documents/Population-profile-bulletin-August-2017.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Housing/Information-for-Developers/Assets/Documents/Local-Housing-Market-Assessment-LHMA-2018-2022.pdf>

	<p>above the average property price of £150,846 for Wales (July 2017⁸).</p> <p>Approximately 713 affordable dwellings have been provided to date over the existing LDP period (2007-08 to 2016-17⁶). Additionally, a further 50 affordable dwellings are planned for delivery in 2017-18.</p>			
	<p>Educational Attainment/Qualifications⁹:</p> <p>In 2017, 5.9% of the working age population (16 to 64yr) in the CCBC area held no qualifications, which is lower than the percentage of the population with no qualifications across Wales (8.7%). The level of attainment achieved by the working age population with qualifications is higher in Conwy than across Wales: 56.3% in Conwy are qualified to level NVQ3 or above compared with 54.6% across Wales and 37.1% are qualified to level NVQ4 or above compared with 35.1% at the national level.</p> <p>Educational attainment in Conwy across all qualifications is higher than the average across Wales.</p>	<p>The latest available statistics highlight that the working age population within the CCBC area holds higher than average qualifications than across Wales, although current educational attainment amongst school aged people is similar across both geographies.</p> <p>Considering the higher than average level of qualifications across NVQ levels 1-4 in Conwy compared with Wales, measures should be put in place to continue this positive trend.</p>	<p>The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to education infrastructure capacity and choice to encourage the continuation of CCBC's above average educational attainment levels.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of education infrastructure provision.</p>
	<p>Community Infrastructure:</p> <p>There are currently 53 primary schools and 7 secondary schools within the CCBC area. Each school utilises varying degrees of English and Welsh spoken languages.</p> <p>CCBC operates 10 libraries (Abergele, Conwy, Llanfairfechan, Penrhyn Bay, Cerrigydrudion, 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 Euryn Allotments and Local Nature Reserve, Llanrhos Lawn Cemetery, Wynn Gardens, Cae Derw and Pentre Mawr Park.</p> <p>Within the WIMD (2014), the following areas in Conwy rank within the top 10% most deprived in Wales specifically in relation to access to services: 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>Employment¹⁰:</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>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</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</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,</p>

⁸ 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>

⁹ Educational attainment statistics sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile - Conwy

¹⁰ All data sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile – Conwy: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157385/report.aspx#tabempunemp>

	<p>The official unemployment rate in the CCBC area stood at 4.2% for 2017, which was lower than the unemployment rate across Wales (4.8%) and Great Britain (4.4%). Related to this, in 2016 the CCBC area had a jobs density of 0.78 (ratio of jobs to resident working age population) compared with 0.76 across Wales and 0.84 for Great Britain.</p> <p>Around 15,000 (17% of the working population) travel out of Conwy and Denbighshire for work, with around 5,400 of those travelling further afield to England.</p> <p>The latest available statistics indicate that the largest employment sectors in Conwy are Professional Occupations (17.2%), Associate Professional and Technical (13.7%) and Skilled Trades Occupations is the third largest employer (13.2%).</p> <p>There are approximately 79,000 PAYE jobs within the area (41,500 in Conwy CB and 38,400 in Denbighshire) and 93,400 working residents (51,200 in Conwy CB and 42,200 in Denbighshire). This results in a shortfall of 13,500 jobs¹¹.</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 area¹².</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 average¹³.</p>	<p>out of Conwy and Denbighshire for work contributing to further loss of the working population.</p>	<p>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>economic growth, sectoral diversification and inward investment.</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>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>

¹¹ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-local-employment-opportunities/>

¹² <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Council/Statistics-and-research/Assets/documents-economy/Monitoring-the-economy-research-bulletin-August-2017.pdf>

¹³ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-poverty-and-deprivation/>

	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).			
3. Human Health	<p>Life expectancy¹⁴: Males living within Conwy have an estimated life expectancy (2012-14) at birth of 79.1 years which is higher compared to the Welsh national average of 78.51. In areas of high deprivation (decile 1) male life expectancy at birth is 73.2 compared to 81.9 in the least deprived areas (decile 10).</p> <p>Females living within Conwy have an estimated life expectancy (2012-14) at birth of 82.9 years which is slightly higher compared to the Welsh national average of 82.35. In areas of high deprivation (decile 1) female life expectancy is 78.0 compared to 85.3 in the least deprived areas (decile 10).</p> <p>The difference for the healthy life expectancy for males living in the least-most deprived communities is ranked at 13.3 with Wales itself being ranked at 15.2¹⁵.</p> <p>The difference for the healthy life expectancy for females living in the least-most deprived communities is ranked at 10.2 below that for Wales at 14.9. This indicated that there is a higher level of inequality in a healthy life expectancy for males in Conwy.</p>	<p>It is clear to see that there are large gaps in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas of CCBC.</p> <p>Measures need to be put in place to firstly tackle deprivation which should then have a positive impact on life expectancy of both males and females.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should take into consideration the considerable differences between healthy life expectancies for males and females living within the CCBC area.</p> <p>It should also take note of the notable health inequalities of the CCBC area's resident population compared with regional and national averages. It should set out proposals, policies and guidance to safeguard and improve amenity, quality of life and health outcomes (physical and mental) for all within the CCBC area, i.e. for both the workforce and residents.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to amenity, quality of life, health outcomes, physical health, mental health, wellbeing, safety and security. These issues should be considered holistically when assessing the proposed components of the emerging replacement LDP.</p>
	<p>Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices: According to the 'Our Healthy Future Interactive Tool 2015', adults living within Conwy in 2013 – 2014 undertook moderate to vigorous physical activity for 30 minutes or more on 2.2 times a week on average, this is slightly below the Wales average (2.4)¹⁶.</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>CCNC 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)¹⁷.</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>		

¹⁴ Stats Wales, Life expectancy of females/males: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasinenglandandwalesreferencetable1>

¹⁵ Conwy Public Service Board (2017) Assessment of Well-being: <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/english-healthy-life-expectancy-for-all/>

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/home/english-wellbeing-assessment/>

	<p>Mental Health and Wellbeing: Projected numbers of residents in Conwy who have at least one mental disorder is expected to remain constant at around 16,000 from 2015 to 2035.¹⁸</p>	In line with the Conwy Wellbeing Plan (2018 – 2023) there is a need to improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the resident population of the CCBC area, including physical health, mental health and social wellbeing.		
	<p>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 population¹⁹.</p> <p>Within the CCBC area there are 20 GP Surgeries and 16 Dentist Practices¹².</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.	The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to healthcare facilities, services and transport links to rural areas of CCBC.	The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of healthcare facilities and services.
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.

¹⁸ 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>

¹⁹ Betsi Cadwaladr University: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/861/home>

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

5. Water	<p>Waterbodies: The CCBC area is within the Western Wales River Basin District. This hosts 25 groundwater bodies²⁰, 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 contamination²⁰.</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 modified²¹.</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 risk²².</p> <p>The existing urban areas of Conwy, Llandudno and Abergele are highly constrained by coastal and river flood plains – with further risk of tidal flooding and storm surges.</p>	Flood risk is an ongoing issue within due to the setting of the local authority, with its main centre adjacent to the River Conwy. Housing developments should be restricted where possible from development on flood plains. Public and private costs associated with flooding can be reduced with effecting long term flood defence strategies. This should be considered within the LDP Review.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should seek to manage flood risks in a sustainable manner, including by directing development away from known flood risk areas.	
6. Air	<p>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and Poor Air Quality:</p> <p>The latest available data indicates that air quality standards within the CCBC are area not at risk of exceeding European Union derived Air Quality Objectives and no detailed assessments or management plans are required at Council level for any pollutants.²³</p>	Continued monitoring of air quality within CCBC will be required, in particular the A55 dual carriageway which is the main trunk route between the North West of England and Holyhead ferry port, including the A55 Conwy tunnel and the A470 progress inland to Snowdonia. Additional traffic on these roads arising from new development should be continually monitored.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to tackle known areas of poor air quality and the likely impacts of new development on air quality, including from traffic. Any replacement LDP should seek to reduce local air pollution through setting out policies and proposals to promote sustainable and active travel modes.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts. The SA should also recognise that changes to air quality can have an impact on ecosystem services which affect biodiversity and other environmental assets.
7. Climatic Factors	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2015 statistics from InfoBase Cymru²⁴ show that total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from within CCBC (4.9) show CO2 levels per resident (tonnes) below the Welsh average (8.0) in 2016. CCBC accounted for 2.7%¹⁵ of low carbon energy generation for Wales in 2015. However, this can be improved through further generation of future renewable capacity.</p>	Due to the rural nature of CCBC, greenhouse gas emissions from rural heavy goods transport should be mitigated, with local development favoured in more accessible locations to mitigate the effects of climate change.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to support the transition to a low carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations. The replacement LDP should also include policies to encourage low carbon design and should set out a sustainable transport strategy which capitalises on	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.

²⁰ Natural Resources Wales (Western Wales River Basin District Management Plan, 2015): <https://naturalresources.wales/media/674895/ww-rbmp.pdf>

²¹ River Basin Management Plan: <https://naturalresources.wales/media/674895/ww-rbmp.pdf>

²² <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Environmental-problems/assets-Air-Quality/documents/Conwy-County-Borough-Council-2016-Air-Quality-Progress-Report.pdf>

²³ Air Quality Monitoring <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Environmental-problems/Air-Quality-Monitoring.aspx>

²⁴ 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>

			existing rail and port infrastructure within the CCBC area to contribute to the decarbonisation of the transport sector.	
	<p>Climate Change Impacts: Climate change research predicts an increase in the severity and frequency of rainfall events. Flooding from rivers, sewers and surface water is therefore likely to increase throughout CCBC in the future. CCBC is also expected to become increasingly vulnerable to tidal flooding as sea levels rise.</p> <p>The 2004 Foresight Future Flooding report suggested that the annual economic damages in Wales will rise from £70 million in 2004 to £1,235 million in the 2080s under the most likely scenario. However, as the Stern Report found, acting now can reduce the longer term total economic damage.</p>	Predicted impacts from climate change up to 2050 will place significant strain on infrastructure and available resources across the UK, including within the CCBC area and the effects associated with flood risk.	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, Abergel, Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan play a strategic role within the County Borough as focus points for services, transport and community activity. Llandudno equally plays an important role as a leisure and tourism destination.</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', Abergel 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>	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>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should help support and promote the efficient and appropriate use of material assets. It should set out a spatial strategy, proposals and guidance to optimise the use of land, natural resources and infrastructure. In particular, the replacement LDP should set out a spatial strategy, proposals and policies which optimise the use of and safeguard existing infrastructure within the CCBC area.</p> <p>Any requirements for upgraded or new infrastructure to address existing capacity constraints, decarbonise key economic sectors or to support population, employment and economic growth should be planned for through the LDP Review and must take account of relevant environmental issues. This means that the replacement LDP should include a policy framework to support the deployment of renewable energy technologies and heat networks in appropriate locations.</p>	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, natural resources, climate change mitigation, connectivity and accessibility.
	<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 (Abergel & Pensam, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno Junction, Conwy, Penmaenmawr and</p>	<p>At present, parts of the highway network in the CCBC area experience congestion especially at peak times (A55 and A470).</p> <p>Improvements to infrastructure to rural areas will bring a step-change in public transport connectivity which should be used to catalyse economic growth and improve access to employment and public services within the CCBC area.</p>		

	<p>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><i>Active Travel</i> Active travel routes within the CCBC area²⁵ 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>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.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</p>		
	<p>Utilities infrastructure:</p> <p><u>Solar Energy</u> CCBC had 1,272 Solar PV projects²¹ underway in 2016 generating 4,523MWh of electricity. Additionally, in the same year, 256 Solar Thermal projects generated 587MWh of heat.</p> <p><u>Wind Farms</u> CCBC had 36 onshore wind projects²¹ underway in 2016 which generated 46,093MWh of electricity. Conversely, CCBC had 0 offshore wind projects along its northern coastline.</p>			
	<p>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-</p>			

