



# Replacement Local Development Plan 2018-2033

## Background Paper

July 2019

### BP 05: Habitats Regulation Assessment

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# Conwy Replacement Local Development Plan Review 2018-2033

Habitats Regulation Assessment

On behalf of **Conwy County Borough Council**



Project Ref: 44061 | Rev: AA | Date: July 2019

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## Executive Summary

Peter Brett Associates (PBA), now part of Stantec, has been commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the emerging Replacement Conwy Local Development Plan 2018-2033 ('the emerging RLDP'). The SA incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA).

The Report responds to requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (the Habitats Regulations) which implements the requirements of the European Commission's Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Consideration is given as to whether or not the emerging RLDP is likely to have significant effects on the integrity of sites designated of European level biodiversity interest, either alone, or in combination with other plans or projects.

GIS analysis identified 23 European Sites at 21 locations within 15km of emerging RLDP boundary. A total of these 12 European Sites were considered to be relevant for consideration in the Screening process.

Screening of the Strategic Policies outlined in the emerging RLDP identified that:

- **Strategic Policies 3, 11 and 15** were identified as having potential for indirect LSE on European Sites. LSE has been identified in relation to: the lack of certainty on the scale, number of sites involved and type of development; potential for indirect affects if development happens in close proximity or if the site is hydrologically or physically connected to European Sites;
- In consideration of the CJEU ruling in *People Over Wind* and *Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* (C-323/17), the emerging RLDP has been screened without consideration of **Strategic Policies 18, 19 and 20**. These policies are considered to comprise 'mitigation' for effects on European Sites and as such are not taken into account in this screening assessment; and
- The screening of the remaining policies in the emerging RLDP did not identify any LSE on the integrity of European Sites. This is largely due to the policies comprising a framework for development which seeks to protect the environment and align with sustainability principles. Assuming that these draft policies are adhered to, no potential impact pathways on European Sites have been identified.

The screening of Candidate Sites identified in the emerging RLDP has identified LSE in relation to five European Sites:

- Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA);
- Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (SPA);
- Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods (SAC);
- Eryri / Snowdonia (SAC); and
- Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC).

The potential for LSE on at these European Sites requires further consideration as/ when detailed development plans for Candidate Sites become available.

It was concluded that Appropriate Assessment will be required in relation to the emerging RLDP. No policies included in the emerging RLDP are likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of any European Site in-combination with other plans or projects.

# 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) of the emerging Replacement Conwy Local Development Plan 2018-2033 ('the emerging RLDP'). The SA incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA).
- 1.1.2 This Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report comprises the first stage of the HRA process (see **Section 2.1**).

## 1.2 Overview of the Conwy RLDP Review

- 1.2.1 CCBC is the Unitary Authority responsible for local government across a 1130km<sup>2</sup> area of North Wales.
- 1.2.2 The current Local Development Plan for the area was adopted by CCBC in October 2013 (Conwy County Borough Council, Oct 2013). In contrast, the emerging RLDP covers only the part of CCBC's administrative area that lies outwith Snowdonia National Park. The National Park is subject to separate planning control by Snowdonia National Planning Authority and is covered by the Eryri LDP (2016 – 2031), adopted in February 2019 (Snowdonia National Park, 2019).
- 1.2.3 CCBC has undertaken regular monitoring of the LDP since 2013 and has prepared a LDP Review Report (April 2018) which concludes that the LDP should be subject to a 'Full Review' in accordance with applicable statutory provisions. This is needed to allow CCBC to prepare and adopt a replacement LDP prior to the expiry of the existing LDP in 2022, and to ensure that the statutory Development Plan for the CCBC area remains up to date. In particular, a replacement LDP is needed to take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adoption of the existing LDP.

**Appendix A** includes a map showing the CCBC Administrative Area in relation to Snowdonia National Park.

## 1.3 Statutory Requirement for HRA

- 1.3.1 Article 6 of the European Habitats Directive (European Council Directive 92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora) provides the means by which the European Union meets its obligations in relation to natural habitats, flora and fauna under the Bern Convention 1979. The main provision of the Directive relevant to this report is concerned with the assessment and review of plans and projects which have the potential to affect the Natura 2000 network. The Natura 2000 network comprises: Special Protection Areas (SPAs) established in accordance with the requirements of the Birds Directive (European Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009/147/EC) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) established in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.
- 1.3.2 Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive state:

*6 (3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national*



*authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.*

*6 (4) If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.*

*Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.*

- 1.3.3 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Habitats Regulations) transpose into domestic legislation, obligations associated with both the European Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. Regulation 102 of the Habitats Regulations is the most pertinent in relation to this report. Regulation 102(1) states:

*Where a land use plan—*

- (a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and*
- (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, the plan-making authority for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.*

- 1.3.4 For the purposes of this HRA Screening Report and in accordance with the Habitats Regulations and Welsh Assembly Government Policy (Technical Advice Note 5, September 2009), 'European Sites' are defined as:

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (sites which are part of the Natura 2000 network);
- Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) proposed to the Commission by the Welsh Ministers or the Secretary of State under Article 4(1) of the Habitats Directive;
- Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) adopted by the Commission under Article 4(2) of the EC Habitats Directive;
- Sites hosting priority natural habitat types or priority species in respect of which consultation has been initiated under Article 5(1) of the Habitats Directive;
- Potential SPAs and possible SACs being considered by the Secretary of State for classification as a SPA/ SAC; and
- Ramsar Sites and proposed Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance listed under the Ramsar Convention 1971.

## **1.4 Purpose of the Report**

- 1.4.1 The purpose of this report is to present the outcome of HRA Screening of the draft policies and identified Candidate Sites within the emerging RLDP. It determines whether there are Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European Sites either alone, or in combination with other plans or projects. It sets out the methods and criteria adopted for Screening; identifies those European Sites which are relevant to the RLDP; and considers any potential impact pathways for LSE on

relevant European sites. Where LSE are identified, recommendations are made in terms of amending policy wording and/ or taking the necessary European Sites through to the next stage of the HRA process.

## **1.5 Consultation**

- 1.5.1 At this stage, consultation has not been undertaken regarding this HRA screening report specifically, although consultation has been undertaken on the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the emerging RLDP. However, it is anticipated that in their role as a SEA Consultation Body, formal consultation will be undertaken with Natural Resources Wales and CCBC in relation to the HRA as part of the programme for the development of the emerging RLDP.

## 2 Methods

2.1.1 This HRA Screening Report has been prepared with reference to the Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook (DTA Publications Ltd available online at [www.dtapublications.co.uk](http://www.dtapublications.co.uk)). It has also undertaken with reference to the HRA undertaken for the Conwy Replacement Local Development Plan 2007-22 (CCBC, March 2011) hereafter the “Current LDP”, to ensure that a consistent approach has been adopted to the assessment of the emerging RLDP.

2.1.2 Details of the methodology for the assessment are set out below.

### 2.2 Overview of the HRA Process

2.2.1 The HRA Handbook provides a regularly updated source of guidance on the understanding and interpretation of the Habitats Regulations and consistency in applying the requirements of the legislation. It provides the best practice method currently available for HRA. It sets out a four-stage approach (illustrated in Figure 2.1 below) to HRA and emphasises the iterative nature of the process.

Figure 2.1: Process of HRA



- **Stage 1 – Screening:** This stage identifies the likely effects of a plan or project on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Specifically, this stage considers whether any such effects could be significant, and hence lead to LSE.
- **Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment:** If it is considered that a plan or project could lead to LSE on a European Site, the requirements of Stage 2 are triggered. This stage considers whether the plan or project could adversely affect the integrity of one or more European site(s), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The assessment should consider the implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives and its conservation status. If the potential for adverse effects on site integrity are identified, this assessment should also consider measures to control the identified impacts, to avoid adverse effects on site integrity.
- **Stage 3 – Assessment of alternative solutions:** If adverse impacts are predicted and it is not possible to fully mitigate those impacts, this stage examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the plan or project that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site.
- **Stage 4 – Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain:** This stage assesses compensatory measures where it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI).

2.2.2 Within these various stages, the Habitats Directive promotes the adoption of a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. Consequently, the first step is to try and ensure that the plan and the policies presented within it avoid negative impacts on European Sites. If impacts cannot be fully mitigated then the policy should be rejected, or taken forward to the final stage, i.e. assessment of compensatory measures where it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI). Best

practice guidance indicates that stages 3 and 4 should be avoided as there will almost always be an alternative and IROPI is extremely difficult to justify in the majority of cases.

- 2.2.3 The remit of this HRA of the emerging RLDP was to complete Stage 1: Screening. Any policies or Candidate Sites for development which are identified to have LSE will require to be taken forward to Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment with mitigation being determined.

## 2.3 Consideration of Avoidance and Reduction Measures

- 2.3.1 HRA case law (the “Dilly Lane” case, 2008) determined that mitigation measures that were “incorporated into the project or plan” or which “formed part of the project or plan” could be taken into account at the screening “likely significant effect” test stage of HRA (as long as they were effective). The ruling judge accepted that certain facets of a project or plan, which are intended to avoid or reduce negative impacts on a European site (i.e. mitigation), can still be regarded as “incorporated into the project or plan” if they are promoted that way by the developer.
- 2.3.2 However, a more recent ruling (Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”) *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* (C-323/17)) concluded that mitigation measures intended to avoid or reduce impacts on a European site could not be regarded as part of the “project” and thus should not be taken into account at the Screening Stage of HRA when judging whether likely significant effects on the integrity of a European Site could occur.
- 2.3.3 The Planning Inspectorate has produced guidance (PINS Note 05/2018, May 2018) and the Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook (DTA Publications Ltd, 2019) has recently been updated in light of this ruling. The handbook concludes that any measures inherently part of the Plan or Project design (e.g. embedded mitigation) which are not specifically incorporated into the Plan or Project for ecological reasons, but reduce ecological effects, can be considered at the HRA screening stage. If there is reliance on mitigation measures as part of the Plan or Project, that would not have been put in place without the presence of a Natura 2000 site, then an Appropriate Assessment is required. This approach to the consideration of mitigation has been taken in the Screening of the policies and Candidate Sites in the emerging RLDP.

## 2.4 Identification of European Sites for Consideration in the HRA

- 2.4.1 A 15km buffer area (zone of influence) was used to set the ‘Zone of Influence’ around the emerging RLDP boundary, to identify those European Sites that could conceivably be affected by the emerging RLDP policies. The nature and scale of potential effects is typically limited by distance, and best practice guidelines (DTA Publications Ltd available online at [www.dtapublications.co.uk](http://www.dtapublications.co.uk)) generally consider that beyond 15 km, any potential effects arising from a plan would be so minimal as to have an imperceptible effect on European Sites beyond this distance. However, consideration has also been given to potential impacts on European Sites further than 15km away where clear impact pathways exist (e.g. river corridor, bat foraging habitat etc).
- 2.4.2 GIS analysis identified 23 European Sites at 21 locations within 15km of emerging RLDP boundary. Eleven of these were screened out of the remit of this assessment as they are not functionally linked to the plan area and so are very unlikely to be impacted by the emerging RLDP policies; this approach is supported by the HRA for the current LDP which did not consider these European Sites as part of the assessment. The remaining 12 European Sites (hereafter “Relevant European Sites”) have been considered as part of this HRA Screening Report.
- 2.4.3 The emerging RLDP has identified 36 Candidate Sites for potential development in line with the objectives of the plan. These are listed in the Candidate Sites Register in **Appendix E**. The same approach was taken in relation to each Candidate Site to identify those European Sites which may be affected by development in these locations. The 36 Candidate Sites identified in **Appendix E** were mapped in relation to the identified European Designated sites to ‘screen out’ those Candidate Sites that were greater than 15km from European Sites.

2.4.4 **Table 2.1** provides the list of European Sites identified and a summary of whether they have been further considered in relation to the policies and/or Candidate Sites identified by the emerging RLDP.