²⁵ 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>

²⁶ Gwynt y Mor Community Fund <http://cvsc.org.uk/en/gwynt-y-mor/>

	<p>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.²⁷</p> <p>The UK recycling rate for Waste from Households in 2016 was 45.2% compared with a welsh average of 57.3%²⁸.</p>	<p>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 and 24 Conservation Areas. In addition, Conwy Castle is internationally designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>The CCBC area hosts a range of designated heritage assets, each of which need to be appropriately protected from effects on their integrity and setting. Their contribution to the CCBC area and especially Conwy town (a world heritage town) should be preserved, protected and promoted to encourage tourism within the area.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies and proposals to protect and enhance heritage assets across the CCBC area, including in terms of impacts on the setting of such assets and upon unknown archaeological resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
	<p>Welsh language: CCBC's Welsh Language Strategy commits the Council to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis when carrying out public business. CCBC is additionally dedicated to helping to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture to residents and employees.</p> <p>The 2011 Census²⁹ identified that 27.4% of the resident population within the CCBC area (30,600 persons) stated that they spoke Welsh. These Census returns indicate a higher percentage of younger residents speaking Welsh, with this declining with age.</p>	<p>There is a need to safeguard and support the increased use of the Welsh language amongst the resident population of the CCBC area.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should include policy provisions to support growth in the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of the Welsh language.</p>
10. Landscape	<p>Designated areas: As detailed within Table A.1 above there are no AONBs within the CCBC area, but part of the CCBC area overlaps with Snowdonia National Park and 6 SSSIs within the area are also designated as NNRS. In addition, at the local level CCBC has designated 6 SLAs.</p>	<p>There is a need to provide appropriate protection for designated landscapes, important landscape features, sensitive landscape character areas and the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park. There is also a need to protect key views and safeguard visual amenity. The range of sensitivities and capacities of landscapes across the CCBC area to accommodate new development must be taken account of in the LDP Review.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out a spatial strategy, policies and proposals which protect and enhance key landscape features, improve the quality of the local landscape character, are sensitive to relevant visual receptors and encourage local distinctiveness. The replacement LDP should also ensure that new developments are well integrated with existing communities to create a strong sense of place.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts. The SA should assess the impacts of emerging spatial strategies, proposals, policies and guidance on these aspects to ensure that the LDP Review safeguards and where appropriate enhances the level of protection afforded to the landscape.</p>
	<p>Landscape fabric, character and capacity:</p> <p>Outside of the main settlements, which are generally found along the north Irish sea coast, the CCBC area comprises a mixture of remote and wild uplands and moorlands to wide river floodplains, pastoral lowlands, coastlines and steep sided valleys. A dominant feature of the landscape is the valleys and associated uplands which form part of the former North west Wales Coalfield. Further south the landscape opens out into a broad valley dominated surface with the lowlands of the Snowdon in the south west.</p> <p>The coastline and seascape character around the CCBC area, in particular the outlook from and setting of the Great Orme (Heritage Coast and SLA, play an important role in defining the area's landscapes.</p>			

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

²⁷ 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>

²⁸ 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

²⁹ Stats Wales Welsh Language: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/WelshSpeakers-by-LA-BroaderAge-2001And2011Census>

	<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 development³⁰.</p> <p>The CCBC area is traversed by the A470, A55 main roads and the North Wales-Conwy Valley railway line, which all influence the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Visual amenity:</p> <p>The natural landscape and historic heritage of Conwy Castle contributes to its natural surroundings. However, visual amenity is adversely impacted in some parts of the CCBC area by high levels of deprivation, resulting in buildings and infrastructure not being well maintained.</p>			
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³⁰ <https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/resident/planning-and-building-regulations/local-development-plan/ldp-evidence-monitoring-information/conwy-denbighshire-landscape-sensitivity.pdf>

A.4 Evolution of baseline conditions in the absence of the LDP Review

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

The need for the LDP Review

- A.4.2 CCBC has determined that a review of the existing LDP (adopted October 2013) is needed to allow a replacement LDP to be prepared and adopted prior to the expiration of the current LDP in 2022. The Conwy LDP Review Report (CCBC, April 2018) concludes that the 'Full Review' procedure is needed to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing LDP and prepare a replacement LDP, as opposed to the 'Short Form' procedure which would only result in minor revisions (e.g. changes to the wording of individual policies or the addition of individual allocated sites) to the existing LDP. It is considered that a replacement LDP is needed to take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adoption of the current LDP.
- A.4.3 In the absence of any LDP Review taking place, CCBC would be unable to either prepare a replacement LDP (as proposed) or propose minor revisions to the existing LDP before it expires in 2022. This would result in a policy vacuum at the local level as the 2004 Act does not permit Welsh LDPs to continue in force after their expiry date. This means that post 2022 the extent of the CCBC area outwith Snowdonia National Park (which is covered by a separate LDP) would be devoid of a competent statutory Development Plan. It would also be contrary to TAN1, which advises that the identification of any shortfall in an authority's five-year land supply should trigger a LDP review to ensure that a sufficient land supply can be maintained.
- A.4.4 The Conwy LDP Review Report (April 2018) makes clear that the absence of a competent statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area would be likely to be exploited by the development industry, not least due to the identified housing land supply shortfall. In these circumstances development is likely to come forward that is not in accordance with the existing LDP's spatial strategy and there would be significant pressure to release greenfield sites in unsustainable locations. Both outcomes would be likely to result in a range of unacceptable significant adverse effects on the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, including:
- **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could put pressure on biodiversity, including the loss and fragmentation of habitats, whilst increases in traffic and noise could disturb sensitive species;
 - **Population:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could result in a spatial mismatch between housing supply and demand for public service provision, economic opportunities and transport infrastructure. It could also result in the inability of public services and community infrastructure to meet identified population needs, including in relation to the demands of an ageing population;
 - **Health:** The absence of a competent and up to date LDP would restrict CCBC's ability to improve the physical and mental health of the population through spatial planning policies and interventions. If significant increases in physical activity and active travel are not achieved, health issues including obesity, inactivity and poor lifestyle choices will continue to affect the population of the CCBC area, causing increases in ill-health, exacerbating health inequalities and restricting life expectancy. The absence of the LDP Review would also prevent CCBC from fully implementing the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and in particular from discharging the public sector duty under Section 3 of the Act, as there would be no mechanism available to align CCBC's planning policy framework with the objectives specified within the Conwy and

Denbighshire Local Wellbeing Plan 2018-2023. Additionally, increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could lead to the loss of areas of open space, reducing opportunities for physical activity, with associated adverse health outcomes;

- **Soil:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could prevent contaminated land from being remediated and result in the irreversible loss of important soil resources (e.g. high quality peatland). In the absence of an up to date LDP spatial strategy, increased pressure for the development of new facilities, housing and employment generating uses could also lead to the loss of the best quality and locally important agricultural land;
- **Water:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could put pressure on water resources and adversely affect the quality of the water environment;
- **Air Quality & Climatic Factors:** Dependency on private cars to access employment and services could increase if development takes places in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy. Additionally, opportunities to pro-actively encourage transport modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport would be lost. In the absence of a major short-term shift towards the use of electric vehicles, the resulting increase in traffic would increase fossil fuel combustion, carbon emissions and local atmospheric pollution, in particular greater release of particulate matter. This would act against wider policy efforts to decarbonise key economic sectors including transport mitigate climate change. It could also lead to worsening air quality and result in CCBC requiring designating Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) to address areas of poor air quality;
- **Material Assets:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy would be likely to increase pressure and capacity constraints on a range of essential infrastructure. This could itself result in a range of environmental effects as well as restricting long term housing, economic and employment growth across the CCBC area. In short, without the LDP Review it is likely that a range of infrastructure required to meet identified needs across the CCBC area would not be delivered;
- **Cultural Heritage:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could add pressure to sensitive areas of historic and/or archaeological interest, as well as undermining the character of conservation areas; and,
- **Landscape:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could have a significant negative impact on the landscape character of the CCBC area, especially if additional new development were to be concentrated within areas of high landscape value (e.g. within the existing 9 SLAs across the CCBC area).

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

Use of the Full or Short Form LDP Review Procedure

A.4.6 In the event that the Short Form procedure was used instead of the Full Review procedure for this LDP Review, any resulting changes to the existing LDP would be limited in scope. This

would prevent the LDP from fully taking account of the range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels which have emerged since October 2013. The resulting adverse environmental effects are likely to be similar to, albeit not as severe as, those listed above in relation to the potential absence of a competent statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area.

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

Appendix B Review of Plans and Programmes

B.1 Introduction

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

B.2 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

- 6.5.3 In accordance with the SEA Regulations, **Tables B2.1 – Table B.3** below provide a review of other plans and programmes of relevance to the LDP Review and the associated SA process. This review was originally provided in Appendix B of the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report (August 2018) and will be updated as required throughout the LDP Review process to take account of emerging policy developments and any additional relevant policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies. The review has already been updated to address the implications of:
- Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition, published by the Welsh Assembly Government in December 2018. This replaces the Draft PPW – 10th Edition and PPW – 9th Edition previously referred to within the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping Report; and,
 - Additional policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies as requiring consideration.
- 6.5.4 **Table B2.1** below provides a high level review of other relevant plans and programmes at all spatial scales, with the exception of PPW – 10th Edition and other relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance. The implications of these for the LDP Review and the SA process are considered separately in **Tables B2.2** and **B2.3** respectively.

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

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
International				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	United Nations (1989) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, United Nations (2016) Committee on the Rights of the Child Recommendations Report, United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) The Aarhus Convention	<p>These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Habitat III Directive focuses on sustainable urban development across all communities around the world at a localised level in the aim of achieving collective sustainability; and, The Aarhus convention implements the rights of the public with regards to the environment. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance which furthers the delivery of sustainable development and safeguards transparency in decision making. The LDP Review process itself must also be objective, transparent, evidence based and conducted fairly.	Applied as a whole, the SA Framework should provide a holistic suite of assessment criteria to determine the contribution of any replacement LDP to the delivery of sustainable development.
Human Health	World Health Organization (1999) Guidelines for Community Noise 1999, World Health Organisation (2004) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe	These documents provide an international framework which recognises the importance of the protection and improvement of human health.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support the protection and improvement of human health in line with international obligations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and improvement of human health.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, AEWA (1995)</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (the Bonn Convention), The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the OSPAR Convention), UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity,</p>	<p>These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rio Convention on Biodiversity is an international agreement on the protection of biological diversity, sustainable use and encourages sharing the commercial use of genetic resources. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of effects on biodiversity when allocating sites for redevelopment activities.	The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of designated sites.
Soil & Land	United Nations (2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	This convention aims to reduce the production and use of persistent organic pollutants.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities restrict the use of these pollutants.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the restriction of Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Water	United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea,	This convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities adhere with the conventions guidelines.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection of coastal areas and the avoidance of negative effects on the sea caused by development.
Air	WHO Air Quality Guidelines, United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution	These guidelines provide a scientific assessment of the health impacts of Air Pollution and provides guidelines applicable worldwide for various pollutants.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for acceptable levels of Air Quality and proximity of communities to developments which may cause unacceptable levels of air quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts.
Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord, United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement,	<p>These documents provide an international framework which identifies the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Paris Agreement at COP 21 agreed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions with the long-term goal of withholding a temperature increase by no more than 2%. The agreement strengthens global climate change mitigation and adaptation. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the mitigation of climate change effects caused by development and meet the key requirements as outlined by the policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation within the CCBC area.
Material Assets	United Nations (1989) Basel Convention	This convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the amounts/toxicity of waste generated.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the reduction in toxic waste generated.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
Cultural Heritage	World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance	The SAA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation,

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage,	heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
Landscape	N/A			
Interrelated Effects	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Communication COM (2005) 666: Taking Sustainable use of resources forward, United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, United Nations (2002) The World Summit on Sustainable Development	Commits the sustainable use of resources and promotes sustainable development.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should include guidance for achieving sustainable development goals.
European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	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: EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds), EU Habitats Directive (EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (As amended by 97/62/EC, Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention, EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), European Commission (2004) European Commission (2008) Priority and other notable habitats: Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011),	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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Soil & Land	Geological & Ground Conditions: European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006), Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC	These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable use of soil resources, soil restoration and the prevention of land degradation.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the sustainable and efficient use of soil and land resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	Flood Risks: EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) 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, Marine Areas and Waterbodies: European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC, European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC, European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC, Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC, Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC	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 (CAFÉ), European Commission (2005) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality, European Commission (2008) Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC	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 particular matter; and, Mandatory monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of action plans where limits are exceeded. 	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for controlling and reducing levels of air pollution in accordance with European legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to assessing health impacts and causes of poor air quality.
Climatic Factors	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), A Resource Efficient Europe, United Nations (1994), EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC,), European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC, European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package, European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy, European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050, 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	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; 	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
	<p>Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014), EU Directive on the Incineration of Wastes, EU Waste Oil Directive, EU Revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC).</p> <p>Natural Resources:</p> <p>European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste; The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020; and, From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50%. 		
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets:</p> <p>European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)</p>	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	<p>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>	<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)	<p>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</p> <p>Demographics, Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation;</p> <p>Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010)</p>	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	<p>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</p>	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:	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats. In particular:	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012), The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012), Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018), Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007, Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2008), HM Government, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act, HM Government (2010) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010), UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature's Value to Society</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012)), The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</p>	<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. 	for protection of protected habitats and species, including any special protection areas.	the protection of Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
Soil & Land	Guiding Principles for Land Contamination, HM Government (1986) Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions) 1986	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land, as well as regarding the management of agricultural land.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of agricultural assets and land contamination policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	<p>Flood Risks:</p> <p>The Pitt Review: Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008), Flood and Water Management Act (2010), HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations,</p> <p>Waterbodies:</p> <p>Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life, Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries, Defra (2009) Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives, Defra (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework, Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status, DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan, Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report, Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports, Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts, Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy, Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3), HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010), HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act, HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation, HMG, NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various), Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project, NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping Programme (MAREMAP), UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.</p>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal protection and the management of flood risks from all sources within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to marine guidelines for cleaner oceans and provide flood risk mitigation.

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Air	The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016), The Environment Act (1995), Defra (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, Defra (2011) Air Quality Plans for the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to implement objectives for the reduction of air pollution.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection of good air quality in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection and enhancement of local air quality and the minimisation of air pollution.
Climatic Factors	<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 as updated by National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 0 2021.</p> <p>Waste Management;</p> <p>Reducing and Managing Waste Policy (DEFRA, 2013, Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002, The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, The Waste 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, HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.</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.

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Landscape	Visual Amenity: Hedgerow Regulations 1997, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967, HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection of national parks, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment and Rural Communities Act makes specific reference to the conservation of biodiversity and provides greater authority for local authorities in such matters – however this has now been superseded and is contained within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. 	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.
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)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: Welsh Assembly Government (2007) One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure future – A New Strategy for Farming, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Living Well Living Independent Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Economic Renewal: A New Direction, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Investing in the Future. Demographics: The Strategy for Older People in Wales: Living Longer, Ageing Well (2013-2023 (Welsh Assembly Government), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Framework for Action on Independent Living, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Declaration of Rights for Older People, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Child Poverty Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Early Years Outcomes Framework, Welsh Assembly Government Population and Household Projections (2017) Welsh Assembly Government. Housing: Housing (Wales) Act, 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales. Educational Attainment/Qualifications: Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010, The Additional Learning Needs (Wales) Bill Community Infrastructure: Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017), Social Services and	<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>Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Getting on Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Play Policy Implementation Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Partnership for Growth: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Vibrant and Viable Places New Regeneration Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support.</p> <p>Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation:</p> <p>Growth and Competitiveness Commission (2016, Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017), Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Strategic Equalities Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Prosperity for All: The National Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government 2015/16 Review of evidence of inequalities in Wales.</p>			
Human Health	<p>Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2015), Children's Commissioners for Wales (2016) Annual Report 15-16, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climbing Higher – A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018.</p> <p>Mental Health and Wellbeing:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Together for Mental Health: A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales.</p> <p>Health Infrastructure:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, NHS Wales (2011) Together for Health, Public Health Wales (2015) A Healthier, Happier and Fairer Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Designed to Add Value - a third dimension for One Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Rural Health Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Setting the Direction: Primary & Community Services Strategic Delivery Programme, Welsh Assembly Government/ NHS (2016) Measuring the health and well-being of a nation: Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales. Welsh Government, A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care (2018).</p>	<p>These documents provide a holistic framework at the Welsh level to improve the physical and mental health of the population.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for key health provisions and targets within the CCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5, Nature Conservation and Planning (2009).</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009, Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy.</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect and enhance biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welsh environmental and biodiversity related legislation is greatly relevant to the CCBC due to the presence of multiple conservation and natural areas within the Conwy Valley; and, The Snowdonia National Park covers part of the CCBC administrative area and is adjacent to the Conwy LDP area. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out specific duties for CCBC, as a public body, to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna within the CCBC area. The</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation efforts of biodiversity levels.</p>
Soil & Land	<p>Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ongoing) Geological Conservation Review, Welsh</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance and remediation of contaminated land and the</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	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).	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.	guidance for the protection of soil resources, the remediation of contaminated land and to prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield 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>Waterbodies:</p> <p>Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Natural Resources Wales (2015) Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008), Coastal Access Improvement Programme (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007), Making the Most of Wales' Coast: The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008), Wales Fisheries Strategy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011) Strategic Policy Position on Water (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011) Marine Renewable Energy Strategic Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Welsh National Marine Plan – Initial Draft, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Wales Marine Evidence Report, The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations, The Water Resources Management Plan (Wales) Directions (2016), The Welsh Government Guiding Principles or Developing Water Resources Management Plans (WRMP's) for 2020 (2016), Shoreline Management Plans (NRW).</p> <p>Flood Risks:</p> <p>Environment Agency (2015) The Severn River Basin Management Plan, Natural Resources Wales (2015) Dee River Basin Management Plan, Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) (2015) National Seascape Assessment for Wales, Interim Marine Aggregates Dredging Policy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007), Welsh Assembly Government (2013) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water Management Strategy, Welsh Water (2014).</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the management of coastal and river areas, marine renewable energies, surface water management and coastal tourism. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterbodies within the Conwy area which are affected by Welsh National policy include the River Conwy (extending north towards the coast from its source in the Migneint moors), Llyn Brenig and many other small lakes within CCBC; and, In terms of flood risk, the north coast has been highlighted as a key area at risk of flooding. This affects many coastal settlements including Llandudno and Conwy. Additionally, the River Conwy is designated as being at risk of flooding, intersecting the northern coastline and Conwy Valley area. 	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:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Guidance (CL-03-16 Climate Change Allowances for Planning Purposes, Welsh Assembly Government, Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climate Change Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010),</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 	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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
	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).	authorities preparedness and resilience in the face of future climate change related events such as coastal flooding and severe storms.		
Material Assets	<p>Transport Infrastructure:</p> <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>	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding utilities and waste management infrastructure, the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.
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, TAN 12: Design (Welsh Assembly Government).	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest. In particular, these documents identify the need to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account valued landscapes in Wales (Designated, Historic, SLA, Heritage Coast) and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation and enhancement; Consider the physical risks to landscape features and character as a result of housing developments; and, Apply landscape/townscape character analysis and landscape design principles. 	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.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
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), Western Wales River Basin Management District Management Plan	<p>The merging North Wales Growth Deal is expected to catalyse investment of around £1.3billion in the regional economy, from £380million of Government funding. The investment will be made jointly by the Welsh and UK governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed growth deal currently comprises 26 potential projects as part of 8 separate economic growth programmes, aiming to achieve a “<i>smart, resilient and connected</i>” region; and, Potential growth deal projects include land and property developments, smart access to energy, digital connectivity and strategic transport. It is important to note that the finalised list of projects has not yet been published. 		
Local (CCBC & Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher-level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: One Conwy 2012-2025, Conwy County Borough Council Corporate Plan 2017-2022</p> <p>Demographics, Inequality, Social Exclusion and Deprivation: Conwy Strategic Equality Plan 2016-2020, Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2017)</p> <p>Housing: Conwy Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023, Conwy Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS).</p> <p>Community Infrastructure: Community Safety Partnership Action Plan Conwy, Social Care Service Plan, Community Development Service Plan, Theatres and Conferences Service plan, Conwy Open Space Assessment, Conwy Events Strategy 2014-2020, Conwy Community Safety Partnership Framework (Anti-Social Behaviour Policy)</p>	<p>Local policies regarding socio-economic issues broadly address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving quality of life for all; Protecting and enhancing the environment; Increasing prosperity; Delivering safer and more inclusive communities; Achieving a healthier County Borough; and, Ensure good quality housing and housing for all. <p>The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2018) summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing affecting residents of the CCBC area, as required under the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) identifies policy changes and actions to improve the health and wellbeing of the population within the CCBC area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A work plan to inform the improvement of information sharing and support services for children in the first 1000 days of life; The strengthening and expansion of community infrastructure in the CCBC area; The implementation of additional policy to create safe, confident communities and tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the wellbeing and the prosperity for the community in the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>		
Human Health	Physical Health: Ageing Well in Conwy Action Plan (2015-2019). Active Travel Plan for Conwy.	<p>The health policies relevant to the CCBC area address issues encompassing social inclusion, lifestyle and health and social care.</p> <p>The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment (2018) summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Conwy area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) sets key health objectives including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of health information and facilities for teenage parents and their families; Use lessons learned from the Policing Vulnerability Early Intervention and Prevention Project to support vulnerable children and young people; and, The creation of co-ordinated health and wellbeing activities to improve the health of the Conwy County Workforce and their families. <p>'Ageing Well in Conwy' was launched as a five-year partnership of national and local government and major public and third sector agencies in Conwy. The programme is focused around 5 key themes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Friendly Communities; Dementia Supportive Communities; Falls Prevention; Opportunities for Employment, Learning and New Skills; and, Loneliness & Isolation. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to healthcare targets set by CCBC in their LDP area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Conwy Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	This Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) aims to map/quantify biodiversity and identify its importance for the CCBC area. It covers the area within the county out with that of the Snowdonia National Park designation and contains a list of species that are of conservation concern.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity interests.
Soil & Land	N/A			
Water	Conwy Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013), Conwy Tidal Flood Risk Assessment.	<p>The local flood risk assessment and management strategies aim to set out various mitigation and adaptation across the county to lessen the effects of severe flood event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conwy has been designated as one of Wales's lead local flood authorities and is therefore required to prepare a local flood risk management strategy; and, 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal erosion, flood risks, the protection of water resources and the protection of water quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
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 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	These policies provide guidance for road traffic reduction, road safety, public transport, parking, managing the transportation network and; cycling and walking. The regional waste plan policy aims to provide a land use planning framework at the regional level. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA) shall develop which service best suits their needs and manage their own waste. The Conwy and Denbighshire Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Conwy area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-Being Plan (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.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the reasoned provision of transport.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the growth of material assets.
Cultural Heritage	Historic Assets; Destination Conwy Management Plan 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 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the preservation and promotion of the welsh language and promote the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
		of the welsh language and promote awareness of the benefits of these 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 B2.2** below presents a high level review of PPW – 10th Edition (Welsh Assembly Government, December 2018) to identify key policy requirements which need to be taken account of within the LDP Review and the associated SA process. Major policy changes between PPW – 10th Edition and the previous PPW – 9th Edition (November 2016) in relation to new or replacement LDPs are also identified.