Table 2-1: European Sites Identified within 15km of the Emerging RLDP Area

Site Reference Number	European Site	European Status	Site Area (Ha)	Within/ outwith Conwy	Relevant to Candidate Sites?	Relevant to the RLDP area?
UK00330161	Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt	SAC	19,968	Site spans over both the Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK9013131	Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt	SPA	19,968		Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK9013031	Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay	SAC	2,703	Site spans over both the Conwy RLDP area and Gwynedd area	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK9013031	Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay	SPA	2,703		Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK9020285	Ynys Seiriol / Puffin Island	SPA	31.32	Outwith Conwy RLDP area	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)
UK9020294	Bae Lerpwl/ Liverpool Bay	SPA	252,177	Outwith the Conwy RLDP area but is located along Conwy's coast and also shared with Denbighshire, Flintshire and Gwynedd.	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0030146	Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods	SAC	81	Outwith Conwy RLDP area immediately adjacent to the administration boundary (in Denbighshire area).	No (Site is >15km away and not linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0030124	Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods	SAC	118	Entirely within Conwy RLDP area	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0030118	Coedydd Aber/ Aber Woods	SAC	346	Site spans over both the Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park area.	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)



Site Reference Number	European Site	European Status	Site Area (Ha)	Within/ outwith Conwy	Relevant to Candidate Sites?	Relevant to the RLDP area?
UK0012946	Eryri / Snowdonia	SAC	19,736	Outwith, plan area – Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0014788	Pen y Gogarth/ Great Orme's Head	SAC	302	Entirely within Conwy RLDP area	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0030161	Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines	SAC	39	Site spans over both the Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park area.	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0030202	Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay	SAC	26,502	Outwith Conwy RLDP area – Immediately to the north of Conwy RLDP area	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)	Yes (<15km away and potentially linked)
UK0030046	Afon Gwyrfaï a Llyn Cwellyn	SAC	111.6	Outwith Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)
UK0012945	Rhinog	SAC	3144.31	Outwith Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (on edge of 15km buffer and not linked)
UK0030075	Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd	SAC	284.647	Outwith Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (on edge of 15km buffer and not linked)
UK0030131	Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy	SAC	15,805	Outwith Conwy RLDP area but in Flintshire area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (on edge of 15km buffer and not linked)
UK0030252	River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid (Wales)	SAC	1271.32	Outwith Conwy RLDP area and Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)
UK9013111	Berwyn	SPA	24,268.13	Outwith Conwy RLDP area	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)

Site Reference Number	European Site	European Status	Site Area (Ha)	Within/outwith Conwy	Relevant to Candidate Sites?	Relevant to the RLDP area?
UK0014783	Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites / Safleoedd Ystlumod Tanat ac Efyrrwy	SAC	11.55	Outwith Conwy RLDP area	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)
UK0012926	Berwyn a Mynyddoedd De Clwyd / Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains	SAC	27208.51	Outwith Conwy RLDP area, partly within Snowdonia National Park Authority LDP area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)
UK0030163	Halkyn Mountain / Mynydd Helygain	SAC	604.33	Outwith Conwy RLDP area, partly within Snowdonia National Authority LDP area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (within 15km buffer but not linked)
UK0030185	Llwyn	SAC	21.97	Outwith Conwy RLDP area but in Flintshire area.	No (site is >15km away and not linked)	No (on edge of 15km buffer and not linked)

## Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

2.4.5 The conservation objectives for SPAs and SACs are set by Natural Resources Wales and published on their website. The condition assessment and factors affecting conservation status are taken jointly from a review of the condition assessments made of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units that make up the European sites and the reports made by JNCC to the European Union regarding the vulnerabilities of the European sites. This information is considered important to provide a basis for identifying the potential effects of the emerging RLSP. The following resources were used to collate relevant baseline information:

- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website ([www.jncc.gov.uk](http://www.jncc.gov.uk)): citations for SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites; detailed information about interest features;
- Natural Resources Wales Website (<https://naturalresources.wales>) citations for SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites and Core Management Plans; and
- MAGIC Website ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)): boundary maps for SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites.

The qualifying features and conservation objectives for each Relevant European Site is outlined in **Appendix A**.

## 2.5 Identification of Likely Significant Effects (LSE)

2.5.1 Likely Significant Effects (LSE) are classed as those that have potential to affect the integrity of the qualifying features of the European Sites, alone or in combination with other projects and plans, in view of their conservation objectives. Potential impact pathways which could lead to LSE on one or more European Sites were identified by reviewing the Citations and Management Plans for each European site to identify the site-specific pressures and threats associated with the qualifying features of each site.

2.5.2 To ensure consistency in approach, the following existing HRAs were referenced when identifying potential LSE:

- Conwy County Borough Council. Conwy Replacement Local Development Plan 2007-22 (Revised Edition 2011): Background Paper 11, Habitats Regulation Assessment (March 2011);
- Conwy LDP Preferred Strategy: Background Paper 6 - The European Habitats Directive and Natura 2000 Sites (October 2006);
- Snowdonia National Park. Eryri Local Development Plan 2016 – 2031, Finalised Habitat Regulations Assessment (February 2019);
- Denbighshire County Council (DCC) Local Development Plan 2006-2011 - Information Paper: Respecting Distinctiveness (adopted July 2017); and
- Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council. Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment Report (2017).

2.5.3 **Appendix D** provides a matrix of all threats and pressures (both internal and external) identified for each Relevant European Site considered within this HRA. There are no Candidate Sites proposed within the boundary of any of the Relevant European Sites as a result of the emerging RLDP (see **Appendix F**), and there will therefore be no direct effects. Any pressures or threats which relate to conditions/ activities solely within the boundary of European Sites, and which are not influenced by external factors, are therefore not considered to be relevant to the assessment.

2.5.4 The following provides details of the relevant indirect threats and pressures which have potential to affect the integrity of Relevant European Sites as a result of the draft policies and Candidate Sites proposed in the emerging RLDP:

- Potential indirect effects as a result of commercial and industrial developments such as: mining and quarrying; roads, paths and railroads; utility and service lines; and sports and leisure structures;
- Increased disturbance through human activity as a result of: hunting and collection of animals/ plants and accidental capture; outdoor sports and leisure activities for recreational use; and risk of fire;
- Potential for pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources) and marine water pollution;
- Potential for human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; and
- Potential for increased air pollution.

## 2.6 Assessment of RLDP Draft Policies

2.6.1 The emerging RLDP contains a series of Strategic Policies which have been screened to identify those which have the potential for LSE on the features for which the European sites are designated. The assessment of LSE was undertaken in accordance with the TAN5 guidance whereby the policies outlined within the emerging RLDP were systematically checked and assigned to a category from A-D according to the potential for effects, this is outlined in **Table 2.2** as follows:

Table 2-2: Categories of Potential for Effects on Emerging RLDP Policies.

Category	Subdivisions
(A) Elements of the Plan that would have no negative effect on a European site at all;	<p>(A1) Policies that will not themselves lead to development (e.g. because they relate to qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use policy), or because the policy would not lead to development of a kind that could effect a European Site.</p> <p>(A2) Policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity</p> <p>(A3) Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures are not likely to have any negative effect on a European Site.</p> <p>(A4) Policies that positively steer development away from relevant European Sites and associated sensitive areas</p> <p>(A5) General policy statements or policies which only express general intentions or political aspirations.</p>
(B) Elements of the Plan that could have an effect, but the likelihood is there would be no significant negative effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other elements of the same Plan or other plans or projects	No Subdivisions of this category.
(C) Elements of the Plan that would be likely to have a significant effect alone and will require the Plan to be subject to an Appropriate Assessment before the Plan may be adopted;	<p>(C1) The policy or proposal could <b>directly affect</b> a European Site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development on or adjacent to a European Site.</p> <p>(C2) The policy or proposal could <b>indirectly affect</b> a European Site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or: ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it, or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational or other activities.</p> <p>(C3) Proposals for a <b>magnitude of development</b> that, no matter where it was located, would be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site.</p> <p>(C4) A policy that makes provision for a type of development, generally (and may indicate a broad scale and /or one or more broad locations, such as a particular part of the Plan area), so a likelihood of a significant effect cannot be ruled out, but the more precise scale and/or detailed location of the development is either (i) <b>to be selected or identified in a later more specific policy or schedule of proposals in the Plan;</b> or (ii) to be selected following consideration of options in a later, more specific, lower tier plan, such as a masterplan, subject to Habitats Regulations Appraisal.</p> <p>(C5) Policies or proposals for developments or infrastructure projects that could <b>block options or alternatives</b> for the provision of other development or projects in the future, which will be required in the public interest, that may lead to adverse effects on European Sites, which would otherwise be avoided.</p> <p>(C6) Policies or proposals which <b>depend on how, where or when the policies are implemented</b> in due course, for example, through the development management process. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways, the proposal could possibly have a significant effect on a European Site, and is not merely a general statement of policy.</p> <p>(C7) Any other policies or proposals that would be <b>vulnerable to failure</b> under the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage; to include them in the Plan would be regarded by the EC as 'faulty planning'.</p> <p>(C8) Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on a European Site, which might try to pass the tests of Habitat Regulations at project assessment stage by arguing that the <b>Plan itself provides the imperative reasons</b> of overriding public interest to justify its consent despite a negative assessment.</p>

Category	Subdivisions
(D) Elements of the Plan that would be likely to have a significant effect in combination with other elements of the LDP, or other plans or projects and will require the Plan to be subject to an Appropriate Assessment before the Plan may be adopted	<p>(D1) The option, policy or proposal alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies or proposals <b>provided for or coordinated by</b> the Plan (internally) the cumulative effects would be likely to be significant.</p> <p>(D2) Options, policies or proposals that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are <b>combined with the effects of other plans or projects</b>, and possibly the effects of other projects provided for in the Plan, the combined effects would be likely to be significant.</p> <p>(D3) Options or proposals that are, or could be, part of a <b>programme or sequence of development</b> delivered over a period, where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on European Sites, but which would dictate the nature, scale, duration, location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites.</p>

- 2.6.2 Where relevant, recommendation is made to determine whether simple amendments to the draft policy wording can be incorporated into the emerging RLDP to avoid likely significant effects or whether there are remaining impacts which need to be considered in the context of their potential effects on the integrity of European Sites.

### In-Combination Effects

- 2.6.3 Whilst the emerging RLDP can only influence planning strategy or development within the boundary of the RLDP, there may be trans-boundary effects as a result of its implementation. Where appropriate, these have been considered within the HRA.
- 2.6.4 Further to the assessment of the draft policies in the emerging RLDP, an in-combination assessment was carried out in relation to other relevant plans. Those components of the emerging RLDP that could only have, at most, a 'non-significant' effect in their own right, but which could potentially lead to LSE on the European Sites under consideration in combination with the following other plans or projects, have been included in the in-combination assessment.
- Eryri Local Development Plan 2016-2033, Snowdonia National Park (2019);
  - Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 Written Statement 31 July 2017; and
  - Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (4th June 2013).

## 2.7 Assumptions and Caveats

- 2.7.1 In 2018, CCBC issued a call for Candidate Sites for inclusion in the emerging RLDP. This process identified a total of 36 sites for consideration. These included five 'Strategic Site's identified for residential development, as part of **Strategic Policy 11**, further details are included in **Appendix F**.
- 2.7.2 All other Candidate Sites have been submitted by members of the public suggesting land for development, or for protection from development. At the time of undertaking the HRA, no further information was available on the potential uses of the other 31 Candidate Sites. Potential development of the following types has not been discussed within the emerging RLDP, therefore these have been excluded from screening: oil and gas exploration/ extraction, airports, shipping lanes and marine ports. The assessment of LSE at the other Candidate Sites has considered all other types of development at these locations.



- 2.7.3 If a planned development is brought forward for a Candidate Site and land use is different to that predicted, then HRA screening will require to be updated. This will need to be monitored and reviewed through the RLDP process.
- 2.7.4 It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.

## 3 Screening Results

### 3.1 Emerging RDLP Plans and Policies

3.1.1 Drawing upon the outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, **Table 3.1** assesses the potential for LSE in relation to the draft policies within the emerging RLDP.