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

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
Population (including relevant demographic and socioeconomic issues)	Overview of Purpose/Objectives Provisions relating to population and socio-economic issues and development planning are set out within Chapters 2, 4 and 5. Placemaking is a significant focus of PPW 10 with the aim of embedding wider resilience into planning decisions and bringing social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits. In overall terms, PPW – 10 th Edition seeks to deliver sustainable development through the planning system, including in terms of meeting identified needs and improving social, economic and environmental wellbeing.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements in the context of local circumstances; in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the principles of sustainable development including demonstrating an appropriate consideration to the 'five ways of working' and an improvement in the delivery of all four aspects of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental and cultural. The provision of suitable types of housing according to need without adversely impacting upon strategic objectives. 	The SA Framework should include objectives including economic competitiveness and growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, brownfield land redevelopment, housing, employment and open space. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements PPW- 10 th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: Spatial Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a placemaking approach to plan making, planning policy and decision making and encourage sustainable development; Co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision; Ensure site allocations comply with relevant national planning policies; Include criteria-based policies to deal with development not specifically allocated in the development plan and help respond to unexpected change; Include criteria-based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be assessed; Include policies which deal flexibly with changes to existing buildings; Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); Set out locally determined target for the delivery of small sites; and, Requirement to consider de-allocation and re-proposing of under-used and underperforming sites, including to form part of housing land supply where appropriate; The preparation of LDPs must ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient land is available or will become available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing; Consider the availability of previously developed sites and empty or underused buildings and their suitability for housing use; Consider the location of potential housing sites and their accessibility to jobs, shops and services by modes other than the car, and the potential for improving such accessibility; Consider the capacity of existing and potential infrastructure, including public transport, water and sewerage, other utilities and social infrastructure (such as schools and hospitals), to absorb further development, and the cost of adding further infrastructure; Consider the compatibility of housing with neighbouring established land uses which might be adversely affected by encroaching residential development; Include an authority wide target for affordable housing based in the LHMA and identify the expected contributions that policy approaches identified in the LDP will make to meeting this target; Include site thresholds or a combination of thresholds and site-specific targets including the correct proportion of affordable housing; Be supported by an assessment of the accommodation needs at Gypsy/traveller sites; Quantify the housing requirement (both market and affordable housing); 		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set an affordable housing target; Set out a settlement strategy; Allocate housing land on the basis of the search sequence specified in 3.37-3.39 and the within PPW (2018); Include clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered; Specify the circumstances in which previously developed sites would be deemed to perform so poorly that their use would not be favoured before that of a (particular) greenfield site; Include clear development management policies to guide the determination of applications for housing development, including guidance on design, access, density, the promotion of active travel, off-street parking and open space provision for particular areas as appropriate; Specify the mechanisms to be used to monitor the take up of housing land; Include policies for affordable housing in areas where need has been identified, including any areas where exception sites will be considered; and, Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing. <p>Employment and Industrial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies; Align jobs and services with housing wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car; Reflect work with neighbouring authorities and other relevant stakeholders to plan strategically for employment land provision; Be underpinned by an up to date and appropriate evidence base to support policy choices and land allocations for economic development; Set out an evidence based economic vision for the area, including a broad assessment of anticipated employment change by broad sector and land use; Set targets on land provision for the employment uses (Classes B1-B8), showing net change in land/floorspace for offices and industry/warehousing separately, and protect these sites from inappropriate development; Include policies relating to development on existing employment sites to protect them from inappropriate development: – to encourage the regeneration and re-use of sites which are still suitable and needed for employment; – to control and manage the release of unwanted employment sites for other appropriate uses; Seek to provide the right amount of land and qualitative mix of sites to meet the market demand for economic development uses; Propose suitable locations for those necessary industries which are detrimental to amenity and may be a source of pollution; Deliver sites that provide appropriate job and training opportunities to disadvantaged communities; Identify protection zones around establishments that hold hazardous substances and protect the ability of existing establishments to operate or expand by preventing the incremental development of vulnerable uses in the vicinity of such sites; <p>Regeneration and Town Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the re-use of previously developed, vacant and underused land; Deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to disadvantaged communities; Guide and control economic development to facilitate regeneration initiatives and promote environmental and social sustainability; Seek to promote and facilitate development that will deliver physical regeneration; Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres; Adopt a ‘town centres first’ principle with consideration always given to existing town centres; Establish a local retail hierarchy which identifies the nature, type and strategic role to be performed by retail and commercial centres; 		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 policies relating to future development on existing retail sites to protect them from inappropriate development and to control and manage the release of unwanted retail sites to other uses; Monitor the health of retail centres to assess the effectiveness of policies; Adopt a sequential approach to development applying to all retail and other uses which are complementary to retail and commercial centres. LPAs should work in partnership with the private sector to identify sites which accord with the sequential approach and are in line with the LDPs retail strategy. Locate facilities which may generate high levels of travel demand in or close to town centres where possible. Set out policies for primary and secondary shopping areas, where appropriate; <p>Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements, a criteria-based approach should be considered; Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy for appropriate tourism, sport, recreation and leisure uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value. <p>Community and Social Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a coherent settlement network, ensure new settlements align with existing settlements to make active travel a practical, safe and attractive choice; Protect active travel routes and networks, in particular those identified in the Integrated Network Maps and support their delivery; Establish a strategic framework for the protection, provision and enhancement of well-designed tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities in the CCBC area. Protect from development playing fields and open space that has significant amenity or recreational value to local communities; Consider the scope to re-use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas.; and, Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities. Outline the scope to build sustainable communities to support new physical and social infrastructure, including with consideration to any effect on the Welsh language (see 3.27-3.29), and to provide sufficient demand to sustain appropriate local services and facilities; <p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <p>PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis on placemaking, including requiring LDP's to be sufficiently robust to assess development/design quality and safety; Requirement to demonstrate appropriate consideration of the 'five ways' of working set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act; Requirement to include policies and proposals for additional public transport where necessary to facilitate development; 		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for policies to allow for consideration of both community benefits and impacts from development; New settlements should only be proposed through strategic-scale plans, not LDPs; Greater support for higher density development in town centres, cities and other accessible locations; New sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); and, Requirement to consider de-allocation and re-proposing of under-used and underperforming sites, including to form part of housing land supply where appropriate; Requirement for the LDP spatial strategy to be informed by a Sustainability Appraisal; Restriction that only strategic-scale plans should propose Green Belts. <p>In relation to planning for housing, PPW – 10th Edition requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a new sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); A more detailed assessment of deliverability and financial viability at plan making stage by those putting forward development proposals and planning authorities. At the Candidate Sites stage, an initial site viability assessment is to be undertaken whilst a viability appraisal is to be undertaken by the Planning Authorities at the Deposit stage; For sites felt to be key to the delivery of the strategy, planning authorities must outline how they will define a ‘key site’ in the early stages of the development plan process and consider any specific interventions which will be required to deliver the housing supply. Planning authorities to identify the interventions required to deliver housing supply; Inclusion of a “locally appropriate additional flexibility allowance” in housing land requirement calculations; Greater dialogue between neighbouring authorities including consideration of potential implications when identifying housing sites and calculating housing need; Housing land supply requirements to be calculated authority-wide and clearly set out in the LDP; Affordable housing land supply requirement to be calculated and clearly set out in the LDP. 		
Human Health	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of human health and development planning are set out within Chapters 3,4, 5 and 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to human health and amenity in the context of local circumstances; in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking account of the ‘Agent of Change’ principle in the consideration of adverse impacts upon human health caused by air and soundscape quality affected by proposed developments. The prioritisation of active travel modes to assist in achieving the Well-being Goals. 	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10 th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include policies and proposals to reduce overall exposure to air pollution and noise pollution and to create appropriate soundscapes; Environmental impacts must be considered in full knowledge of the likely consequences for human health with a Health Impact Assessment required in particular circumstances. Understand the wider determinants of health and identify proactive and preventative measures in order to reduce health inequalities. Promote active travel options including enabling opportunities for outdoor activity and physical improvements in the built environment. Maximising health protection and wellbeing and safeguard amenity. 		
	Major Policy Shifts: PPW – 10 th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis given to the need for development to be located in accessible locations and to prioritise active travel; 		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of ‘Agent of Change’ principle requiring that a business or person responsible for introducing a change to amenity is responsible for managing this change and mitigating any detrimental effects. • Greater consideration given to noise and amenity effects from development • any implications arising from the location of developments within noise action planning priority areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors. • Not create areas of inappropriate soundscape; and • Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to noise pollution and create appropriate soundscapes. 		
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna are set out within Chapters 3,5 and 6.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to biodiversity protection and enhancement in the context of local circumstances; in particular with respect to the statutory duties set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</p>	<p>The SA Framework being used to underpin the SA of the LDP Review will need to include SA Objectives, Guide Questions and Site Assessment Criteria regarding the protection of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna in the CCBC area while taking recent legislative changes into account. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10th Edition.</p>

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <p>Environmental Designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites); Provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance; Make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves; Include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees; <p>Environmental Protection and Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity; Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity; Clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate; Provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; Recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks; Consider the location of fragile habitats and species. <p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <p>PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to demonstrate the compliance of local planning authorities within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SNMR), which sets out a framework to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems in Wales; Take into account a statutory Natural Resources Policy, a 'State of Natural Resources Report and Area Statements once prepared. 		
Soils & Land	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the promotion and preservation of appropriate soils and land allocations are set out within Chapters 5 & 6.</p>	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability; Include policies to ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines; Include policies to ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation; Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments; Include policies to ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls; Include policies to ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions; Take account of coastal / land erosion risks; and, Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land. 	relating to soil and land resources in the context of local circumstances; in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More restrictive policies concerning coal and onshore oil and gas including the requirement to provide a Health Impact Assessment to accompany any applications for opencast coal working. 	Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Major Policy Shifts: PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stricter restrictions to effectively prevent opencast mining, deep-mine development or colliery spoil disposal unless wholly exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated and appropriate impact assessments are provided; and, Requirement for onshore oil and gas extraction proposals to be “robust” and include “credible evidence” to show that proposals conform to the energy hierarchy demonstrating how they make a necessary contribution towards decarbonising the energy system. 		
Water	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment are set out within Chapters 5 & 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to water quality, water resources and the water environment in the context of local circumstances.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the water quality, water resources and the water environment. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk; Include policies relating to PPW10 (2018) 'Water and Flood Risk objectives regarding the effects of development on water supply and waste water management; and, Be prepared in consultation with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales; Include policies to ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. 		
	Major Policy Shifts: N/A		
Air	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of poor air quality are set out within Chapter 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to contributing towards a reduction in carbon emitting transport modes and mitigating poor air quality. • Ensure development does not have a detrimental impact upon air quality. • Consider current and future sources of air pollution as part of developing a spatial strategy. 	relating to air quality in the context of local circumstances; in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking account of the 'Agent of Change' principle in the consideration of adverse impacts upon human health caused by air and soundscape quality affected by proposed developments. 	amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Major Policy Shifts: The introduction of the 'Agent of Change' principle primarily aims to consider the effects which proposed developments may have on air or soundscape quality. The principle outlines a requirement that a business or person responsible for introducing change is responsible for managing the change and mitigating any detrimental effects that it causes. Planning authorities must address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any implications arising from the location of developments within air quality management areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors. • Not create areas of poor air quality; and • Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to air pollution. 		
Climatic Factors	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of the effects of climate change including the decarbonisation of the energy sector are set out within Chapters 5 and 6.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to climate change mitigation and enhancement in the context of local circumstances.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development; • Consider the increased risk of physical and environmental constraints as a result of climate change; and, • Direct development to settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development takes place in areas of known risks, LDP policies must ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime; and, • LDPs which include Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) which set out the most appropriate locations for large scale on-shore wind farms must contain clear policies about location and scale of development which will be permitted • Consider the effects of development on the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy. 		
	Major Policy Shifts: PPW – 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities must take an active leadership approach at the local or regional level and identify challenging yet achievable targets for renewable energy in LDPs; • Local authorities must develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable and low carbon energy policies and set out a range of criteria (Section 5.9.2); • Planning authorities must develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable and low carbon energy policies including assessing the social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts and opportunities arising from renewable and low carbon energy development. 		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
Material Assets	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the promotion, and protection of material assets throughout Wales are set out within Chapters 2,3,4 and 5.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources in the context of local circumstances. In particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the integration of a planning and transport strategies and prioritising the sustainable transport hierarchy; Supporting the roll-out of for electric vehicle charging points to enable the decarbonisation of the transport sector. 	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10 th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in Local Transport Plans and other relevant strategies. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan; Ensure that transport centred projects undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WelTAG); LDPs must set out in the development plan an integrated planning and transport strategy; Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges; Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport; Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary; In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development; Include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; Set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes; Identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network; Identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements; Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads; Identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight; Protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; Minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects (in Productive & Enterprising Places chapter 5) on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities; LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated; LDPs should consider the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning; and, LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed. 		
	Major Policy Shifts: PPW – 10 th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs: <u>Transport</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A road traffic assessment must be produced including a forecast of expected changes. Co-ordinate LDPs and LTPs when considering travel patterns cross local authority boundaries. 		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out an integrated planning and transport strategy and provide an explanation of the authority's transport aims, an explanation of how the transport policies support the other objectives of the plan and how the LDP will support sustainable transport. Uphold the sustainable transport hierarchy must be a key principle in the preparation of development plans including site allocations and when considering/determining planning applications. This includes directing development to locations most accessible to public transport. LDPs must include appropriate traffic management policies which seek to reduce the level and speed of traffic in new development and adopt an integrated approach to traffic management including the creation of support schemes which control parking levels and set out criteria for acceptable car parking design. Give consideration to the provision for adaptation to provide electric vehicle charging points which in turn shall support the uptake of carbon friendly vehicles. <p>Marine Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account the land use implications of the Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP). 		
Cultural Heritage	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage assets including the Welsh Language are set out within Chapters 3 and 6.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language in the context of local circumstances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10th Edition.</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements:</p> <p>PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011) to support the preservation of the Welsh language; Policies must not be introduced which encourages discrimination between individuals based on their linguistic ability or seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds; Planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans and avoid detrimental impacts upon the use of the welsh language and are encouraged to adopt a broad or phased approach to development without adversely impacting the use of the welsh language. Provide a statement detailing how planning authorities have taken the needs and interests of the Welsh language into account; Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites; archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens; Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective; and, Consider the risk to archaeological and historic sites by housing developments. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If necessary, language impact assessments may be carried out in respect of large developments not allocated in the LDP which are proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance for the language. Any such areas should be clearly defined in the development plan. Greater emphasis on protecting and supporting the Welsh language in policy making and in its contribution towards achieving the Thriving Welsh language well-being goal. 		
Landscape	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives:</p> <p>Provisions relating to the protection of landscape character and amenity can be found in Chapter 6.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes,</p>

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account designated historic landscapes in Wales and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation; and, Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments Preserve and enhance the countryside and its attributes by fostering adaptability and resilience. 	relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity in the context of local circumstances.	landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Major Policy Shifts: N/A		
Inter-Related Effects (including the implementation of sustainable development)	Overview of Purpose / Objectives: Provisions relating to the need for consideration of the impact of Inter-Related Effects upon sustainable development and other strategic objectives can be found in all Chapters but particularly Chapter 2.	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to support the delivery of sustainable development through greater emphasis on placemaking in planning. This is required in accordance with statutory requirements including those set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	The SA Framework should provide a suite of linked objectives to support the delivery of sustainable development. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives relating to sustainable development and no amendments are considered to be required to align with PPW – 10 th Edition.
	Overview of Key Policy Requirements: Over and above the subject specific requirements detailed above, PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good; Maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres; Development for tourism, sport and leisure uses should, where appropriate, be located on previously developed land; Encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport; Foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings; Locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water) (Section 3.59); Ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location; Identify opportunities to ensure higher sustainable building standards are adopted, ensure that proposed developments are evidence based and viable and encourage applications which reflect key principles of climate responsive developments. With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges, PPW – 10 th Edition requires that LDPs should include policies which: <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. PPW – 10 th Edition also promotes the protection of agricultural land and the re-use of brownfield land acting in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.		