Table 3-1: Assessment of Emerging RLDP Policies

Policy	Category	Relationship with other plans and policies	Likely Significant Effects
<b>Strategic Policy 1 (SP/1): Sustainable Placemaking Principles</b>	A2, A3, A4	A broad approach to planning guidance on sustainable development	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 2 (SP/2): Levels of Housing Growth</b>	A3, A4	This policy outlines the level of housing growth needed within the plan period but does not directly lead to development.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 3 (SP/3): Levels of Employment Growth</b>	C2, C4	This policy outlines the overall need for employment land but does not identify Candidate Sites. The emerging RLDP aims to concentrate development within existing conurbations, therefore it is assumed that this policy will be in line with this principal. Potential for LSE on European Sites as a result of development.	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
<b>Strategic Policy 4 (SP/4): Hierarchy of Settlements</b>	A3, A4	This policy relates to meeting housing needs in line with hierarchy of settlements but does not directly lead to development.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 5 (SP/5): Placemaking and Good Design</b>	A1, A2	This policy outlines key principles for good design but does not directly lead to development.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 6 (SP/6) Promoting Healthier Places in Conwy</b>	A1, A2	Does not lead to development and includes qualitative criteria.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 7 (SP/7): Welsh Language</b>	A1	This is a qualitative policy not leading to development but should have a positive effect the welsh language.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 8 (SP/8): Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</b>	A2, A3, A4	A broad approach to planning guidance on sustainable management of natural resources.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 9 (SP/9): Placemaking in Rural Areas</b>	A1, A3, A4	This policy outlines principles for development in rural areas but does not directly lead to development.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 10 (SP/10): Place Plans</b>	A1, A2	Does not lead to development and includes qualitative criteria.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 11 (SP/11): Strategic Sites</b>	C2, C4.	This policy relates to meeting housing needs by identifying five Strategic Sites within the main conurbations. Potential for LSE on European Sites as a result of development.	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
<b>Strategic Policy 12 (SP/12): Infrastructure and New Development</b>	A1, A2	This policy outlines broad principles for development of new infrastructure but does not lead to development and includes qualitative criteria.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 13 (SP/13): Managing Settlement Form</b>	A1, A2	This policy outlines broad principles for protecting land from development but does not lead to development and includes qualitative criteria.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 14 (SP/14): Sustainable Transport and Accessibility</b>	A3, A4	This policy sets out broad principles for sustainable transport but does not lead to development and includes qualitative criteria.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 15 (SP/15): Housing</b>	C2, C4	This policy relates to meeting housing needs by identifying five Strategic Sites within the main	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>

Policy	Category	Relationship with other plans and policies	Likely Significant Effects
		conurbations. Potential for LSE on European Sites as a result of development.	
<b>Strategic Policy 16 (SP/16): Retail</b>	A3, A4, A5	This policy relates to retaining and improving existing retail facilities within the main conurbations.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 17 (SP/17): Community Facilities</b>	A3, A4, A5	This policy relates to retaining and improving existing community facilities within the main conurbations.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 18 (SP/18): Recreational Spaces</b>	A2, A3	This policy outlines the need for new developments to include recreational spaces. This will direct development away from protected areas and enhance the natural or built environment. There may be scope to further develop this policy to avoid LSE on the integrity of European Sites.	<b>Mitigation – See Section 3.1.5 – 3.1.7</b>
<b>Strategic Policy 19 (SP/19): Landscape</b>	A1, A2	This policy directly refers to meeting international obligations for protecting, managing and enhancing protected sites. This policy is regarded as mitigation therefore cannot be considered at this stage. This is discussed further in <b>Section 3.1.5 – 3.1.7</b>	<b>Mitigation – See Section 3.1.5 – 3.1.7</b>
<b>Strategic Policy 20 (SP/20): Coastal Areas and Marine Plans</b>	A1, A2	This policy outlines high level aims to integrate decision making in relation to marine and terrestrial planning.	<b>Mitigation – See Section 3.1.5 – 3.1.7</b>
<b>Strategic Policy 21 (SP/21): Historic Environment</b>	A3, A4	This is a qualitative policy not leading to development but should have a positive effect on cultural heritage issues.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 22 (SP/22): Culturally-led Regeneration</b>	A3, A4	This is a qualitative policy not leading to development but should have a positive effect on cultural heritage issues.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 23 (SP/23): Green Infrastructure</b>	A2, A3	This policy outlines high level aims to protect, enhance and mitigate for biodiversity throughout the plan area.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 24 (SP/24): Biodiversity</b>	A2, A3	This policy outlines high level aims to protect, enhance and mitigate for biodiversity throughout the plan area.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 25 (SP/25): Water, Air, Soundscape and Light</b>	A2, A3	This policy aims to protect, enhance and mitigate for potential impacts on water, air, noise and light.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 26 (SP/26): Flooding</b>	A1, A2	This is a qualitative policy not leading to development and should have a positive effect on flood prevention	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 27 (SP/27): Economic Development</b>	A5	Does not directly lead to development, high level policy.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 28 (SP/28): Tourism</b>	A3, A4	High level policy outlining principles of tourism development being in the appropriate location, this proposal will not lead to development directly but is likely to lead development away from protected areas and enhance the natural or built environment.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 29 (SP/29): Rural Economy</b>	A2, A3, A4	High level policy outlining principles of rural development being in suitable locations, this proposal will not lead to development directly but is likely to lead development away from protected areas and enhance the natural or built environment.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 30 (SP/30): Transportation Infrastructure</b>	A3, A4	This is a safeguarding policy and will help to improve air quality.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 31 (SP/31):</b>	A2, A3, A4	This policy outlines high level principles for improved telecommunications and business clusters, will not lead to development. t.	No Likely Significant Effect

Policy	Category	Relationship with other plans and policies	Likely Significant Effects
<b>Telecommunications &amp; Business Clusters</b>			
<b>Strategic Policy 32 (SP/32): Energy</b>	A3, A4	This is a safeguarding policy regarding diversity of energy generation and will help to improve environmental quality.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 33 (SP/33): Minerals</b>	A1, A4	This policy provides high level principles on sustainable management of minerals resources, will not lead directly to development.	No Likely Significant Effect
<b>Strategic Policy 34 (SP/34): Waste</b>	A1, A4	This policy outlines high level principals in relation to sustainable wastes management, will not lead directly to development.	No Likely Significant Effect

3.1.2 Three draft strategic policies (i.e. SP3, SP11 and SP15) were identified as being 'Category C', due to the potential for LSE on European Sites. These are discussed in further detail below::

- **SP3: Levels of Employment Growth** – This policy outlines the overall need for employment land but does not identify Candidate Sites or the likely broad nature of such developments. The emerging RLDP aims to concentrate development within existing conurbations, therefore it is assumed that this policy will be developed in line with this principal. However, at this time this draft policy provides uncertainty, therefore there is potential for European Sites to be indirectly affected if development happens in close proximity or if the site is hydrologically or physically connected; and
- **SP11: Strategic Sites and SP15: Housing** – Both of these policies relate to meeting housing needs by identifying five Strategic Sites within the main conurbations. Four of the identified Candidate Sites have been identified as having the potential to cause indirect LSE to European Sites (See [Section 3.2](#)) therefore these Sites will require to undergo further HRA screening once detailed development plans become available.

3.1.3 It is anticipated that the approach to further developing above policies will be done in line with the overall strategy for the RLDP (i.e. development sites are located away from European Sites and concentrated within existing conurbations). However, due to uncertainty, these draft policies will require to be further considered at Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment.

3.1.4 All other draft policies within the emerging RLDP were identified to be within 'Category A' i.e. would have no negative effect on a European site. This is because the policies themselves would not lead to development and/ or incorporate key principles which are intended to protect the natural environment as set out below:

- Align with relevant national planning policy requirements as set out within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10<sup>th</sup> Edition (December 2018);
- 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;
- 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;

- 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.

### Avoidance and Reduction Measures in Relation to European Sites

- 3.1.5 Draft Strategic Policies 18, 19 and 20 specifically relate to avoiding adverse effects on European Sites (see below). As set out in **Section 2.3** above, this would be considered 'mitigation' within the context of the recent *People Over Wind* and *Sweetman Vs Coillte Teoranta* (C-323/17)) and as such, the screening of the draft policies in the emerging RLDP have been undertaken without consideration of these.
- 3.1.6 In addition, draft Strategic Policies 23, 24 and 25 outline high level commitments to adopting a proactive approach to green infrastructure, reversing biodiversity loss and reducing exposure to pollution (such as air, water and noise). Although these policies do not specifically relate to the Relevant European Sites, there may be potential for these sites to benefit as a result of these policies.
- 3.1.7 There is potential for these policies to be further developed to protect and enhance Relevant European Sites in proximity to the emerging RLDP area.

## 3.2 Candidate Sites

### Proposed Use

- 3.2.1 The Candidate Sites Register in **Appendix E** shows the 36 Candidate Sites provided by CCBC which are proposed for development as part of the emerging RLDP. Of these, **Strategic Policy 11: Strategic Sites** and **15: Housing** identify five 'Strategic Sites' (Sites 39, 68, 86, 119, and 163) as part of the Coastal Development Strategy and Rural Development Strategy to contribute towards the housing objectives of the plan.
- 3.2.2 At the time of undertaking the HRA, no further information was available on the potential uses of the other 31 Candidate Sites, therefore these have been screened as outlined in **Section 2.7**.
- 3.2.3 If a planned development is brought forward for a Candidate Site and land use is different to that predicted, then HRA screening will need to be updated.



## Screening

3.2.4 **Appendix F** provides the GIS map illustrating the location of the Candidate Sites in relation to European Sites. All 36 sites are within 15km of at least 1 European Site. In particular, the proximity of the five 'Strategic Sites' to European Sites are detailed below:

### Coastal Development Strategy Area (CDSA):

- **Site 39 - Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno:** Mixed Use Housing (400 Homes), Affordable Housing, Primary School, 1 Hectare of B1 Employment Land, Allotments and Recreational Space. The site is phased between 2024 and 2031.. This is located within 1km of Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn/ Creuddyn Peninsula Woods SAC and within 1.5 km of Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC;
- **Site 68 - Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn:** Housing (450 Homes), Affordable Housing, Allotments and Recreational Space. The site is phased between 2024 and 2033. This is located within 1km of Liverpool Bay SPA;
- **Site 86 - Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan:** Mixed Use Housing (400 Homes), Affordable Housing, Primary School Allotments and Recreational Space. The site is phased between 2021 and 2029. This is located within 500m of Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA) and Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC); and
- **Site 119 - Land North of Kinmel Manor, Abergele:** Mixed Use Employment (4.7 Hectares of B1, B2 & B8), Convenience Retail, Allotments, Recreational Space and a Primary School. The site is phased between 2021 and 2027. This is located within 2km of Liverpool Bay SPA.

### Rural Development Strategy Area (RDSA):

- **Site 163 - Llanrwst Key Service Centre:** Housing (200 Homes), Affordable Housing, Allotments and Recreational Space. The site is phased between 2021 and 2026.

3.2.5 The results of screening for the potential LSE of Candidate Sites in relation to the European Sites identified in **Section 3.2** are provided in **Table 3.2**

Table 3-2: Summary of European Sites and Associated Likely Significant Effects

European Site	Potential Impact Pathways Associated with the RDLF	LSE?
<b>Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt (SAC/SPA)</b>	No potential impact pathways have been identified in relation to Candidate Sites. All Candidate Sites are located more than 10km from this European Site and are not structurally or functionally connected. Therefore no LSE identified.	✗
<b>Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA)</b>	Three Candidate sites (Sites 84, 86 and 157) were identified as having potential to have LSE in relation to the qualifying features of this European site. The Candidate Sites are within approximately 1km of this European site (the closest within 500m) and could result in the following impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions</li> </ul>	✓
<b>Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (SPA)</b>	This SPA is located off-shore along the northern coastline of Conwy. All but two of the Candidate sites are located within 5km of this coastline and development in these locations could result in the following impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased recreational activity;</li> <li>■ Water pollution (surface waters and marine); and</li> <li>■ Changes in hydraulic conditions.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, one Candidate Site (Site 115) is potentially allocated for commercial quarrying operations. This site is located approximately 500m to the south of Liverpool</p>	✓

European Site	Potential Impact Pathways Associated with the RDLP	LSE?
	<p>Bay SPA, therefore has the potential to cause indirect LSE to this European Site due to the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indirect impacts as a result of quarrying.</li> </ul>	
<b>Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods (SAC)</b>	No potential impact pathways have been identified in relation to Candidate Sites. All Candidate Sites are located more than 10km from this European Site and are not structurally or functionally connected. Therefore no direct or indirect LSE identified.	✗
<b>Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods (SAC)</b>	<p>This SAC is located within the RLDP area and is surrounded by a cluster of 10 Candidate Sites located within 1km of the SAC. Five of these (sites 92, 103, 104, 156, 157) are considered to be located within walking distance (500m) of the SAC and Site. None of these sites are identified as 'Strategic Sites' for housing (<b>See Policy Sp11 and SP15</b>). However, there is potential for development of these Candidate Sites to impact the SAC through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased recreational activity.</li> </ul>	✓
<b>Coedydd Aber/ Aber Woods (SAC)</b>	No potential threats or pressures have been identified in relation to Candidate Sites. All Candidate Sites are located more than 5km from this European Site and are not structurally or functionally connected. Therefore no direct or indirect LSE identified.	✗
<b>Eryri / Snowdonia (SAC)</b>	<p>The Candidate Sites are generally located some distance &gt;8km) away from this SAC. However, one 'Strategic Site designated for housing (Site 86) and three Candidate Sites (sites 84, 157, 162) are located within 3km. Development of these sites could lead to increases in traffic on roads within/ surrounding the SAC. Furthermore, there is potential for increased recreational activity within the SAC associated with any residential development in these Candidate Sites.</p> <p>The following potential impacts are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution; and</li> <li>Increased recreational activity.</li> </ul> <p>It is recognised that the HRA for the current LDP highlighted that Dyffryn Conwy Water Resource Zone (DCWRZ) in Snowdonia SAC has potential to be impacted by increased water demands and supply by new development. This is because the majority of the Conwy Local Authority area is supplied by DCWRZ. It was concluded in the HRA for the current LDP that unless the Local Authority was suggesting population growth as a result of the LDP, there would be no unforeseen impact on water demand or supply which could lead to changes in the physiology of the source waterbody. The emerging RLDP makes no reference to expected population growth as a result of the proposals; however, this should be investigated further and any likely impacts identified through liaison with DCWRZ.</p>	✓
<b>Great Orme's Head / Pen y Gogarth (SAC)</b>	No potential impact pathways have been identified in relation to Candidate Sites. All Candidate Sites are located approximately 1km from this European Site. These are not structurally or functionally connected. Therefore no LSE identified.	✗
<b>Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines (SAC)</b>	The Candidate Sites are located c. 13km away from this SAC. Whilst this SAC is sensitive to air pollution and disturbance due to increased recreational activity, given the distance separation, there is considered to be no potential for LSE.	✗
<b>Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC)</b>	<p>This SAC is located off-shore along the north-western coastline of Conwy. A total of 20 Candidate sites are located within 5km of this coastline and development in these locations could result in the following impacts to which the SAC is vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased recreational activity; and</li> <li>Water pollution (surface waters).</li> </ul>	✓

3.2.6 **Appendix E** provides a summary of the Candidate Sites where Appropriate Assessment is likely to be required and the associated assessment of LSE for each candidate site.