Review of PPW – 10 th Edition			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Provisions relating to Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and SEA Topic:</p> <p>The introduction of the Well-being of Future Generations Act requires LDPs to support the improvement of all aspects of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental and cultural and the achievement of seven defined Wellbeing Goals. The relationship between these Goals, the PPW themes and the five ways of working set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is detailed in Appendix B of PPW – 10th Edition.</p> <p>These policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular, a Prosperous, Resilient and A Wales of Cohesive Communities in the enhancement of economic opportunity, the provision of housing and the resolution of other socioeconomic issues.</p> <p>In relation to the Wellbeing Goal - Healthier Wales, the promotion of active travel modes, quality design in placemaking and the reduction of harmful pollutants caused by the built environment can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>In relation to Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna the LDP must seek to maximise the delivery of outcomes against all aspects of well-being/sustainable management and maximise the contributions towards all of the goals of the Act by adopting a placemaking approach. In relation to a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, the protection, preservation and promotion of Wales' unique Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>The policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular, a Resilient Wales, by taking account of constraints and instability of development on particular soil & land types.</p> <p>In relation to water, the LDP must seek to maximise the delivery of outcomes against all aspects of well-being/sustainable management and maximise contributions towards all of the goals of the Act by adopting a placemaking approach. In relation to a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, the protection of waterbodies, avoidance of waterbody pollution and promotion of Wales' natural assets can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>These policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Healthier Wales, by reducing average population exposure to both air and noise pollution. • a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, by protecting existing and future communities from the adverse impacts of climate change. • a Healthier, More Equal & Prosperous Wales, by protecting existing and future communities from the adverse impacts of climate change. • a Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language, by protecting important cultural assets and safeguarding the written and spoken use of the Welsh language. • a Wales of Cohesive Communities in the preserving, protecting and promoting landscape character and amenity. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts: N/A</p>		

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

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

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2006), TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing, Welsh Assembly Government (2016), TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development (2010), TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2009), TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space, Welsh Assembly Government (2014), TAN 23: Economic Development (2014), TAN 13: Tourism (2013).	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision; • Support national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies; • Align jobs and services with housing, wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car; • Promote the re-use of previously developed, vacant and underused land; • Deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to disadvantaged communities. • Guide and control economic development to facilitate regeneration initiatives and promote environmental and social sustainability. • Reflect work with neighbouring authorities and other relevant stakeholders to plan strategically for employment land provision; • Be underpinned by an up to date and appropriate evidence base to support policy choices and land allocations for economic development; • Set out an evidence based economic vision for the area, including a broad assessment of anticipated employment change by broad sector and land use; • Provide targets on land provision for the employment uses (Classes B1-B8), showing net change in land/floorspace for offices and industry/warehousing separately, and protect these sites from inappropriate development; • Include policies relating to future development on existing employment sites to protect them from inappropriate development: – to encourage the regeneration and re-use of sites which are still suitable and needed for employment; – to control and manage the release of unwanted employment sites to other uses; • Seek to provide the right amount of land and qualitative mix of sites to meet the market demand for economic development uses; • Propose specific locations for those necessary industries which are detrimental to amenity and may be a source of pollution; • Seek to promote and facilitate development that will deliver physical regeneration; • Prioritise sites that deliver appropriate job and training opportunities to disadvantaged communities; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the CCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to socio-economic issues including economic competitiveness and economic growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, housing and open space.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres; • Include criteria-based policies to deal with development not specifically allocated in the development plan and help respond to unexpected change; • Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements, a criteria-based approach should be considered; • Include policies encouraging farm diversification and new rural development opportunities; • Identify protection zones around establishments that hold hazardous substances and protect the ability of existing establishments to operate or expand by preventing the incremental development of vulnerable uses in the vicinity of such sites; • Adopt the 'town centres first' principle with consideration always given to an existing centre. • Establish a local retail hierarchy which identifies the nature, type and strategic role to be performed by retail and commercial centres; • Set out measures to reinvigorate particular centres, as appropriate, including linking to centre-wide strategies, masterplans and place plans; • Promote vibrant, attractive and viable retail and commercial centres; • Identify the boundaries of retail and commercial centres contained within the hierarchy on the proposals map; • Allocate sites for retail and commercial centre uses where there is assessed to be a quantitative or qualitative need and where size and scale are in accord with the retail strategy. Sites should be identified using the sequential approach and, where appropriate, assessed for their impact on other centres; • Include a criteria-based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be judged; • Set out policies for primary and secondary areas, where appropriate; • Develop policies which deal flexibly with changes to existing buildings; • Include policies relating to future development on existing retail sites to protect them from inappropriate development and to control and manage the release of unwanted retail sites to other uses; 		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	TAN 11: Noise (1997)	These documents require the preparation of LDPs to take into account EU limits and target values and WHO guidelines on the detrimental effects of noise on health.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection of human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1997), TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997)	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites); Provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance; Include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity; Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity; Make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and preservation of biodiversity, flora and fauna in accordance with national planning policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity conservation.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks. • Consider the location of fragile habitats and species • Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy for appropriate tourism, sport, recreation and leisure uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value. 		
Soil & Land	<p>No additional relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance beyond the provisions set out in PPW – 10th Edition (2018).</p> <p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.</p>			
Water	TAN 14: Coastal Planning (2004), TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk • Consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on water supply and waste water management, development plans and water and development management and water. • When preparing LDPs, LPAs should consult with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.
Air	<p>No additional relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance beyond the provisions set out in PPW – 10th Edition (2018).</p> <p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and improvement of air quality. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.</p>			
Climatic Factors	TAN 8: Renewable Energy (2005), TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004).	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development (see Sections 5.6 to 5.8 and 13.2 to 13.4 of PPW (2015)). 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the increased risk of physical and environmental constraints as a result of climate change Consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy. 		
Material Assets	TAN 18: Transport (2002), TAN 19: Telecommunications (2014), TAN 21: Waste, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal (2004), 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). Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges; Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport; Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary; In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development; Include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; Set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes; Include appropriate traffic management policies; • identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network; Identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements; Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads; Identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight; Protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed. 		
Cultural Heritage	TAN 12: Design, Welsh Assembly Government (1997), TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017), TAN 24: The Historic Environment (2017).	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011) to support the preservation of the Welsh language; Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens. Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective. Consider the risk archaeological and historic sites by housing developments. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.
Landscape	Planning Policy Wales (2015), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control,	<p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account designated historic landscapes in Wales and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation. Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
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); Include strategic policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and should set out criteria by which applications for such developments will be determined, but they should not exclude provision for such projects or prohibit all applications to set them up. <p>With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges; LDPs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide opportunities for access to the open countryside; provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation; maintain landscape/wildlife interest; retain land for agriculture, forestry, and related purposes; improve derelict land; and provide carbon sinks and help to mitigate the effects of urban heat islands. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support the delivery of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should provide a suite of linked objectives to support the delivery of sustainable development.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<p>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. • 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); 		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Conwy LDP Review	Implications for SA
Approved Policy Documents				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered;• Specify the circumstances in which previously developed sites would be deemed to perform so poorly that their use would not be favoured before that of a (particular) greenfield site;• Include clear development management policies to guide the determination of applications, including guidance on design, access, density, off-street parking and open space provision for particular areas as appropriate;• Specify mechanisms to be used to monitor the take up of housing land;• Include policies for affordable housing in areas where need has been identified, including any areas where exception sites will be considered; and• Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing.		

Appendix C Conwy LDP Review SA Framework

C.1.1 **Table C1.1** below details the full Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework which underpins this SA of the emerging RLDP. The SA Framework has been updated to take account of responses received to the Conwy LDP Review SA Scoping consultation (August 2018). A summary of the changes made is provided in **Table 4.1** of this SA Report.

Table C1.1: 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.

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"> ▪ Site suitability for mixed use development. ▪ Proximity to existing and planned key employment locations (e.g. business parks, industrial estates and urban employment clusters). ▪ Proximity to and the capacity of education infrastructure. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded education infrastructure within candidate sites.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	<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 avoidance and adaptation measures to address the likely effects of climate change, including increased flood risks by steering development away from areas at risk of flooding? Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site provision or renewable or low carbon energy generation. Proximity to the public transport network. Capacity of the site to include climate change adaptation measures.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure appropriate safeguards for the integrity and conservation objectives of sites designated at international, national or local levels for reasons of biodiversity or geodiversity value or species protection? ▪ Protect and enhance valued species and habitats? ▪ Safeguard against habitat loss or fragmentation? ▪ Protect or enhance protected trees or important woodland areas? ▪ Improve access to nature? ▪ Remediate known contamination of land and groundwater? ▪ Safeguard the best quality and locally important agricultural land? ▪ Protect and enhance important soil resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance. ▪ Proximity to designated woodlands and important trees or hedgerows. ▪ Evidence of valued habitats or species on or adjacent to the site. ▪ Potential impacts on habitat fragmentation and connectivity. ▪ Agricultural land classification. ▪ Soil type and quality.
<p>10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of waterbodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? ▪ Maintain or enhance the ecological and chemical status of the water environment? ▪ Affect surface water drainage and flows, including surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. ▪ Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers. ▪ Proximity to environmental hazards, such as areas of flood risk and coastal change.

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 improvements to water infrastructure (water supply and sewerage)? Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to all people, property, infrastructure and environmental assets? Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? 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? 	<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"> ▪ Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? ▪ Ensure appropriate siting, scale, massing and density of development? ▪ Make the best use of land, including through prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield sites and locating high footfall uses close to the public transport network? ▪ 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on heritage assets, areas and their setting. ▪ Proposed re-use of historic or culturally important buildings. ▪ Proposed inclusion of Welsh language signage within candidate sites.

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"> Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language? 	
<p>14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance landscape character? Safeguard important landscape and townscape features? Protect the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park? Protect visual amenity and valued views? Prevent urban sprawl? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes; Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity or key views; Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.

Appendix D SA of LDP Vision and Objectives

D.1 Overview

- D.1.1 This appendix provides an appraisal of likely significant effects from the proposed LDP Vision and Outcomes set out within the Pre-Deposit Key Stakeholder Consultation Paper 1. The proposed LDP Vision and Objectives are also detailed in **Figure 5.1** and **Table 5.1** of this SA Report respectively.

D.2 SA of LDP Vision and Objectives

- 6.5.5 Owing to the high level nature of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives, the assessment focuses on determining their compatibility with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) rather than attempting to identify specific likely significant effects. However, where any incompatibilities or uncertainties are identified in the assessment, appropriate mitigation is proposed in **Section 6** of this SA Report to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects, strengthen the alignment of the emerging RLDP with its associated SA Framework and more widely enhance the effectiveness of the emerging RLDP. This is particularly important as the LDP Vision and Objectives will underpin all other substantive components of the emerging RLDP, including strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies.
- D.2.1 The scoring system used to assess the compatibility of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework is shown in **Table D2.1** below.

Table D2.1 SA Scoring System for LDP Vision and Objectives

Compatibility Description	Symbol
The assessed component is compatible with this SA Objective	+
The assessed component would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective	0
The assessed component would have an uncertain effect on this SEA Objective	?
The assessed component is incompatible with this SA Objective and mitigation is therefore required to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects	-
There is no clear relationship between the assessed component and this SA Objective.	~

- D.2.2 The proposed LDP Vision is designed to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Conwy and Denbighshire Well-being Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the new thematic structure within Draft PPW – 10th Edition. In consequence, the proposed LDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve broad wellbeing outcomes. The focus on aligning with the thematic structure within Draft PPW – 10th Edition and emphasising the role of placemaking means there is limited coverage within the proposed LDP Vision of specific sustainability issues or planning problems. This hinders the ability of the LDP Vision to unify the extensive set of proposed thematic LDP Objectives and limits the contribution of the LDP Vision itself to the achievement of the SA Objectives set out within the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**).
- D.2.3 As with the proposed LDP Vision, the proposed LDP Objectives are aspirational and generally compatible with achieving beneficial sustainability outcomes. However, the individual thematic focus of most of the proposed LDP Objectives and their extensive number, coupled with the

limited consideration afforded to key sustainability issues and spatial outcomes within the proposed LDP Vision, may present a difficulty in using the new LDP strategic framework (Vision and Objectives) to tackle key sustainability issues and planning problems. This could lead to policy tensions whereby conflicting policies may be developed primarily to respond to individual proposed LDP Objectives rather than to implement the higher-level LDP Vision and in doing so to contribute to the achievement of one or more LDP Objectives

D.2.4 **Table D2.2** below presents an appraisal of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives.