## 4 In-Combination Effects

- 4.1.1 Draft policies SP3, SP 11 and SP15 within the emerging RLDP have identified Likely Significant Effects that will require Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken. The HRA screening of Candidate Sites identified by the emerging RLDP has identified five European Sites that are likely to require further consideration as/ when detailed development plans for these sites are available.
- 4.1.2 The HRAs in relation to the following related plans have been reviewed to identify potential in combination effects between these and the emerging RLDP:
- Eryri Local Development Plan 2016-2033, Snowdonia National Park (2019);
  - Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 Written Statement 31 July 2017; and
  - Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (4th June 2013).
- 4.1.3 These plans have not relied on the implementation of mitigation during the Screening Stage. Therefore none of these plans have identified Likely Significant Effects, either on their own or in relation to other relevant plans or policies.
- 4.1.4 Although Appropriate Assessment will be required in relation to the emerging RLDP, due to there being no identified in-combination effects by the other plans identified, it is concluded that no policies included in the emerging RLDP would be likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of any European Site in combination with other plans or projects.

## 5 Screening Summary and Conclusion

- 5.1.1 HRA Screening of the draft policies and identified Candidate Sites within the emerging RLDP has been undertaken as required by Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.
- 5.1.2 **Strategic Policies 3, 11 and 15** were identified as having potential for indirect LSE on European Sites. LSE has been identified in relation to: the lack of certainty on the scale, number of sites involved and type of development; potential for indirect affects if development happens in close proximity or if the site is hydrologically or physically connected to European Sites. Therefore Appropriate Assessment of the emerging RLDP will be needed.
- 5.1.3 In consideration of the CJEU ruling in *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* (C-323/17), the emerging RLDP has been screened without consideration of **Strategic Policies 18,19 and 20**. These policies are considered to comprise 'mitigation' for effects on European Sites and as such are not taken into account in this screening assessment.
- 5.1.4 The screening of the remaining policies in the emerging RLDP did not identify any LSE on the integrity of European Sites. This is largely due to the policies comprising a framework for development which seeks to protect the environment and align with sustainability principles. Assuming that these draft policies are adhered to, no potential impact pathways on European Sites have been identified.
- 5.1.5 Screening of Candidate Sites identified by the emerging RLDP has identified indirect LSE in relation to five European Sites listed below:
- **Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA)** – this included potential indirect LSE from one Strategic Site (86) and 2 Candidate Sites;
  - **Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (SPA)** – this included potential indirect LSE from two Candidate Sites;
  - **Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods (SAC)** – a cluster of ten Candidate Sites were identified within 1km that have potential to cause indirect LSE;
  - **Eryri / Snowdonia (SAC)** – this included potential indirect LSE from one Strategic Site (86) and three Candidate Sites. In addition, the emerging RLDP makes no reference to expected population growth as a result of the proposals; however, this should be investigated further and any likely impacts identified through liaison with Dyffryn Conwy Water Resource Zone; and
  - **Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC)** – a total of 20 sites were identified as having potential indirect LSE.
- 5.1.6 The potential for indirect LSE at these European Sites will be further considered as/ when detailed development plans for these sites are available.
- 5.1.7 Appropriate Assessment will be needed in relation to the emerging RLDP. However, no identified in-combination effects by the other plans identified, it is concluded that no policies included in the emerging RLDP would be likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of any European Site in-combination with other plans or projects.

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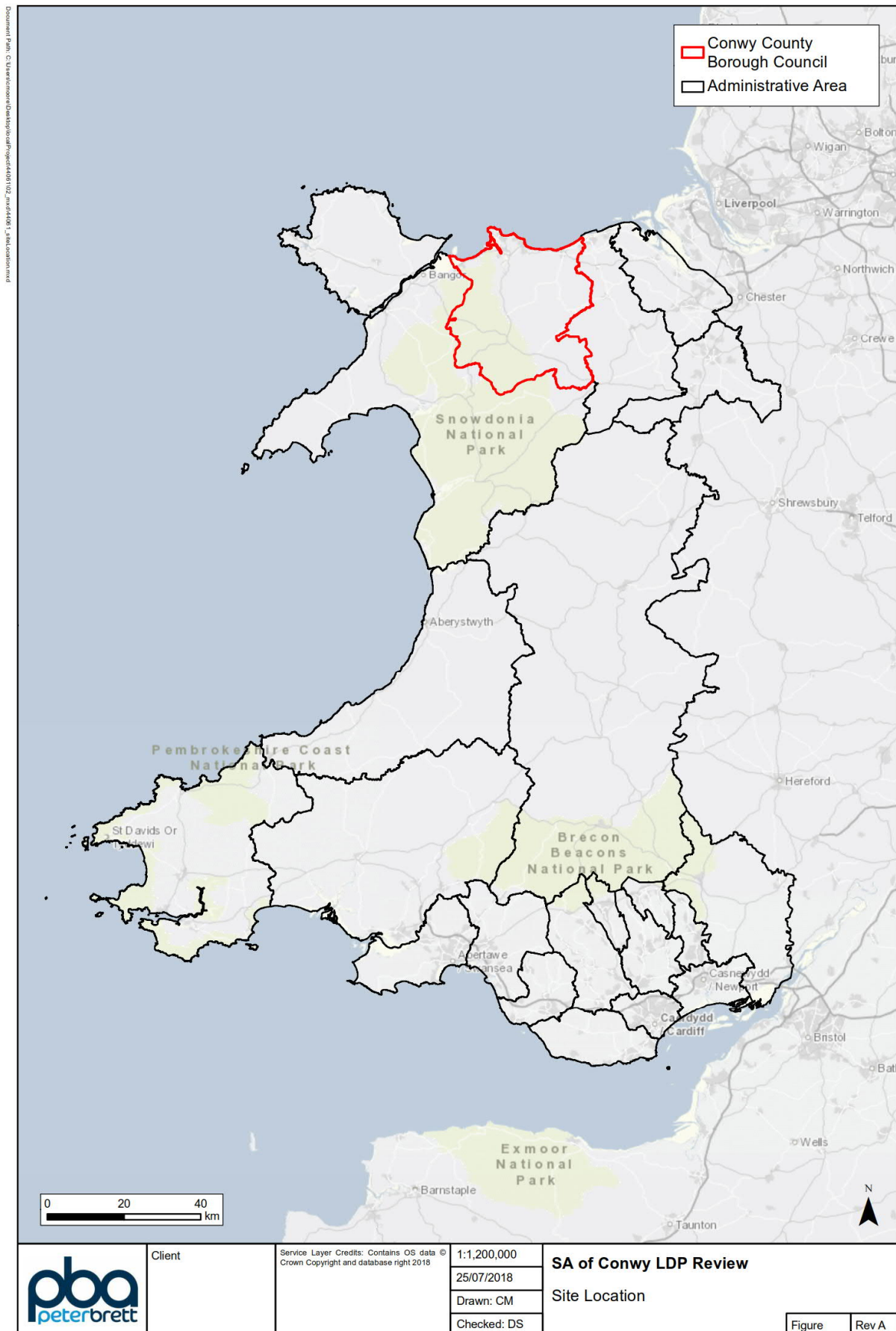
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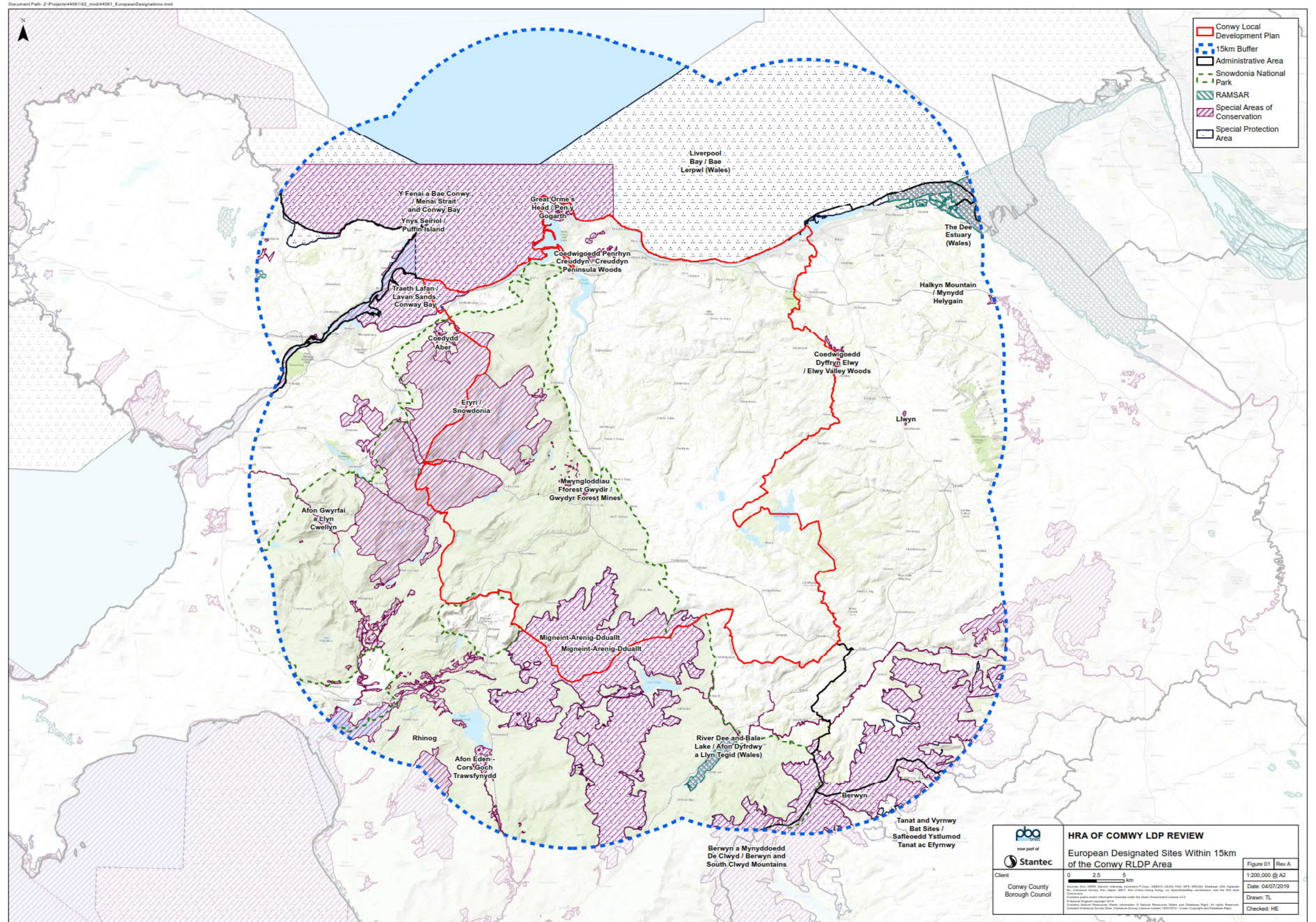


## **Appendix A      Map of Conwy County Borough Council Area**





## **Appendix B    Map of European Designated Sites within 15km of the RLDP Area**





- Conwy Local Development Plan
- 15km Buffer
- Administrative Area
- Snowdonia National Park
- RAMSAR
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Special Protection Area

  
now part of  


Client  
Conwy County Borough Council

**HRA OF COMWY LDP REVIEW**  
European Designated Sites Within 15km of the Conwy RLDP Area


  
0 2.5 5 km

Figure 01 | Rev A

Date: 04/07/2019

Drawn: TL

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Drawn: TL

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## Appendix C European Site Conservation Objectives

Table C-1: European Site Conservation Objectives

European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blanket bog;</li> <li>European dry heath;</li> <li>Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;</li> <li>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>;</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles; and</li> <li>Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total location, distribution and extent of qualifying habitats, including those areas that are considered unfavourable or currently degraded is maintained at the area present or expanded as a result of habitat restoration.</li> <li>The degraded areas and currently unfavourable blanket bog are managed under a restoration programme so that the area and distribution of favourable blanket bog is increasing.</li> <li>The typical species of the vegetation communities comprising the SAC qualifying habitats are frequent.</li> <li>The abundance and distribution of uncommon plants is maintained or increased.</li> <li>The structure of the qualifying habitats is maintained and restored.</li> <li>Invasive non-native species such as conifers, rhododendron, Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and bridewort (<i>Spiraea</i>) are not present within the SAC and a species specific buffer area.</li> <li>The blanket bog and heath is free from all trees.</li> <li>The percentage cover of the tree canopy within qualifying woodland habitats shall be no less than 85% (excepting natural catastrophic events).</li> <li>The woodland canopy and shrub layer comprises locally native species, typical of this upland woodland which is less oak and more birch dominated than more lowland examples of this SAC feature.</li> <li>There shall be sufficient natural regeneration of locally native trees and shrubs to maintain the woodland canopy and shrub layer, by filling gaps and allowing the recruitment of young trees, and encouraging a varied age structure.</li> <li>There will be a defined number of mature trees per hectare within the existing tree canopy on a unit basis. This will need to be defined by diameter for the upland situation where comparable trees at lower altitude are of c60cm diameter plus for oak and ash and/or with signs of decay, holes etc.</li> <li>Dead wood will be present and consist of a mixture of fallen trees (minimum 1 per hectare), broken branches, dead branches on live trees, and standing dead trees (minimum 1 per hectare). Volumes of deadwood are currently at relatively low levels because the woodlands, in general, have an even-age structure and lack mature trees. Some lower plants are dead wood specialists but these woodlands tend to lack the rare dead wood invertebrate assemblage found in other parts of the UK.</li> <li>The size of the population of qualifying bird species is to be maintained (i.e. the number of breeding pairs) and preferably increasing.</li> <li>Qualifying bird species nesting distribution within the site is maintained or expanded, so that breeding occurs in all appropriate habitats.</li> <li>Qualifying bird species breeding success is at least one young fledged per nest.</li> <li>There is sufficient nesting and roosting habitat to support the qualifying bird species population in the longterm.</li> <li>There is sufficient hunting habitat, often in mosaic and including areas of grassland, bogs, flushes, short heath and bracken with low trees/scrub present. There is an adequate supply of prey species in the form of small birds and small mammals to maintain successful breeding.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ol>
Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</li> <li>Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), the SPA supports at least 2% of the GB breeding population 10-12 pairs;</li> <li>Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) at least 0.7% of the population in Great Britain 9-12 pairs; and</li> <li>Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) at least 1% of the population in Great Britain 12 pairs.</li> </ul>	See above.
Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large shallow inlets and bays;</li> <li>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;</li> <li>Reefs;</li> <li>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and</li> </ul>	<p>The intertidal mudflats and sandflats feature should continue to comprise an array of sediment habitats and their associated biological communities, ranging from wave-exposed sands, through to sheltered muds and tide-swept muddy gravels. In many areas, such as at Traeth Lafan and around the mouth of the Conwy Estuary, the feature will comprise a dynamic mosaic of sediment types, with associated communities, whilst other intertidal sediments, such as sheltered areas in the Menai Strait are expected to have more temporal and spatial stability. On the extreme lower shore in the western Menai Strait and Conwy Bay, dynamism is expected between the intertidal mudflat and sandflat and the subtidal sandbank features, depending on the prevailing physical conditions. For further information on Traeth Lafan, refer also to the 'Vision Statement' for the Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>Intertidal mud and sandflat habitats and communities which are currently impacted by activities such as bait digging and the use of vehicles on the shore, would be expected to improve in quality and become more diverse under appropriate management. As water quality in the area continues to improve, dwarf eelgrass <i>Zostera noltei</i> beds are expected to expand their range and distribution within the site. Other habitats and communities associated with this feature are expected to either maintain their condition or improve. While the commercial mussel fisheries continue to operate at the eastern and western ends of the Menai Strait, as well as in the Conwy Estuary, intertidal mud and sandflat feature in these areas will continue to be present in a modified state. There is currently no requirement for restoration of these areas of intertidal mudflat and sandflat.</p>

European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.</li> </ul>	<p>The reef feature should continue to comprise a variety of habitats and their associated biological communities, occurring on hard substrate of different types throughout the site. Substrate types range from limestone and clay habitats, through to areas of tide-swept sublittoral hard substrata, including boulders and bedrock. Some areas of reef feature, such as intertidal boulder habitats are expected to improve in quality and become more diverse under appropriate management. Other areas will be expected to either maintain their condition or improve.</p> <p>The subtidal sandbanks feature should continue to comprise mobile or highly mobile sediment habitats and their associated communities. On the extreme lower shore in the western Menai Strait and Conwy Bay, dynamism is expected between the subtidal sandbank and the intertidal mudflat and sandflat features, depending on the prevailing physical conditions. In addition, sandbanks in Conwy Bay and Red Wharf Bay are expected to continue to be part of the dynamic mosaic of shallow sublittoral coastal sediments within the two bays and may also fluctuate according to prevailing physical conditions.</p> <p>The large shallow bay feature should continue to comprise a variety of sediment and hard substrate habitats and their associated biological communities, subject to a wide range of physical conditions, from the wave-sheltered, tide-swept conditions at the eastern end of the Menai Strait through to the more open coast, wave-exposed conditions in Conwy Bay. The subtidal sediments within the embayment should comprise a dynamic mosaic of sediment types, with associated communities which may display considerable temporal and spatial variation, influenced by prevailing physical conditions. Areas of enriched muddy sand in Red Wharf Bay and Conwy Bay are expected to persist, whilst the large shallow bay is expected to continue to be an important feeding and breeding area for a variety of fish species. Certain habitats and communities within the large shallow bay (many of which are part of other habitat features) are expected to improve in quality and become more diverse under appropriate management. Other areas will be expected to either maintain their condition or improve.</p> <p>The sea caves feature should continue to comprise intertidal and subtidal caves, clefts, crevices and tunnels in the limestone substrate around the Great and Little Ormes and the north-east coast of Anglesey.</p> <p>The health and quality of the five SAC habitat features are inter-related and may also depend on the state of other non-feature marine habitats within the site, as well as structural and functional components of the marine ecosystem.</p>
Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay SPA	<p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great Crested Grebes (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>): Up to 500 (circa 5% of &amp; largest known regular coastal moulting British population) during autumn moult;</li> <li>Oystercatchers (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>): Average 5,500 in winter (2% of British wintering population);</li> <li>Curlews: Approximately 1,500 (2% of British population);</li> <li>Redshank: Approximately 1,200 (2% of British population);</li> <li>Red-breasted Merganser: 120 (1% of British population); and</li> <li>Third most important feeding ground in Wales for waders and wildfowl.</li> </ul>	See above.
Bae Lerpwl/ Liverpool Bay SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>): 260 individuals<sup>1</sup> representing 6.84% of the breeding population in Great</li> </ul>	<p><b>1: Internationally important non-breeding population of red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)</b> The interest feature red-throated diver will be considered to be in favourable condition only when both of the following two conditions are met: (i) The size of the red-throated diver population is at, or shows only non-significant fluctuation around the mean population at the time of designation of the SPA. to account for natural change. (ii) The extent of the supporting habitat within the site is maintained.</p> <p><b>2: Internationally important non-breeding population of common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>).</b> The interest feature common scoter will be considered to be in favourable condition only when each of the following two conditions is met:</p>



European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
	<p>Britain (2010 - 2014);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>): 360 individuals representing 1.80% of the breeding population in Great Britain (2011 – 2015);</li> <li>Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellate</i>): 1,171 individuals representing 6.89% of the wintering population in Great Britain (2004/05 – 2010/11);</li> <li>Little gull, (<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>): 319 individuals (2004/05 – 2010/11); There is no estimate of the Great Britain population;</li> <li>Common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>): 56,679 individuals representing at least 10.31% of the wintering NW Europe population (2004/05 – 2010/11); and</li> <li>Over winter, the area regularly supports 69,687 individual waterbirds (2004/05 – 2010/11) including species exceeding 1% of the GB total or 2,000 individuals: common scoter, red-throated diver, little gull, red breasted merganser and great cormorant.</li> </ul>	<p>(i) The size of the common scoter population is at, or shows only non-significant fluctuation around the mean population at the time of designation of the SPA to account for natural change.</p> <p>(ii) The extent of the supporting habitat within the site is maintained.</p> <p><b>3: Non-breeding assemblage of over 20,000 waterbirds</b></p> <p>The interest feature waterbird assemblage will be considered to be in favourable condition only when each of the following two conditions is met:</p> <p>(i) The size of the waterbird assemblage population shows only non-significant fluctuation around the mean at the time of designation to allow for natural change.</p> <p>(ii) The extent of the waterbird assemblage supporting habitat within the site is maintained.</p>
Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conservation Objective for Feature 1: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines (EU Habitat code: 9180)</b></p> <p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area of <i>Tilio-acerion</i> woodland is stable or increasing, at the expense of areas of non-native trees, including beech.</li> <li>The woodland is maintained as far as possible by natural processes.</li> <li>The following canopy species Ash, field maple, rowan, Wych elm and small leaved lime should be present throughout.</li> <li>The remainder of the site will be other semi-natural habitat.</li> <li>Trees and shrubs are mainly locally native broadleaved species.</li> <li>The abundance and density of individual native species varies across the site.</li> <li>Trees and shrubs of a wide range of ages and sizes are present.</li> <li>Tree seedlings are plentiful throughout the site.</li> <li>Other canopy forming species including conifers (except yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> which is native), beech, hornbeam and sycamore will be discouraged.</li> <li>Deadwood, standing or fallen, will be retained to provide habitat for invertebrates, fungi and other woodland species.</li> <li>Field and ground layers are well developed with a patchwork of vegetation communities characteristic of local soil and humidity conditions.</li> </ul>

European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul>
Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles;</li> <li>Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes, and ravines; and</li> <li>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conservation Objective for <i>Tilio-acerion</i> forest of slopes, screes and ravines (priority feature) (EU Habitat Code: 9180)</b></p> <p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area of Tilio-acerion woodland is stable or increasing, at the expense of areas of non-native trees, including beech, but not encroaching on <i>Festuco-brometelia</i> grassland or <i>Taxus baccata</i> wood.</li> <li>The woodland is maintained as far as possible by natural processes.</li> <li>Ash is the main native tree species. The rest of the canopy should be formed of locally native broadleaved species such as oak, lime, downy birch and hazel.</li> <li>Sycamore may be present but will not become dominant in the canopy or the under-storey.</li> <li>Beech and non-native conifers will be largely absent from the canopy, under-storey and woodland as a whole, however Holm oak shall not be tolerated.</li> <li>The field and ground layers will contain species such as dog's mercury and spurge laurel will be abundant across the majority of the woodland, with ferns, in particular hart's tongue fern also being common.</li> <li>The site supports the present or greater abundance and diversity of vascular plants and lower plants (mosses, liverworts, lichens, fungi and slime moulds) and invertebrates typical of <i>Tilioacerion</i> woodland.</li> <li>The abundance and distribution of rare or scarce plant and animal species of <i>Tilio-acerion</i> woodland is maintained or increased and they are able to sustain or reproduce themselves.</li> <li>The woodlands have a diverse structure with all stages of woodland growth and decay, including mature and ancient trees, standing and fallen deadwood, natural regeneration of native tree and shrub species and canopy gaps.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of the above conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Semi-natural dry grassland and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco- brometalia</i>) (EU Habitat Code: 6210)</b></p> <p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The calcareous grassland will maintain its current extent, as limited by underlying geology, and an increase will be sought into areas that have shrubs.</li> <li>The grassland will be a rich mix of herbs and grasses reflecting the calcareous grassland community present, with a high broadleaved herb component.</li> <li>Terricolous lichens and acrocarpous mosses are present in any CG1 community.</li> <li>Species indicative of agricultural improvements will be rare or absent.</li> <li>Scrub species and bracken will be rare or absent.</li> <li>Introduced species such as cotoneaster will be absent.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles (EU Habitat Code: 91J0)</b></p> <p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland continues to be present in Woods that contribute to the Creuddyn.</li> <li>Peninsula Woods SAC.</li> <li>The woodland is maintained as far as possible by natural processes.</li> <li>The location of open glades varies over time.</li> <li>Trees and shrubs are dominated by yew, with abundance and density of individual native species.</li> <li>varying across the site.</li> <li>Trees and shrubs of a wide range of ages and sizes are present.</li> <li>Tree seedlings are plentiful throughout the site.</li> <li>The woodlands have a diverse structure with all stages of woodland growth and decay, including mature and ancient trees, standing and fallen dead wood, natural regeneration of native tree and shrub species, especially Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) and canopy gaps.</li> <li>Dead wood dependent species of moss, liverwort, fungi and specialised invertebrates are present, in spatially and temporally variable abundance, throughout the site.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul>
Coedydd Aber/ Aber Woods SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom; and</li> <li>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conservation Objective for old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles (EU Habitat Code: 91A0)</b></p> <p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The woodland is maintained as far as possible by natural processes.</li> <li>The location of open glades or gaps varies over time.</li> <li>Trees and shrubs are locally native, and neither beech nor conifers are dominant anywhere in the canopy or understorey.</li> <li>Trees and shrubs of a wide range of ages and sizes are present.</li> <li>Tree seedlings are plentiful throughout the site and where occurring in open glades develop into viable saplings.</li> <li>Field and ground layers are a patchwork of various vegetation communities characteristic of local soil and humidity conditions.</li> <li>There are abundant dead and dying trees (with holes and hollows, rot columns, torn off limbs and rotten branches) with associated dead wood dependent species present.</li> <li>Humidity levels are high enough to favour the presence of ferns, mosses and liverworts.</li> <li>The woodland continues to support populations of birds and mammals.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno – Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) (EU Habitat Code 91E0)</b></p> <p>The vision for this feature is for it to be in favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The woodland is maintained as far as possible by natural processes.</li> <li>The trees and shrubs will be locally native broadleaved species with alder dominating the canopy.</li> <li>The sparse shrub layer will comprise a scattering of hazel, willow and rowan.</li> <li>Seedlings will be relatively sparse throughout the site with only a few native seedlings from non-self coppicing trees developing into saplings.</li> </ul>