Table D2.2: Compatibility Matrix to Assess Replacement LDP Vision and Objectives

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Active and Social Places” and “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help to improve all aspects of health and wellbeing. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p> <p>With the exception of SO6, SO8 the proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of health and wellbeing (including physical environmental quality) and therefore directly align with this SA Objective:</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives SO6 and SO8 and this SA Objective is broadly</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO6 – Depends on decisions taken in terms of investment and encouragement of particular public transport modes, priority given to active travel, priority given to roads spending and air-links, and their link to economic growth.</p> <p>SO8 – Potential for tourism policy to enhance this if it follows an inclusive accessible approach</p>
<p>2 .Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Active and Social Places” and “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help to improve aspects of inequality and social inclusion. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p> <p>With the exception of SO6, SO7, SO10, SO11,, SO14, SO15 the proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of inequality and social inclusion (including physical environmental quality and social infrastructure) and therefore directly align with this SA Objective:</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives SO6, SO7, SO10, and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO6 – Depends on mode of travel prioritised and the affordability and accessibility of particular modes for users.</p> <p>SO10 –Renewable energy tied to community benefit could have positive effect – need to prioritise this</p> <p>SO7 – Depends on type of jobs and specific location of jobs growth</p> <p>Additionally, at this point there is no clear relationship between the SA Objective and LDP Objectives SO11, SO14, SO15.</p>
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet	+?	+	+	+?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	Proposed LDP Vision

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.																		<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “inclusive” and sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Productive and Enterprising Places which would help to improve aspects of employment and skills. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p> <p>With the exception of SO3 and SO14, SO15 the proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of employment and skills (including physical environmental quality and the quality of social infrastructure) and therefore directly align with this SA Objective:</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives SO3</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO3 – Broadly positive but depends on types of jobs created and loss as well as creation of retail jobs</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP objectives SO14 and SO15 is uncertain, owing to:</p> <p>SO14 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site/area and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>SO15 Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site/area and appropriate balance not found.</p>
<p>4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	+?	+	+	+?	+	+?	+	+?	+	+?	~	~	?	+	?	~	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “inclusive” and “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Active and Social Places” and “Productive and Enterprising Places”, which would help improve aspects of transport and communications and general connectivity. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government's Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government's seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p> <p>There is a mixed relationship between the SA Objectives and the proposed LDP Objectives.</p> <p>The following proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of transport and communications or require enhanced transport and communications and therefore directly align with this SA Objective: SO1, SO2, SO4, SO6, SO8, SO13</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO5 – Likely to be a positive relationship but only if sustainable access to recreational spaces is prioritised</p> <p>SO3 – Broadly positive but depends of modal understanding of</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>accessibility: requires a town centre first approach.</p> <p>SO7 – Careful balance required between building on asset of A55 trans-European route and overconcentration.</p> <p>SO9 – Broadly positive, but focus on rural connectivity could be clearer</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO12 - Uncertain at this point. Could be a conflict depending on priority given to either objective.</p> <p>SO14 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>Additionally, there is no clear relationship, at this point, between the SA objective and the following: SO10, SO11, SO15</p>
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	?	+	?	?	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
sustainable locations to meet identified needs.																		<p>the aim of creating and enhancing “inclusive” and “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Productive and Enterprising Places” which would help improving aspects of housing. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p> <p>There is a mixed relationship between the SA Objectives and the proposed LDP Objectives.</p> <p>The following proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of housing development and therefore directly align with this SA Objective: SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO6, SO7, SO16</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO5 – depends on priority given to enhancing the link between new housing and the importance of recreation spaces</p> <p>SO9 – positive relationship but appropriate approach to rural housing required</p> <p>SO13 - Positive relationship if successful focus on deprived Coastal Areas. Growth would benefit these areas but flooding and market constraints remain.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO8 – care needed to balance encouragement of holiday accommodation with affordable housing needs, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>SO12 – Uncertain at this point. Housing growth has to be directed to locations which would not impact negatively on this strategic objective.</p> <p>SO14 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found. But housing development is</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>compatible with ecological networks.</p> <p>SO15 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO10; SO11</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>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “inclusive” and “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Productive and Enterprising Places” which would help improving aspects of economic growth. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>With the exception of SO6, SO12, SO13 SO14, SO15 the proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of sustainable economic growth (including physical environmental quality) and therefore directly align with this SA Objective:</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO6 – Broadly positive but maximising sustainable economic growth may not equate with the most environmentally and socially sustainable investment in transport. Requires consideration of short, medium, long term growth.</p> <p>SO12 – These are compatible and mutually supportive but appropriate balance is required</p> <p>SO13 – These are compatible and mutually supportive but appropriate balance is required.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO14 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p> <p>SO15 – – Uncertain at this point. Potential for conflict if the two objectives converge on single site and appropriate balance not found.</p>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “inclusive” “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Active and Social Places” and “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help improving aspects of air quality Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p> <p>With the exception of SO3 SO7 SO8 SO9 SO11 SO13 SO16 the proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>aspects of air quality and therefore directly align with this SA Objective:</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO3 – Town centre retail offers best scope to reduce overall emissions but can't avoid air quality issues in specific town centre locations without further measures</p> <p>SO8 – Care needed to encourage sustainable transport options as part of tourism strategy</p> <p>SO9 – Depends on type of change to rural farming practices</p> <p>SO11 – If successfully implemented has potential for a positive relationship but difficult to discern at this point. Still potential for locally negative impacts from energy generation which will require appropriate management and measures.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO7 – Potential for over-concentration of economic growth and associated transport in existing</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>busy locations e.g. A55 trans-Europe route.</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Need to avoid overconcentration of development in congested locations and requires mitigation of impacts</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO16</p>
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Active and Social Places” and “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help towards reducing and responding to climate change. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>With the exception of SO6 SO7 SO8 SO9 SO11, SO13 the proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of air quality and therefore directly align with this SA Objective:</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO6- Depends on achieving decisive action required for modal shift</p> <p>SO8 – care needed to encourage sustainable transport options as part of tourism strategy</p> <p>SO11 – If successfully implemented has potential for a positive relationship but difficult to discern at this point.</p> <p>SO13 –Strong potential for a positive relationship but need to avoid overconcentration of development in congested location. Negative relationship between unchecked economic growth and climate change in climate-vulnerable areas . Depends on what is prioritised.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO7 – potential for over-concentration of economic growth and associated transport in existing busy locations e.g. A55 trans-Europe route.</p> <p>SO9 – depends on type of change to rural farming practices</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO12 ;SO16</p>
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	+?	+?	+?	+?	+	+	?	?	+?	?	-?	?	+	?	+	+	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering and “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help improving aspects of biodiversity Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives:</p> <p>There is a broadly positive but mixed relationship overall.</p> <p>The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of biodiversity and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO4 SO5 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 – Broadly compatible but a lack of certainty at this point</p> <p>SO2 – Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity.</p> <p>SO3 - Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity and actual developments which come forward.</p> <p>SO8 – Broadly positive, impact will depend on priority given to sustainability within tourism strategy.</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO9 – Uncertain. A move towards more sustainable rural economy could increase biodiversity if it entails a shift away from intensive and mono-cultural farming methods.</p> <p>SO11 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately.</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. The SO already identifies that a balance is required in terms of delivering development and understanding constraints from natural pressures in coastal areas.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objective and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p> <p>SO10 – There is a strong potential for a negative relationship. Shift to renewables broadly good for biodiversity but the support of a particular project such as Tidal Lagoon is likely to have important ecological consequences.</p>
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	?	+	+	+	Proposed LDP Vision

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.																		<p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help improve aspects of water and flood risk. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives:</p> <p>The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of biodiversity and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO4 SO5 SO9 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point) Assumes suitable location of housing.</p> <p>SO3 - Broadly compatible but lack of certainty. Depends on final weight given to biodiversity and actual developments which come forward.</p> <p>SO6 Protection of coastal transport routes is important (related to risks of climate change)</p> <p>SO7 – depends on the final weight given to economic development in relation to water and flood risk</p> <p>SO8 Need to resist pressure to develop unsuitable coastal and riverside areas for tourism purposes.</p> <p>SO12 – Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO11 – Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately.</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>SO13 – Impact depends on the balance struck between development and physical constraints.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p> <p>SO10 - Potentially negative impact. Shift to renewables broadly good for reducing flood risk in long run. Particular projects such as Tidal Lagoon require specific assessment in terms of their impact on water and coastal environment.</p>
<p>11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</p>	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	~	+	+	~	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Productive and Enterprising Places” and “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help improve aspects in relation to managing material and waste. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives:</p> <p>The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of biodiversity and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO2 SO6 SO7 SO8 SO11 SO14 SO15</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is uncertain owing to:</p> <p>SO8 – impact will depend on priority given to sustainability within tourism strategy. Could be competing objectives depending on location of minerals development.</p> <p>SO9 – the balance struck in terms of the use of materials and generation of waste and supply of minerals will have an impact on the</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>rural economy. Complex relationship.</p> <p>SO12 - Uncertain at this point. Potential for negative effects if safeguarding and protection are not managed adequately.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective: SO3 SO4 SO5 SO13</p>
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing "sustainable places", including a focus on delivering "Active and Social Places" and "Distinctive and Natural Places" and "Productive and Enterprising Places" which would help improve aspects of sustainable placemaking. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government's Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government's seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		Proposed LDP Objectives: All objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects which encourage sustainable placemaking and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. However, caution has to be exercised here because the SA objective is quite pliable and the objectives are high level.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	+?	+?	+?	+	~	~	+?	+?	+	+	~	- ?	+	+?	+	+	+	Proposed LDP Vision: Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help improve aspects of cultural heritage. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The proposed LDP Vision. Proposed LDP Objectives: Overall compatibility is broadly positive but mixed

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of protecting cultural heritage and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO3 SO8 SO9 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 - Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on actual location of housing (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO6 Depends on the modal priority and on final location of new transport interventions</p> <p>SO7 These should be compatible but depends on final priority given particularly on site basis</p> <p>SO13 Should be positive but depends on the quality of development in coastal areas. Balance between the two required.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p> <p>SO11 – Depends on location of facilities and extraction</p> <p>SO12 – Obvious positive relationship</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Impact and relationship depends on balance between development and conservation.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective</p> <p>SO4 SO5 SO10</p>
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	- ?	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Proposed LDP Vision</p> <p>Of relevance to this SA Objective, the proposed LDP Vision sets out the aim of creating and enhancing “sustainable places”, including a focus on delivering “Distinctive and Natural Places”, which would help improve aspects of cultural heritage. Whilst these terms are not defined in the Vision, leading to a degree of uncertainty, their use is intended to integrate the emerging RLDP with the Welsh Government’s Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, which matches the Welsh Government’s seven Wellbeing Goals and five Key Planning Principles with the five Ways of Working under the</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The proposed LDP Vision.</p> <p>Proposed LDP Objectives:</p> <p>Overall compatibility is broadly positive but mixed. The proposed LDP Objectives include a direct or indirect focus on improving aspects of landscape protection and therefore directly align with this SA Objective. This applies to: SO3 SO8 SO9 SO12 SO14 SO15 SO16</p> <p>The relationship between the following proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is positive but with uncertainty, owing to:</p> <p>SO1 Broadly positive relationship but depends on detail (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO2 Broadly positive relationship but depends on actual location of housing (quite unclear at this point)</p> <p>SO6 Depends on the modal priority and on final location of new transport interventions</p> <p>SO7 These should be compatible but depends on final priority given particularly on site basis</p> <p>SO13 Should be positive but depends on the quality of</p>

SA Objective	LDP Vision	LDP SO1	LDP SO2	LDP SO3	LDPSO 4	LDP SO5	LDP SO6	LDP SO7	LDP SO8	LDP SO9	LDP SO10	LDP SO11	LDPSO 12	LDP SO13	LDP SO14	LDPSO 15	LDPO 16	Comments
																		<p>development in coastal areas. Balance between the two required.</p> <p>The relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective is potentially negative owing to:</p> <p>SO11 – Depends on location of facilities and extraction</p> <p>SO12 – Obvious positive relationship</p> <p>SO13 – Uncertain at this point. Impact and relationship depends on balance between development and conservation.</p> <p>There is an unclear relationship between proposed LDP Objectives and this SA Objective</p> <p>SO4 SO5 SO10</p>
KEY	+	Compatible																
	0	Neutral																
	?	Uncertain																
	-	Incompatible																
	~	No Clear Relationship																

Appendix E SA of Growth and Spatial Options

E.1 Overview

- 6.5.6 Consultation Paper 2: Growth Level and Spatial Distribution Options sets out a range of growth and spatial options which could underpin the Preferred Strategy for the emerging RLDP. The paper outlines three main types spatial considerations for the emerging RLDP, with multiple options identified for each:
- Settlement Hierarchy;
 - Growth Options (Levels of Housing and Employment Growth to 2033); and,
 - Spatial Distribution Options for Growth.
- 6.5.7 The assessed options within each of the above categories have been selected by CCBC to represent reasonable alternatives. These have been taken from longer lists of potential options developed by CCBC in three supporting background papers:
- BP/1 Growth Level Options Report Paper;
 - BP/2 Spatial Distribution Options Paper; and,
 - BP/3 Hierarchy of Settlement Paper.
- 6.5.8 The settlement hierarchy options listed within Consultation Paper 2 have not been subject to individual SA as the identification of any individual settlement as having a particular place in the LDP Settlement Hierarchy is not itself likely to result in significant effects. Rather, it is the level of growth (housing, employment and other development) across the CCBC area and its distribution within specific places across the settlement hierarchy which has the potential to result in significant effects and therefore requires to be subject to SA. This SA therefore focuses on appraising each potential growth and spatial distribution option. As with the SA of the proposed LDP Vision and Objectives (Appendix D), this SA focuses on assessing the compatibility of each option with the Conwy LDP Review SA Framework (Appendix C), without ranking the options or recommending a set preferred set of options. The same scoring system as detailed in Table D.2 has therefore been used.

E.2 SA of Growth Options

- 6.5.9 **Table E2.1** below reproduces Table 1 from Consultation Paper 2 in order to outline the six Growth Options which are being considered to inform the emerging RLDP.

Table E2.1: Potential Growth Options

Growth Option (GO)	Level of Housing & Employment Growth	Evidence Base Used
GO1 – Population led growth scenario (2017 - based 15-year migration trend – Welsh Government methodology)	Employment – -600 (-4.0 ha) Housing – 1,800 (120 p/a)	2017-based 15-year migration trend – Welsh Government methodology*

Growth Option (GO)	Level of Housing & Employment Growth	Evidence Base Used
GO2: Population led growth scenario (2017- based 15-year migration trend – propensity methodology)	Employment +1,150 (+8.2ha) Housing – 4,950 (330 p/a)	2017-based 15-year migration trend – Welsh Government methodology*
GO3: Population led growth scenario (2017- based 10-year migration trend – propensity Methodology)	Employment +700 (+4.1 ha) Housing – 4,050 (270 p/a)	2017-based 15-year migration trend – Welsh Government methodology*
GO4 – Employment led projection – Conwy Employment Land Review ‘Policy On’ projection of 1,800 additional jobs	Employment +1800 (+12.6ha) Housing – 5,250 (350 p/a)	Conwy Employment Land Review (ELR 2018) North Wales Growth Deal
GO5 – Employment led projection – Conwy Employment Land Review ‘Policy On’ projection of 3,500 additional jobs	Employment +3500 (+24.6ha) Housing – 7,350 (490 p/a)	Conwy Economic Growth Strategy North Wales Growth Deal
GO6 – Housing led projection – LHMA affordable housing requirement (based on 20% affordable housing contribution)	Employment – Not Applicable Housing – 17,300 (1,150 p/a)	Conwy Local Housing Market Assessment Affordable Housing Viability Assessment

* Consideration has also been given to the Conwy Employment Land Review (ELR) 2018 – 2033), Conwy Economic Drivers Review (2018 – 2033) and Conwy Local Housing Market Assessment.

- 6.5.10 **Table E2.2** below provides an appraisal of the reasonable alternative Growth Options to underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy for the emerging RLDP. Of note, whilst GO6 is included within Consultation Paper 2, this option is acknowledged not to constitute a reasonable alternative on the grounds of not being realistic to deliver, as the level of annual housing completions required far exceeds historical completion rates across the CCBC area. GO6 has therefore been discounted from further consideration.

Table E2.2: SA of Growth Options

SA Objective	GO1	GO2	GO3	GO4	GO5	Comments
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	-	+	+	+	+	With the exception of GO1, all assessed GOs are likely to support improved health and wellbeing outcomes through facilitating growth of the working age population and the provision of associated economic opportunities, although to varying extents. In contrast, GO1 is incompatible with this SA Objective as it would be likely to result in depopulation and, in particular, a decline in the working age population.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	-	+	+	+	+?	<p>With the exception of GO1, all assessed GOs are likely to support efforts to reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion through enhancing the provision of economic and employment opportunities, although to varying extents. In contrast, GO1 is incompatible with this SA Objective as it would be likely to result in depopulation and could reinforce existing poverty and social exclusion within communities. In relation to each assessed GO:</p> <p>GO1 – Quality of community facilities likely to decline as working age population declines relatively and there is a need for a shift to provision for an ageing population.</p> <p>GO2 - Potential for a positive relationship based on jobs growth. Equality and social inclusion cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p> <p>GO3 - Potential for a positive relationship based on jobs growth but not as strong as GO2, GO4 and GO5. Equality and social inclusion cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p> <p>GO4 – Potential for positive relationship based on stronger jobs growth. Equality and social inclusion cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p> <p>GO5 – Potential for positive relationship based on stronger jobs growth. Equality and social inclusion cannot be assumed but is positively related. However, this GO may result in a loss of market shaping powers through the over-allocation of housing above the minimum level of identified need. One potential negative consequence of this would be to reduce the priority and possibility of regeneration in deprived areas.</p>
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	-	+	+	+	+	With the exception of GO1, all assessed GOs are likely to support efforts to increase the number and quality of employment opportunities and improve the level of educational attainment within the resident population, through supporting population growth and increased employment provision. In contrast, GO1 is incompatible with this SA Objective as it would be likely to result in depopulation as and in particular a decline in the working age population, thereby limiting the future labour force in the CCBC area. In relation to each assessed GO:

SA Objective	GO1	GO2	GO3	GO4	GO5	Comments
						<p>GO1 – Clear negative relationship as this GO would involve a decline in existing employment land allocations, resulting in lower future employment provision than required to meet assessed needs.</p> <p>GO2 – Positive relationship through new job creation and in-migration of working age skilled population. Raising skills and education levels of residents cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p> <p>GO3 - Positive relationship through new job creation and in-migration of working age skilled population. Raising skills and education levels of residents cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p> <p>GO4 - Positive relationship through new job creation and in-migration of working age skilled population. Raising skills and education levels of residents cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p> <p>GO5 - Positive relationship through new job creation and in-migration of working age skilled population. Raising skills and education levels of residents cannot be assumed but is positively related.</p>
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	-	+?	+?	?	-	<p>Each of the assessed GOs are considered likely to result in different effects on this SA Objective:</p> <p>GO1 – Potential for negative relationship as working age population falls, making the case for transport and communication investment more difficult. At the same time, the need for enhanced public transport would increase with population ageing.</p> <p>GO2 – Uncertain relationship at this point although potentially positive. Investment in transport to enhance accessibility and connectivity would be a pre-requisite for implementing this growth option, thereby potentially resulting in enhanced access to public services, economic opportunities and markets.</p> <p>GO3 – Similar to GO2, there is an uncertain relationship at this point although potentially positive. Investment in transport to enhance accessibility and connectivity would be a pre-requisite for implementing this growth option, thereby potentially resulting in enhanced access to public services, economic opportunities and markets.</p> <p>GO4 - Uncertain relationship at this point. Potentially positive. There will need to be an improvement in Transport and Communications if this growth scenario is to be achieved.</p>

SA Objective	GO1	GO2	GO3	GO4	GO5	Comments
						GO5 - While this strategy would require transport and communications investment, there is potential for a negative relationship due to a likely over-allocation of land leading to a disjointed incremental approach to planning.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	-	+	+	+	+	<p>Each of the assessed GOs are considered likely to result in different effects on this SA Objective:</p> <p>GO1 – This GO would entail a reduction in CCBC's existing housing land supply, meaning that housing provision would continue to fail to meet all identified needs and a shortfall would be exacerbated. Furthermore, without new allocations there would be no mechanism to deliver additional affordable housing in a market-led model. This GO is predicated on a rate of growth below past trends and the current predicted level of objectively assessed housing need, which is likely to lead to worsening of affordability and housing need issues.</p> <p>GO2, GO3 and GO4 – These GOs plan to meet forecasted growth at levels which presume achievable levels of affordable housing.</p> <p>GO5 - Growth forecast at levels which presume achievable levels of affordable housing. However, it should be noted that this option is unlikely to perform any better than the other options.</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.	-	+	+	+	+	With the exception of GO1, the assessed GOs would have a positive effect on this SA Objective as each provides additional employment land which would support future economic growth. GO5 sets out an employment led scenario with the highest level of employment land allocations, but growth may not be delivered sustainably and the ambition for growth may not be achieved. In contrast to the others, GO1 would have a clear negative relationship with this SA Objective as it would entail the loss of existing employment land allocations, resulting in lower future employment provision. This GO would therefore restrict future economic growth across the CCBC area.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	?	?	?	?	-?	With the possible exception of GO5, the assessed GOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as the relationship depends on the location of housing and employment development relative to each other and relative to areas with known poor air quality. GO5 is considered likely to have a negative, albeit uncertain, relationship with this SA Objective as the over-allocation of land could limit the co-location of housing and employment uses and reinforce existing car dependencies, resulting in poor air quality outcomes.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	?	?	?	?	-?	With the possible exception of GO5, the assessed GOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as the relationship depends on whether developments incorporate mitigation and adaptation measures to respond to climate change rather than on the level of housing and

SA Objective	GO1	GO2	GO3	GO4	GO5	Comments
						employment growth per se. GO5 is considered likely to have a negative, albeit uncertain, relationship with this SA Objective as the over-allocation of land could result in unsustainable development patterns and limit the ability to catalyse sustainable modal shifts.
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.	?	-?	-?	-?	-	With the exception of GO1, the assessed GOs all involve new housing and employment land allocations which would result in land-take. Depending on the extent to which greenfield land is used and the characteristics of individual development sites (including brownfield land), the levels of housing and employment growth under each GO could result in adverse effects on ecological, geodiversity and soil interests. GO5 is considered likely to have a negative, albeit uncertain, relationship with this SA Objective as the over-allocation of land could result in unsustainable development patterns and is more likely to lead to the disturbance of ecological and geodiversity interests and 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. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	?	?	?	?	-?	With the possible exception of GO5, the assessed GOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as the relationship depends on the pressures placed on water resources by individual developments and the proximity of water bodies to individual development sites. However, sufficient water resources are likely to be able, or could be provided through investment, to support each GO. GO5 is considered likely to have a negative, albeit uncertain, relationship with this SA Objective as the over-allocation of land could result in unsustainable development patterns and increase development pressures on the water environment.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	?	?	?	?	?	All of the assessed GOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as impacts on natural resource usage, waste generation and the growth of the circular economy would depend upon the characteristics of developments and on natural resources and waste management policies within the emerging RLDP rather than the level of growth per se.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	-?	+	+	+	-?	GO2, GO3 and GO4 are considered likely to have positive effects on this SA Objective as the levels of housing and employment growth they would entail a manageable scale of development to improve existing places and infrastructure, without requiring a scale so substantial that places would be over-burdened or land would be likely to be used inefficiently. Conversely, GO1 would entail a reduction in CCBC's existing housing and employment land supplies, thereby restricting new investment in the development of places and infrastructure. GO5 would also have negative and uncertain effects on this SA Objective as the over-allocation of land could result in unsustainable and inefficient development patterns.

SA Objective	GO1	GO2	GO3	GO4	GO5	Comments
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	?	?	?	?	-?	All of the assessed GOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as impacts on cultural heritage would depend upon the characteristics of developments and on cultural heritage policies within the emerging RLDP rather than the level of growth per se. However, in general a higher level of growth is likely to increase development pressures close to heritage assets, meaning that GO5 is considered likely to result in negative but uncertain effects on this 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	?	?	?	?	-?	With the possible exception of GO5, the assessed GOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as the relationship depends on the location and design of housing and employment development relative to landscape features and character. GO5 is considered likely to have a negative, albeit uncertain, relationship with this SA Objective as the over-allocation of land could increase development pressure in areas with higher landscape sensitivity, whereas the other GOs propose lower levels of growth which are likely to be driven through subject policies, within the emerging RLDP, to areas with lower sensitivity.

E.3 SA of Spatial Distribution of Growth Options

6.5.11 **Table E3.1** below, based on Table 3 from Consultation Paper 2, outlines the six Spatial Distribution of Growth Options (SDO) which are being considered to inform the emerging RLDP. A description and high level analysis of each potential SDO which has been shortlisted (i.e. which at this stage constitutes a reasonable alternative) is provided in Section 6 of Consultation Paper 2.

Table E3.1: Potential Spatial Distribution of Growth Options

Spatial Distribution Option Reference (SDO)	Spatial Distribution Option
SDO1	Repeating the adopted LDP (Sustainable Distribution)
SDO2	Distributing Growth to all the urban centres along the A55 Corridor
SDO3	Focused urban growth in line with the Wales Spatial Plan.
SDO4	Focused urban growth in line with the Wales Spatial Plan and within Satellite Settlements
SDO5	Hubs and Corridors
SDO6	New Settlement/Major Extension to Existing Settlement

6.5.12 **Table E3.2** below provides an appraisal of the reasonable alternative Spatial Distribution of Growth Options to underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy for the emerging RLDP