European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of regeneration will be from the base of the alders by means of self-coppicing.</li> <li>There will be abundant dead and dying trees with holes and hollows, rot columns, torn off limbs and rotten branches throughout the woodland. Dead wood, both standing and fallen, will be retained to provide habitats for other species.</li> <li>Veteran trees will be favoured during any silvicultural management because they support a wide variety of species, including lichens. Old forest lichen species will be found throughout the sites, especially on well-lit trees around woodland edges and glades.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul>
Eryri / Snowdonia SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicolorisatrofuscae;</li> <li>Blanket bogs;</li> <li>Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion);</li> <li>Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe);</li> <li>Alkaline fens Alpine and Boreal heaths;</li> <li>Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands;</li> <li>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;</li> <li>Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>Slender green feather moss (Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus);</li> <li>European dry heaths</li> <li>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;</li> <li>Floating water-plantain Luronium natans;</li> <li>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix;</li> <li>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles;</li> <li>Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</li> <li>Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands;</li> <li>Siliceous rocky slopes with</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conservation Objective for Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands (EU Habitat Code: 6150)</b> The vision for qualifying habitats is for them to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high summits of the Carneddau (Carnedd Dafydd, Pen yr Ole Wen, Carnedd Llewelyn, Garnedd Uchaf, Yr Aryg, Foel Grach, Llwytmor, Drosogl, Foel Fras, Pen Llythrig y Wrach and Pen yr Helgi Ddu) the Glyderau (Y Garn, Glyder Fach, Glyder Fawr, Elidir Fach, Carnedd y Ffiliast and Mynydd Perfedd), should each support summit heath vegetation which does not show signs of heavy modification by grazing and/or heavy trampling.</li> <li>There should be no further loss of summit heath on Yr Wyddfa. The extent of the habitat at Crib y Ddysgl and Garnedd Uchaf should be retained as an absolute minimum and there should be no loss of quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The vegetation should be dominated by species typical of species of summit heath such as <i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i> (woolly hair moss), <i>Carex bigelowii</i> (stiff sedge), shrubs dwarfed by the high altitude conditions such as <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> (bilberry) and <i>Salix herbacea</i>, lichens and montane bryophytes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Grasses should not comprise a significant proportion of the vegetation.</li> <li>The habitat should grade into montane heath at its lower level.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Alpine and Boreal Heaths (EU code 4060) (Montane Heath)</b> The vision for this feature is for it to be in a favourable conservation status, where all of the following conditions are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alpine and Boreal heath habitat should cover considerable areas of the Eryri SAC at high altitudes i.e. from about 600m upwards, though it may extend below this in particularly exposed areas.</li> <li>It should grade into summit heath on the high summits and ridges, and into dry heath at its lower end.</li> <li>This vegetation should be dominated by dwarf shrubs, typically stunted by the high altitude conditions, such as cowberry (<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>), bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>) and mountain crowberry (<i>Empetrum hermaphroditum</i>), prostrate ling (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) and in some stands dwarf juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>nana</i>). Other montane species such as wooley hair moss (<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i>) and other montane bryophytes and lichens should be present.</li> <li>Although some grasses, particularly sheep's fescue, will be present, they should not be at high cover.</li> <li>In the long term we expect existing habitat to be retained and to improve in quality in its current locations, and also to expand into other suitable localities where the habitat now exists in a degraded state.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Hydrophilous tall herb communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels (EU Habitat Code: 6430)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area of tall herb ledge must be stable, or increasing in the long term. There will be no loss of tall herb ledge vegetation and the feature will occur in all management units in which it currently occurs.</li> <li>Tall herb ledge vegetation will develop on ledges and on damp calcareous grassland below cliffs where the potential exists but expansion is currently prevented by grazing.</li> <li>Tall herb vegetation will consist of a number of flowering plant species such as Lady's mantle <i>Alchemilla</i> spp., Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>, Globeflower <i>Trollius europaeus</i>, Welsh poppy <i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>, Devilsbit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i>, Ox-eye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, Wild Angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i>, Roseroot <i>Sedum rosea</i>, Lesser meadow rue <i>Thalictrum minus</i> and Common valerian <i>Valeriana officinalis</i>.</li> <li>The flowering plants will be ungrazed and able to mature and set seed freely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Feature 4: Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (EU Habitat Code: 8210)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feature must be stable or increasing in the long term. There will be no loss of calcareous chasmophytic vegetation and it will continue to occur in all of management units in which it currently occurs.</li> <li>The feature must continue to support a range of arctic alpine plant populations.</li> <li>The plants will be ungrazed and able to mature and set seed freely, or non-flowering plants reproduce by propagules or vegetative means.</li> <li>The feature will not be inhibited by invasive non-native plant species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands (EU Habitat Code: 6170)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This habitat should remain in its current locations although there may be some shifts in its extent.</li> <li>The feature should continue to support the characteristic plants including arctic alpine plant species.</li> <li>The only acceptable losses of this habitat should be due to succession to other valuable montane communities such as tall herb ledge vegetation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Feature 6: Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (EU Habitat Code: 8220)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This habitat should support a range of bryophytes and ferns in suitable crevices on acid rocks.</li> <li>The feature should not be damaged by grazing.</li> <li>It should be widespread on suitable moist acidic rock crevices on each massif.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Feature 7: Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (EU Habitat Code: 8110)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The naturally mobile scree on each massif will have open vegetation on or among the boulders, with <i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>, <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>, <i>Festuca ovina</i>, <i>Galium saxatile</i>, <i>Huperzia selago</i> and an extensive and varied bryophyte flora.</li> <li>There will not be excessive disturbance to the as a result of human or animal activity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> (EU Habitat Code: 3130)</b></p>

European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>chasmophytic vegetation; and</li> <li>Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each of the lakes has a macrophyte flora which includes some of the characteristic species such as <i>Littorella uniflora</i>, <i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>, <i>Isoetes lacustris</i>, <i>Myriophorum alterniflorum</i>, <i>Juncus bulbosus</i>, <i>Potamogeton</i> species and <i>Subularia aquatica</i>.</li> <li>The lakes which have not been dammed for use as reservoirs retain a natural profile.</li> <li>All of the lakes show a characteristic vegetation zonation from the shore to the deeper water.</li> <li>Water quality of each lake is within parameters which are suitable to support the characteristic flora and fauna.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (EU Habitat Code: 4010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feature must be stable or increasing in the long term.</li> <li>The habitat will typically comprise <i>Erica tetralix</i> and <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> and mosses on a wet peaty substrate with a range of small flowering plants such as bog asphodel <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>, milkwort <i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>, Common butterwort <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>, small sedges and round leaved sundew <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for European dry heath (EU Habitat Code: 4030)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feature must be stable or increasing in the long term.</li> <li>The habitat will be dominated by at least two dwarf shrub species, usually heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> and bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>, but sometimes western gorse <i>Ulex gallii</i> or crowberry <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> may be prominent.</li> <li>There will be a mixed age range of heath at an appropriate scale which includes stands of young vigorous dwarf shrubs, mature stands where the heather is becoming senescent, and all age ranges in between.</li> <li>The heath shrubs will not exhibit forms characteristic of overgrazing.</li> <li>There will be no signs of frequent burning nor reversion to grassland.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Blanket bog (EU Habitat Code: 7130)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent of this habitat should be of the order of 1342 ha (as notified on the N2K data form). This figure however includes a considerable amount of degraded blanket bog. At present it is unknown how much of this is capable of restoration to good quality blanket bog habitat.</li> <li>The good quality blanket bog will support typical species e.g. oligotrophic <i>Sphagnum</i> spp., cotton grass <i>Eriophorum</i> spp, ling <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, bell heather <i>Erica cinerea</i>, crowberry <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>, cow berry <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>, and cranberry <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>.</li> <li>The intact habitat will not show any signs of degradation as a result of overgrazing, drainage, or burning, such as depletion of dwarf shrubs and sphagna with increased grass cover.</li> <li>The degraded habitat will not show any recent signs of further degradation as a result of overgrazing, drainage or burning.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent has not been fully measured because the nature of the habitat is small scale and patchy within mosaics of blanket bog and wet heath. However the extent should be at least that which has been mapped.</li> <li>The habitat, characterised by white beak sedge <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> will support a range of plant species such as bog pimpernel <i>Anagallis tenella</i>, ling <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, round leaved sundew <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>, cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>, cottongrass <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>, marsh St John's wort <i>Hypericum elodes</i>, purple moor grass <i>Molinia caerulea</i>, bog asphodel <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>, bog pondweed <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>, <i>Sphagnum</i> spp., and short sedges.</li> <li>There will be no signs of excessive grazing which would result in large areas of bare peat and possibly significant cover of rushes <i>Juncus</i> spp.</li> <li>Drainage or burning would damage this habitat and neither activity should be consented where this habitat could potentially be affected.</li> <li>At Cwmffynnon and other small areas in the Glyderau, the habitat supports the uncommon species, marsh clubmoss <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>. Here we would expect to see frequent small patches of bare peat which support the species. Many of these areas may be caused by vigorous flushing of water rather than by grazing animals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland on siliceous substrates in mountain areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent will be at least 10 hectares of the habitat to include 5 ha on the slopes above Llyn Llydaw.</li> <li>The grassland will support a range of plant species such as Harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>, Eyebright <i>Euphrasia</i> spp. Devilsbit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i>, Wild thyme <i>Thymus polytrichus</i>, Heath speedwell <i>Veronica officinalis</i>, Spring sedge <i>Carex caryophyllea</i>, Flea sedge <i>Carex pulicaris</i>, Carnation sedge <i>Carex panicea</i>, Lady's mantle <i>Alchemilla glabr.</i></li> <li>There will not be any significant cover of invasive species. New Zealand willowherb,</li> <li><i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> is a long established alien plant on the site and is accepted at present as it doesn't appear to adversely affect the feature. (At present CCW has no knowledge of any means of reducing or eliminating it)</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Feature 14: Old sessile oakwoods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent is increasing.</li> <li>The woodland comprises locally native canopy forming trees including: <i>Quercus petraea</i>, <i>Betula pubescens</i>, <i>B. pendula</i>, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>.</li> <li>There is a mixed age structure within the woodland.</li> <li>Regeneration is occurring and sufficient seedlings can grow on to saplings and ultimately canopy trees.</li> <li>There are no significant alien species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneuron)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This feature on Eryri does not form tufa but should display a dominant cover of mosses such as <i>Cratoneuron communatum</i>, <i>Philonotis fontana</i> and <i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> with frequent characteristic forbs such as <i>Montia fontana</i>, <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> and <i>Saxifraga stellaris</i>.</li> <li>There are no significant increases in grass or rush cover.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Alkaline fens</b></p>



European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The habitat consists of flushes, influenced by some base-enrichment, where brown mosses (such as <i>Scorpidium scorpioides</i>, <i>Cratoneuron commutatum</i> and <i>Drepanocladus revolvens</i>) are present. Small sedge species such as <i>Carex viridula</i>, <i>C. panicea</i>, <i>C. dioica</i> <i>C. pulicaris</i> and <i>Eriophorum spp</i> will be present and usually also <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicolorisatrofuscae</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feature consists of base rich flushes at high altitude which are flushed continuously with cold water.</li> <li>This habitat should have a high bryophyte cover and support arctic alpine species such as <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>, <i>S. stellaris</i> and <i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>. <i>Juncus triglumis</i> should be present and sedges such as <i>Carex viridula</i>.</li> <li>There should be no non-native species.</li> <li>The flowering plants should be able to flower and set seed unhindered by grazing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Floating water plantain <i>Luronium natans</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Luronium natans</i> occurs in Llyn Cwmffynnon as a minimum.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Slender green feather-moss <i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The moss is present at Cwm Afon Llafar Flush A and Flush B.</li> <li>The associated vegetation should be dominated by rushes and sedges, with &lt;20% rush cover.</li> <li>There should be less than 10% disturbed bare ground within the flushes.</li> </ul>
Pen y Gogarth/ Great Orme's Head SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European dry heaths;</li> <li>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia);</li> <li>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conservation Objective for European Dry Heath</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dry heath occupies at least 25% of the total site area.</li> <li>The dry heath is given the opportunity to expand at the expense of bracken and gorse but not at the expense of semi-natural dry grassland.</li> <li>The dry heath is co-dominated by heather, bell heather and western gorse.</li> <li>At least 33% of the dry heath is species-rich where the following plants are present; common rock-rose, dropwort, sheep's-fescue, glaucous sedge, harebell, wild thyme and common bird's-foot-trefoil.</li> <li>Pioneer and building phases of heath vegetation are present.</li> <li>Competitive species indicative of lack of management, bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>, gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> and native shrub and tree species are kept in check.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco – Brometalia)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The semi-natural dry grasslands occupy at least 35% of the total site area.</li> <li>The semi-natural dry grasslands are given the opportunity to expand at the expense of bracken and gorse but not at the expense of dry heath.</li> <li>The semi-natural dry grasslands are a species-rich mixture of characteristic herbs, grasses and sedges that include hoary rock-rose, common rock-rose, salad burnet, wild thyme, dropwort, common bird's-foot-trefoil, sheep's fescue, crested hair-grass, quaking grass, meadow oat-grass, glaucous sedge and spring sedge.</li> <li>Terricolous lichens, acrocarpous mosses and bare rock and soil are present in the open short turf grassland community.</li> <li>Species indicative of agricultural improvement and/or trampling are rare or absent.</li> <li>Native shrub and tree species and bracken are rare or absent.</li> <li>Invasive non-native species such as low growing and mat-forming Cotoneasters are absent.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent of the sea cliffs and their associated short turf maritime grassland will occupy not more than 5% of the site, excepting natural catastrophic cliff collapse.</li> <li>Cliff and crevice vegetation will occur naturally on suitable cliff sections throughout the site.</li> <li>The vegetation will be composed of native plants such as sea cabbage <i>Brassica oleracea</i>.</li> <li>The expansion of climbing plants such as ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> and the spread of non-native red valerian <i>Centranthus ruber</i> will be discouraged.</li> <li>Short turf maritime grassland will be dominated by red fescue and characteristic species such as thrift and buck's-horn plantain</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul>
Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; and</li> <li>Rhinopholus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conservation Objective for Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area of calaminarian grassland must be stable (based on the extent at the time of SAC notification), or increasing in the long term, and will occur in all management units</li> <li>The remainder of the management units not highlighted for calaminarian grassland will be maintained in a favourable condition for lesser horseshoe bat.</li> <li>The calaminarian grassland can be described as either "calaminarian grassland with <i>Ditrichum plumbicola</i>" or "calaminarian grassland (metal spoil) without <i>Ditrichum plumbicola</i>".</li> <li>Calaminarian grassland with <i>D. plumbicola</i> will be defined as a characteristically sparse and species poor vegetation type. The substrate varies from fine scree, through fine clay to fine silt like spoil. The substrate is rich in heavy metals (notably lead and zinc) resulting in a paucity of taxa within the habitat. Mosses and liverwort (e.g. <i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>, <i>Jungermanniana gracillima</i>, <i>Weissia controversa</i>, <i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>, <i>Pholia nutans</i> and <i>Cephaloziella spp.</i>) are often the only taxa found in association with <i>D. plumbicola</i>.</li> <li>Calaminarian grassland (metal spoil) without <i>D. plumbicola</i> is characterised by lichen encrusted (often <i>Stereocaulon</i> species), heavy metal rich, mine spoil. Between the blocks of spoil where humus accumulates, lower and higher plants with some degree of heavy metal toxicity tolerance grow. Mosses and liverworts often dominate the vegetation, however, in areas with greater depths of humus, pteridophytes and angiosperms can dominate. The metallophytes <i>Asplenium septentrionale</i> (Forked Spleenwort), <i>Silene uniflora</i> (Sea Campion) and <i>Thlaspi caerulescens</i> (Alpine Penny-cress) are often found in association with other higher plants on the mine spoil.</li> <li>Broadleaf, coniferous, exotic and scrub species should be absent from the calaminarian grassland stands, because the above plants will shade out the slower growing moss and lichen species, and in time will smother the lower plants with litter material.</li> <li>A 10m buffer, clear of coniferous vegetation, will be maintained around the stands of calaminarian grassland with <i>D. plumbicola</i>.</li> <li>Disturbance through human impact and recreation will be absent from the calaminarian grassland.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of these conditions are under control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Objective for Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site will support a sustainable population of lesser horseshoe bats in the Gwydyr Forest area.</li> </ul>

European Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population will viable in the long term, acknowledging the population fluctuations of the species.</li> <li>The natural range of lesser horseshoe bats is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future.</li> <li>Mines on the site will be in optimal condition to support the populations.</li> <li>Sufficient foraging habitat is available, in which factors such as disturbance, interruption to flight lines, and mortality from predation or vehicle collision, changes in habitat management that would reduce the available food source are not at levels which could cause any decline in population size or range.</li> <li>There is a sufficiently large area of suitable habitat surrounding the roosts to support the bat population, including continuous networks of sheltered broadleaved and coniferous woodland, and tree lines, connecting the various roosts with areas of insect rich grassland and open water.</li> <li>Management of the surrounding habitats is of the appropriate type and sufficiently secure to ensure there is likely to be no reduction in population size or range, nor any decline in the extent or quality of breeding, foraging or hibernating habitat.</li> <li>All factors affecting the achievement of the foregoing conditions are under control.</li> </ul>
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large shallow inlets and bays;</li> <li>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;</li> <li>Reefs;</li> <li>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and</li> <li>Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.</li> </ul>	<p>The intertidal mudflats and sandflats feature should continue to comprise an array of sediment habitats and their associated biological communities, ranging from wave-exposed sands, through to sheltered muds and tide-swept muddy gravels. In many areas, such as at Traeth Lafan and around the mouth of the Conwy Estuary, the feature will comprise a dynamic mosaic of sediment types, with associated communities, whilst other intertidal sediments, such as sheltered areas in the Menai Strait are expected to have more temporal and spatial stability. On the extreme lower shore in the western Menai Strait and Conwy Bay, dynamism is expected between the intertidal mudflat and sandflat and the subtidal sandbank features, depending on the prevailing physical conditions. For further information on Traeth Lafan, refer also to the 'Vision Statement' for the Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>Intertidal mud and sandflat habitats and communities which are currently impacted by activities such as bait digging and the use of vehicles on the shore, would be expected to improve in quality and become more diverse under appropriate management. As water quality in the area continues to improve, dwarf eelgrass <i>Zostera noltei</i> beds are expected to expand their range and distribution within the site. Other habitats and communities associated with this feature are expected to either maintain their condition or improve. While the commercial mussel fisheries continue to operate at the eastern and western ends of the Menai Strait, as well as in the Conwy Estuary, intertidal mud and sandflat feature in these areas will continue to be present in a modified state. There is currently no requirement for restoration of these areas of intertidal mudflat and sandflat.</p> <p>The reef feature should continue to comprise a variety of habitats and their associated biological communities, occurring on hard substrate of different types throughout the site. Substrate types range from limestone and clay habitats, through to areas of tide-swept sublittoral hard substrata, including boulders and bedrock. Some areas of reef feature, such as intertidal boulder habitats are expected to improve in quality and become more diverse under appropriate management. Other areas will be expected to either maintain their condition or improve.</p> <p>The subtidal sandbanks feature should continue to comprise mobile or highly mobile sediment habitats and their associated communities. On the extreme lower shore in the western Menai Strait and Conwy Bay, dynamism is expected between the subtidal sandbank and the intertidal mudflat and sandflat features, depending on the prevailing physical conditions. In addition, sandbanks in Conwy Bay and Red Wharf Bay are expected to continue to be part of the dynamic mosaic of shallow sublittoral coastal sediments within the two bays and may also fluctuate according to prevailing physical conditions.</p> <p>The large shallow bay feature should continue to comprise a variety of sediment and hard substrate habitats and their associated biological communities, subject to a wide range of physical conditions, from the wave-sheltered, tide-swept conditions at the eastern end of the Menai Strait through to the more open coast, wave-exposed conditions in Conwy Bay. The subtidal sediments within the embayment should comprise a dynamic mosaic of sediment types, with associated communities which may display considerable temporal and spatial variation, influenced by prevailing physical conditions. Areas of enriched muddy sand in Red Wharf Bay and Conwy Bay are expected to persist, whilst the large shallow bay is expected to continue to be an important feeding and breeding area for a variety of fish species. Certain habitats and communities within the large shallow bay (many of which are part of other habitat features) are expected to improve in quality and become more diverse under appropriate management. Other areas will be expected to either maintain their condition or improve.</p> <p>The sea caves feature should continue to comprise intertidal and subtidal caves, clefts, crevices and tunnels in the limestone substrate around the Great and Little Ormes and the north-east coast of Anglesey.</p> <p>The health and quality of the five SAC habitat features are inter-related and may also depend on the state of other non-feature marine habitats within the site, as well as structural and functional components of the marine ecosystem.</p> <p>The Menai Strait and Conwy Bay supports a vibrant coastal economy, with a variety of commercial and recreational activities dependent on the area, many of which in turn rely on the long-term health and quality of the marine environment. NRW's vision for the SAC and its features cannot be achieved without the help and co-operation of those who use the maritime area in and around the site. NRW and other stakeholders are currently exploring approaches to achieve this vision, including taking an integrated approach to management of activities in the maritime area.</p>



## Appendix D Matrix of Threats and Pressures for Each European Designated Site

Table D.1: Treats and Pressures Identified for Each European Designated Site

(Amber = Identified Threat/ Pressure, Green = Threat/ Pressure not relevant, H = potentially high impact, M= potentially medium impact, L=potentially low impact, +/- = indication of whether positive or negative effect is likely))

European Site	Threats, pressures and activities that may impact the site as outlined within Citation for the site.																																								
	Modification of cultivation practices	Mowing/ cutting of grassland	Grazing	Fertilisation	Restructuring agricultural land holding	forest planting on open ground	Forest and Plantation management & use	Grazing in forests/ woodland	Mining and quarrying	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	Renewable abiotic energy use	Roads, paths and railroads	Utility and service lines	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	Airports, flightpaths	Improved access to site	Structures, buildings in the landscape	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	Sport and leisure structures	Interpretative centre	Other human intrusions and disturbances	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	Marine water pollution	Air pollution, air-bourne pollutants	Invasive non native species	Problematic native species	Fire and fire suppression	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	Other ecosystem modifications	Biocenotic evolution, succession	Interspecific faunal relations	Interspecific floral relations	Changes in abiotic conditions	Changes in biotic conditions	Unknown threat or pressure		
	A2	A3	A4	A8	A10	B1	B2	B6	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	E4	E6	F2	F3	G1	G2	G3	G5	H1	H2	H3	H4	I1	I2	J1	J2	J3	K2	K3	K4	M1	M2	U		
INTERNAL THREAT OR PRESSURE																																									
Migneint-Arenig-Ddualt			H-			H-	M-													H-	L-					M-					H-	H-/M+									
Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay																M+					M+		M+										H-					H-			
Liverpool Bay									M-	M-	H-	H-	H-	L-	H+				M-		M-				M-		M-						H-					M-			
Elwy Valley Woods							M-	H-																	M-			H-	M-							M+					
Creuddyn Peninsula Woods		H-	H-				L-														M-									M-	L-					M+ /M-		H-			
Aber Woods			L-		M-		H-																					H-	H-									M-			M-
Snowdonia			M+ / H-	M-		L-			L-							M+					M-	H-				M-		H-		L-	H+ /M-	H-	M-								
Great Orme's Head		H-	M+ /H-				M-									M+					M+ /M-	M-		M+						H-	M-	H-			M-						
Gwydyr Forest Mines							H-		M-								H+	L-			H-						H-	H-					L-	H-							
Menai Strait and Conwy Bay												M+				M+		M+	H-		M+	M+			H-	H-				H-									M-		
EXTERNAL THREAT OR PRESSURE																																									
Migneint-Arenig-Ddualt																				H-						M-					M-	H-									
Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay																																	H-					H-			
Liverpool Bay								M-	M-		H-	H-	H-	L-							M-		L+		M-		M-		M-												
Elwy Valley Woods																									M-			H-	M-									M-			
Creuddyn Peninsula Woods																						M-						H-	M-	L-					M-						
Aber Woods																												H-	H-										M-		
Snowdonia							M-																			M-		H-		L-	H+ /M-		M-								
Great Orme's Head																												M-	H-					M-							
Gwydyr Forest Mines							H-																					M-	H-												
Menai Strait and Conwy Bay																								H-	H-			H-										M-			