Table E3.2: SA of Spatial Distribution of Growth Options

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	0	+	0	+	+	-	<p>SDO1- Most large settlements in the plan area support this objective. This SDO assumes that growth and the benefits of growth can be spread to all settlements across the plan area, but the available evidence suggests this may not be achievable in all areas owing to factors including site marketability and differential accessibility. A neutral effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SDO2 - This SDO would see growth focused on urban areas where sustainable and active travel modes and community health facilities are most likely to be available, resulting in a positive effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO3 – This option would see growth focused on urban areas where sustainable and active travel modes and community health facilities most likely to be available. However, the option rules out development in similarly well serviced but less urbanised places where growth would be just as likely to contribute to this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO4 and SDO5 – Both options would see growth focused on urban areas where sustainable and active travel modes, active lifestyles, and community health facilities are most likely to be available.</p> <p>SDO6 –This option concentrates all the benefits that could otherwise support the achievement of this SA Objective across the CCBC area into one place, without a clear rationale for a new settlement. This SDO is therefore incompatible with this SA Objective.</p>
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	0	-	0	0	0	0	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective. In areas where social benefits of growth have been difficult to deliver, a 'spread thinly' approach is unlikely to improve this. A neutral effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SDO2 – This SDO would focus growth only on the most urbanised areas including areas where development has been difficult to deliver. As worded, this SDO omits to allow growth outside the most urbanised areas, which could hinder rural development. As such the SDO may fail to reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion across the CCBC area as a whole, resulting in a negative effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO3 and SDO4 – These SDOs would see growth focused on deliverable allocations and around existing services. Whilst helping to tackle poverty and social exclusion in localised</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
							<p>areas where growth is focused, the SDO would not address rural needs or identified areas of deprivation where services are currently lacking.</p> <p>SDO5 – This SDO focuses on accessible allocations which could help to reduce car dependency and supports new allocations in deprived areas within the east of the CCBC area, which would help to tackle poverty. However, the SDO lacks a strategy for rural development. On balance a neutral effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO6 – This option would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth. Whilst such a settlement could provide new community facilities, the socio-economic benefits of growth would be concentrated in one place. On balance a neutral effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.</p>
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	0	0	+	+	+	0	<p>SDO1 – This SDO would see growth dispersed across settlements, which itself would not necessarily increase employment in areas where this has already been difficult to deliver. A neutral effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SDO2 – Under this SDO, growth is most likely to take place in the most urbanised marketable areas. However, this option allocates growth in some constrained areas without it being clear these can be resolved and does not address employment needs in rural areas. On balance, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is predicted.</p> <p>SDO3, SD4 and SD5 - These options are closely aligned with Conwy's Economic Strategy and the NWGD focusing growth on the A55 corridor. Whilst the lack of focus on rural and low demand areas is potentially problematic, on balance these SDOs would have positive effects on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO6 – This option would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth. Whilst such a settlement would provide substantial new employment provision and could support educational improvements in one specific place, these benefits of growth would not be realised in other parts of the CCBC area, including in deprived communities. In relation to this SA Objective, a neutral effect is therefore predicted.</p>
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport	?	+	0	+	+	?	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective. Growth would broadly be directed to the most accessible and well-connected urban locations, but this is unlikely to offer scope to strategically resolve infrastructure pressures in</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.							<p>areas with lower population densities. At this stage, an uncertain effect is predicted as any effects would depend on how this SDO is implemented across the CCBC area.</p> <p>SDO2 - This SDO would see growth broadly directed to the most accessible and well-connected urban locations; however, there is a risk that the SDO may undermine the scope to strategically resolve infrastructure pressures around the plan area. On balance, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is predicted.</p> <p>SDO3, SDO4 and SDO5 – In line with the Wales Spatial Plan, these SDOs would see growth focused at the most accessible locations along the A55 and includes Llanrwst as a strategic location. Depending on the implementation of the SDOs, their narrow focus could lead to additional transport constraints in this key corridor. On balance, a neutral effect on this SA Objective is predicted.</p> <p>SDO6 – The effects of this SDO on this SA Objective are broadly uncertain as they would depend upon the location selected to develop a new settlement relative to existing transport infrastructure. However, the SDO may add substantial pressure to the transport network at a single location, which would require significant investment to overcome potential congestion issues.</p>
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	-	-	+	+	+	-?	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective. Growth would broadly be directed to the most accessible locations, but the 'spread thinly' approach also means some unsustainable locations would receive housing allocations and the market will be directed to places which face constraints without a clear strategy for resolving these. The SDO is therefore likely to result in a negative effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO2 – This SDO would see growth spread around the most urban settlements, irrespective of where evidence suggests demand is located. The SDO itself would not support development in particular locations to create the critical mass necessary to justify significant investment in order to address existing constraints. These risks could undermine housing delivery, resulting in a negative effect on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO3, SDO4 and SDO5 – These SDOs would see growth direct towards the highest demand housing locations whilst avoiding some of the more constrained and low demand locations in the east of the CCBC area. In accordance with this SA, the SDOs would therefore directly support the delivery of new housing to meet identified needs, although it would not necessarily support the regeneration of deprived places.</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
							<p>SDO6 – It is assumed that the chosen location for a new settlement would be in an area of high demand in a location which is deliverable. However, this remains a risky approach to providing for housing needs.</p> <p>SDO6 – The effects of this SDO on this SA Objective are broadly uncertain as they would depend upon the location selected to develop a new settlement relative to the demand for housing. However, this approach would fail to address identified housing needs in other parts of the CCBC area, resulting in a potential negative effect.</p>
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to the North Wales region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	-	-?	+	+	+	0	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SAO. Growth will broadly be directed to the most accessible locations, but the 'spread thinly' approach also means some unsustainable locations will receive employment allocations and the market will be directed to places which face constraints without a clear strategy for resolving them. A negative effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.</p> <p>SDO2 – This SDO would direct growth to urban areas with existing employment opportunities whilst not addressing employment needs in rural areas. This may fail to maximise the economic contribution of the CCBC area to North Wales and therefore result in a negative effect on this SA Objective, although this is uncertain as any effects would depend on how the SDO is implemented.</p> <p>SDO3, SDO4 and SDO5 - These SDOs are closely aligned with Conwy's Economic Strategy and the North Wales Growth Deal (NWGD). Depending on implementation factors there is a potential issue in the lack of focus on rural and areas of low demand, resulting in some uncertainties.</p> <p>SDO6 - The effects of this SDO on this SA Objective are broadly uncertain as they would depend upon the location selected to develop a new settlement relative to preferred employment locations. However, this approach would fail to address identified employment needs in other parts of the CCBC area, resulting in a potential negative effect.</p>
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	?	?	+	+	+	?	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective and uncertain effects are predicted as any effects would depend upon how this SDO is implemented. Growth would broadly be directed to the most accessible locations, which could help to protect air quality, but the 'spread thinly' approach also means strategic interventions to resolve existing air quality issues may be difficult to implement and some places could experience over-development and associated congestion, with poor air quality outcomes.</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
							<p>SDO2 and SDO3 - Directing growth to urban areas would not necessarily support this SA Objective and effects on this SA Objective are uncertain at this stage as they would depend on implementation. Under SDO2, growth would broadly be directed to the most accessible locations, but this is quite a blunt approach which means that strategic interventions to resolve existing air quality issues may be difficult to implement whilst some places could experience over-development and associated congestion, with poor air quality outcomes. SDO3 is more likely to result in positive effects on this SA Objective as concentrating all growth in very specific urban areas would be likely to facilitate sustainable modal shifts with associated positive air quality outcomes.</p> <p>SDO4 and SDO5 - Directing growth to the most accessible urban areas is positive in terms of encouraging sustainable modal shifts likely to result in improved air quality outcomes. These SDOs include some flexibility to allow plans to deal with increased congestion in the A55 corridor without spreading growth to other unsustainable locations. Notwithstanding uncertainties regarding their implementation, positive effects are predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO6 – This SDO would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth. Uncertain effects are predicted at this stage, as while the SDO could reduce development pressure and associated air quality effects elsewhere and could facilitate sustainable modal shifts within the new settlement, this would be dependent on implementation.</p>
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	?	?	+	+	+	?	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective and uncertain effects are predicted as any effects would depend upon how this SDO is implemented. Growth would broadly be directed to the most accessible locations, but the 'spread thinly' approach means that development could be directed towards places that are at most risk of or least resilient to the effect of climate change.</p> <p>SDO2 – Directing growth to the most urban areas would be likely to be compatible with an approach that aims to mitigate climate change. However, there is a risk that development would be directed to particular urban areas along the coast which are at most risk of climate change. Uncertain effects are therefore predicted at this stage.</p> <p>SDO3 and SDO4 – These SDOs would contribute to climate change mitigation through directing growth to only the most sustainable places and existing settlements. The SDOs would also focus development away from flood risk areas. Positive effects on this SA Objective are therefore predicted.</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
							<p>SDO5 - Directing growth to the most accessible locations would directly support sustainable modal shifts and lower energy consumption, whilst also indirectly enhancing climate resilience. However, the SDO could see growth directed towards places most risk of climate change. On balance, positive but uncertain effects are predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO6 – This SDO would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth. Uncertain effects are predicted at this stage, as positive or negative impacts on climate change mitigation and adaptation would depend upon the locational and design characteristics of the new settlement, and how well integrated it is with existing settlements.</p>
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	?	+	+	+	+	-?	<p>SDO1 – Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective. If, as expected, the SDO does not successfully deliver a spread of growth across the entirety of the plan area but is dispersed across different settlements, there is a risk that development pressures could disproportionately affect particular locations with ecological sensitivities. At this stage, an uncertain effect is predicted.</p> <p>SDO2 and SDO3 – Directing growth to the most urban areas would be likely to be compatible with this SA Objective as it would minimise the need for greenfield development and therefore help to protect biodiversity, soil and geodiversity interests. There is a degree of uncertainty regarding the effects of SDO3 as this would focus growth narrowly and could therefore risk over-development in particular locations, with consequential negative effects on biodiversity interests.</p> <p>SDO4 – This SDO would see growth focussed on the A55 corridor broadly in the least constrained areas. There is scope to allocate land in sustainable settlements on the edge of this corridor. The SDO has enough flexibility to address the development pressures on biodiversity, soil and geodiversity resources which would likely result. A positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO5 – This SDO would focus growth on hubs and corridors including the A55 corridor referenced in SDO2. Directing growth to existing settlements and other accessible locations would help to minimise the need for greenfield development and therefore help to protect biodiversity, soil and geodiversity interests. A positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO6 – This SDO would result in the development of a single new settlement, which presents inherent risks to biodiversity, soil and geodiversity resources that may be permanently lost due to land-take or disturbed by construction and operational activities. However, the effects</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
							of this SDO depend largely on its implementation and are therefore uncertain at this stage, as siting and design processes could be used to minimise environmental impacts.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	-?	?	?	+?	?	-?	<p>SDO1 - Spreading growth thinly across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective, as this could result in some growth being directed to areas at risk of flooding. However, the effects of this SDO depend largely on its implementation and are therefore uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>SDO2 and SDO3 – Directing growth to only the most urban settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective, as it could intensify existing urban flood risks. The effects of these SDOs on this SA Objective would depend upon the flood risk characteristics of each settlement which is accommodating growth and are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>SDO4 – This SDO would focus growth in the most deliverable areas and is therefore likely to avoid high flood risk areas. A positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted, albeit with uncertainties related to the implementation of the SDO.</p> <p>SDO5 – This SDO broadly focuses growth on the most sustainable settlements where adequate water infrastructure is in place to accommodate rising demand. However, effects on flood risk are uncertain and would depend upon the implementation of the SDO.</p> <p>SDO6 – This SDO would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth. Whilst the construction process is likely to result in adverse effects on the waster environment, the location selected for the settlement would determine the level of flood risk and the ability to utilise existing waster infrastructure. As such, effects on this SA Objective may be negative but would largely depend on implementation factors which are presently uncertain.</p>
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	0	0	0	0	0	-	<p>With the exception of SDO5, the assessed SDOs are all likely to result in Neutral effects on this SA Objective as this stage, as any effects would depend upon implementation factors rather than the level of growth per se.</p> <p>SDO6 – Embodied energy and natural resources required for the construction of a new settlement means this SDO is likely to be incompatible with this SA Objective.</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	?	0	+	+	+	0?	<p>SDO1– Spreading growth across settlements would not necessarily support this SA Objective or make the most efficient use of land. Whilst the SDO would direct growth to places with existing infrastructure, the 'spread-thinly' approach reduces the ability to use the critical mass of development to deliver sustainable placemaking through strategic interventions. An uncertain effect is therefore predicted as any effects would depend on how this SDO is implemented.</p> <p>SDO2, SDO3 and SDO4 – These SDOs would see growth broadly directed to the most accessible urban locations and existing settlements, which would help to maximise the efficient use of land and support good placemaking. Positive effects are therefore predicted on this SA Objective.</p> <p>SDO5 – This SDO broadly focuses growth on the most sustainable settlements, although some growth could be directed to less deliverable areas.</p> <p>Directing growth based on connectivity supports this. There is still a risk of development being allocated to more marginal areas. This reduces the scope for strategic interventions that would support this objective. Positive effects are therefore predicted on this SA Objective, albeit with some uncertainty regarding deliverability of high quality development in all intended locations.</p> <p>SDO6 - This SDO would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth. This would fail to make the most efficient use of land and infrastructure in existing settlements, but it could result in high design quality being achieved consistently through the adoption of a fully master planned approach to development. On balance, neutral but uncertain effects are predicted on this SA Objective, as any effects would depend on implementation factors.</p>
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	?	?	-?	?	?	-?	<p>All of the assessed SDOs would have uncertain effects on this SA Objective, as impacts on cultural heritage would depend upon the characteristics of developments and on cultural heritage policies within the emerging RLDP rather than the distribution of growth per se. However, in general a higher concentration of growth in urban areas is likely to increase development pressures close to heritage assets, meaning that SDO3 and SDO6 are considered most likely to result in negative effects on this SA Objective.</p>
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the CCBC area, taking account of the special qualities of Snowdonia National Park	+	+	+	+	+	-?	<p>SDO1 – Spreading growth across settlements would help to protect landscapes from overdevelopment, resulting in positive effects on this SA Objective.</p>

SA Objective	SD O1	SD O2	SD O3	SD O4	SD O5	SD O6	Comments
							<p>SDO2, SDO3, SDO4 and SDO5 - These SDOs would see growth broadly directed to the most accessible and sustainable urban locations and existing settlements, which would help to protect rural landscape character but could negatively impact on urban visual amenity. On balance, positive effects on this SA Objective are predicted.</p> <p>SDO6 - This SDO would result in the development of a single new settlement to accommodate household and employment growth, which is likely to have the greatest landscape impact of any SDO. Implementation factors including the siting and design of a new settlement mean that there is a degree of uncertainty, although overall a negative effect on this SA Objective is predicted.</p>