## Appendix E Emerging RLDP Candidate Site Register

Table E.1: Emerging RLDP Candidate Site Register

Site Reference	Site Type	Site Name	Eastings	Northings	Site Area (Ha)	Strategic Use
<b>Candidate Sites Where proposed land use is Known</b>						
39	Coastal Development Strategy Area	Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	278699.64	379857.29	5.00	Consisting of Mixed Use Housing (400 Homes, of which 140 would be affordable housing), Primary School, and 1 Hectare of B1 Employment Land, Allotments, Recreational Space, Green Infrastructure and Active Travel Linkages. The site is phased between 2024 and 2031.
68	Coastal Development Strategy Area	Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	287589.34	377715.81	15.17	Consisting of Housing (450 Homes, of which 90 would be affordable housing), Allotments, Recreational Space, Green Infrastructure and Active Travel Linkages. The site is phased between 2024 and 2033.
86	Coastal Development Strategy Area	Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	268529.09	375229.88	7.03	C. of 400 residential units (of which 80 will be for affordable housing), Primary School, Allotments, Recreational Spaces, Green Infrastructure and Active Travel Linkages between 2021 and 2029.
119	Coastal Development Strategy Area	Land North of Kinmel Manor, Abergele	295505.04	377199.49	8.55	Mixed Use Employment (4.7 Hectares of B1, B2 & B8), Recreational Space, Allotments, a Primary School, Green Infrastructure and Active Travel Linkages. The site is phased between 2021 and 2027.
163	Rural Development Strategy Area	Llanrwst Key Service Centre	279599	362395	23.9	Consisting of Housing (200 Homes of which 70 would be affordable homes), Allotments, Recreational Space, Green Infrastructure and Active Travel Linkages. The site is phased between 2021 and 2026.
<b>Candidate Sites Where Potential Use is Predicted</b>						
9	Candidate Site	Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay.	283958.32	377173.55	3.73	Not specified
30	Candidate Site	Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	278343.56	381865.25	1.34	Not specified
32	Candidate Site	Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	280715.7	375691.45	4.57	Not specified
33	Candidate Site	Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	280266.41	375249.1	5.60	Not specified
34	Candidate Site	Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	280983.25	377415.07	1.65	Not specified
35	Candidate Site	Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	281683.01	377845.84	3.90	Not specified
41	Candidate Site	Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	285426.69	377683.97	5.86	Not specified
57	Candidate Site	Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	279161.42	379174.67	3.91	Not specified
67	Candidate Site	Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	281088.82	377819.18	9.78	Not specified
74	Candidate Site	Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	277428.28	377611.49	3.68	Not specified
76	Candidate Site	Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	277249.16	377484.47	7.91	Not specified
79	Candidate Site	Land adjacent Abergele Business Park, Abergele	293185.24	378092.77	3.98	Not specified
84	Candidate Site	Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	268815.6	374658.41	3.47	Not specified
87	Candidate Site	Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	287278.05	376675.33	6.11	Not specified
91	Candidate Site	Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	279142.18	379804.01	6.01	Not specified
92	Candidate Site	Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	282569.65	379569.68	2.69	Not specified
103	Candidate Site	Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	279331.27	380622.95	3.85	Not specified
104	Candidate Site	Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	281428.57	380802.96	8.73	Not specified
108	Candidate Site	Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	278425.95	380521.7	12.60	Not specified
111	Candidate Site	Cwm Howard, Llandudno	278633.94	380779.98	3.08	Not specified
113	Candidate Site	Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	295096.95	376811.91	29.39	Not specified
114	Candidate Site	Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	294312.74	376023.61	16.71	Not specified
115	Candidate Site	Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	289822.8	378136.83	15.08	Industrial – potential quarry extension
120	Candidate Site	Land off St George Road, Abergele	295402.52	377000.11	4.80	Not specified
122	Candidate Site	Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	288203.31	377732.58	12.52	Not specified
149	Candidate Site	Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	294522.81	376506.93	3.10	Not specified
156	Candidate Site	Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	280476.92	378502.26	7.72	Not specified
157	Candidate Site	Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	267849.12	374247.28	19.78	Not specified
158	Candidate Site	Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	291114.43	378285.25	9.31	Not specified
159	Candidate Site	Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	291178.96	378022.06	8.45	Not specified
162	Candidate Site	Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	287592.73	376796.26	14.39	Not specified

Table E-2: Location of Candidate Sites in Relation to European Sites

KEY:

Yes	Candidate Site is confirmed to be within 15km of a European Designated Site
No	Candidate Site is confirmed to be outwith 15km of a European Designated Site

Candidate Site Name	European Site									
	Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt (SAC/SPA)	Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA)	Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (SAC/SPA)	Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods (SAC)	Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods (SAC)	Coedydd Aber/ Aber Woods (SAC)	Eryri / Snowdonia (SAC)	Great Orme's Head / Pen y Gogarth (SAC)	Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines (SAC)	Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC)
Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land adjacent Abergele Business Park, Abergele	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Land North of Kinmel Manor, Abergele	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Land off St George Road, Abergele	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Llanrwst Key Service Centre	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

## Appendix F Assessment of LSE of Candidate Sites

### KEY:

X	(X) are where there are considered to be no potential impact pathways by which the Project could lead to likely significant effects, in relation to the identified threat/pressure for each European Site.
Y	(Y) are where potential impact pathways by which the Project could lead to likely significant effects (LSE), are identified in relation to an identified threat/pressure that has the potential to affect the conservation objectives of the European Site.

Table F.1: Summary Table of Candidate Sites that are Likely to Require Appropriate Assessment

	Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt (SAC/SPA)	Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA)	Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (SAC/SPA)	Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods (SAC)	Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods (SAC)	Coedydd Aber/ Aber Woods (SAC)	Eryri / Snowdonia (SAC)	Great Orme's Head / Pen y Gogarth (SAC)	Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines (SAC)	Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC)
Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay.	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land adjacent Abergele Business Park, Abergele	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land North of Kimmel Manor, Abergele	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land off St George Road, Abergele	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Llanrwst Key Service Centre	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Those squares shown in green (No) are where there are considered to be no potential impact pathways by which the emerging RLDP could lead to likely significant effects, in relation to the identified threat/pressure for each European Site. This is because the anticipated use of the Candidate Site is unlikely to cause sufficient changes which would result in threats or pressures to the European site. Those shown in orange (Yes) are where potential impact pathways by which the emerging RLDP could lead to likely significant effects (LSE), are identified in relation to an identified threat/pressure that has the potential to affect the conservation objectives of the European Site. The rationale in relation to the potential LSE in relation to strategic sites are set out in **Table F.2** below.

Table F.2: Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt (SAC/SPA)

Site Name	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay.	X	X	X
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X	X	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X	X	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X	X	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	X	X	X
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	X	X	X
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	X	X	X
Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	X	X	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X	X	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X	X	X
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	X	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X	X	X
Land adjacent Abergele Business Park, Abergele	X	X	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	X	X	X
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	X	X	X
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	X	X	X
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X	X	X
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	X	X	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X	X	X
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	X	X	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X	X	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X	X	X
Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	X	X	X
Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	X	X	X
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	X	X	X
Land North of Kimmel Manor, Abergele	X	X	X
Land off St George Road, Abergele	X	X	X
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	X	X	X
Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	X	X	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X	X	X
Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X	X	X
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X	X	X
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	X	X	X



Table F.3: LSE Associated with Traeth Lafan / Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay (SAC/SPA)

Candidate Site Name	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	X
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	X
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	Y
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	Y
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	Y

Table F.4: LSE Associated with Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (SAC/SPA)

Site Name	Mining and quarrying	Roads, paths and railroads	Utility and service lines	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	Marine water pollution	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay	X	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	Y
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent Abergele Business Park, Abergele	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	X	X	X	Y	X	X	X
Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	X	X	X	Y	X	X	X
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
Land North of Kinmel Manor, Abergele	X			Y	X	X	X
Land off St George Road, Abergele	X			Y	X	X	X
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	X			Y	Y	X	X
Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	X			Y	X	X	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X



Table F.5: LSE Associated with Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods (SAC)

Candidate Site Name	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	Air pollution, air-bourne pollutants
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	X	X
Land adjacent Abergele Business Park, Abergele	X	X
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	X	X
Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	X	X
Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	X	X
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	X	X
Land North of Kinmel Manor, Abergele	X	X
Land off St George Road, Abergele	X	X
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	X	X
Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	X	X
Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X	X
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X	X
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	X	X

Table F.6: LSE Associated with Coedwigoedd Penrhyn Creuddyn / Creuddyn Peninsula Woods (SAC)

Candidate Site Name	Sports and leisure structures
Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay.	X
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	Y
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	Y
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	Y
Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	Y
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	Y
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	X
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	X
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	X
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	Y
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	Y
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	Y
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	Y
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X
Land at Tandderwen and off Tan Y Fron Road, Abergele	X
Land at Siambar Wen, Llanfair Road, Abergele	X
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	X
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	X
Land off Llanfair Road (Site 3), Abergele	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	Y
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	X
Land north of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	X

Table F.7: LSE Associated with Coedydd Aber/ Aber Woods (SAC)

Site Name	Marine water pollution	Air pollution, air-bourne pollutants
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	X	X
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	X	X
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	X	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	X	x
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	X	x
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X	X
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	X	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X	X
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	X	X
Llanrwst Key Service Centre	X	X

Table F.8: LSE Associated with Eryri / Snowdonia (SAC)

Site Name	Forest and Plantation Management and Use	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	Air pollution, air-bourne pollutants	Fire and Fire Suppression
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X	X	X	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X	X	X	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	X	X	X	X
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	X	X	X	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X	X	X	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X	X	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X	X	X	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X	X	X	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	X	X	Y	X
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	X	X	Y	X
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X	X	X	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X	X	X	X
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	X	X	X	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X	X	X	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X	X	X	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X	X	Y	X
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	X	X	X	X
Llanrwst Key Service Centre	X	X	Y	X

Table F.9: LSE Associated with Great Orme's Head / Pen y Gogarth (SAC)

Site Name	Air pollution, air-bourne pollutants
Llanrwst Road, Upper Colwyn Bay.	X
Former Goods Yard, Builders Street, Llandudno	X
Land at Ty Du Farmhouse, Ty Du Lane, Glan Conwy	X
Land at Maes y Felin, off Llanrwst Road, Glan Conwy	X
Land adjacent Premier Inn, Conway Road, Llandudno Junction	X
Land adjacent Mochdre Commerce Parc, Ty Gwyn Road, Dolwyd	X
Land adjacent to Bryn Lupus Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (Option 1)	X
Land off Valley Road, Colwyn Bay	X
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	X
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	X
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	X
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	X
Land south of Abergele Road, Llanddulas	X
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	X
Llanrwst Key Service Centre	X

Table F.10: LSE Associated with Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines (SAC)

Site Name	Air pollution,, air-bourne pollutants
Llanrwst Key Service Centre	Y

Table F.11: LSE Associated with Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay (SAC)

Site Name	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)
Land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy	X
Brodnant Farm, Pabo Lane, Llandudno Junction	X
Peulwys Farm, Peulwys Lane, Old Colwyn (Site 2)	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road, Conwy	X
Land North of Sychnant Pass Road (Site 2), Conwy	X
Land off Gorwel, Llanfairfechan	X
Land off Penmaenmawr Road, Llanfairfechan (Option 2)	Y
Land to the South and East of Dolgau, Dolwyn Road, Old Colwyn	X
Land off Pentwyn Road (South of St Anne's Gardens), Llanrhos, Llandudno	X
Land adjoining Quinton Hazell Enterprise Parc, Glan-y-Wern Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay	X
Land at Bryniau between Wormhout Way and Conwy Road, Llandudno	X
Land by Ysgol y Creuddyn, Penrhyn Bay	X
Land at Bryniau, nr Llandudno Hospital, Llandudno	X
Cwm Howard, Llandudno	X
Llanddulas Quarry, Areas 1, 5 and 7	X
Ty Mawr, Old Colwyn	X
Land north of A470 and junction with Narrow Lane (Site 2), Llandudno Junction	X
Land south of Aber Road (Site 2), Llanfairfechan	X
Bryn Rhodyn Farm, Old Colwyn	X