Background

This is one of a range of topic papers prepared to offer more detailed information and explain the approach of the Plan to different topics and issues affecting the Joint Local Development Plan Area. This paper will look specifically at 'Related Plans and Strategies'. It will explain the background which will help to identify the issues, objectives and options for the Deposit Plan.

The Deposit Plan is the second statutory stage in the preparation of the Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP). The JLDP shapes the future growth of communities in the Joint Local Development Plan Area and will set out the policies and land allocations against which planning applications will be assessed.

The Deposit Plan will be submitted to the Welsh Government, which will appoint an independent inspector to assess the soundness of the Plan in the Examination in Public. If the inspector considers the Plan to be sound it will be recommended for adoption. When adopted the JLDP will supersede the Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan (2009) for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area and the Gwynedd Structure Plan (1993) and Ynys Môn Local Plan (1996) for the Ynys Môn Local Planning Authority.

This topic paper can be read in isolation or in conjunction with the other Topic Papers and Background Papers that have been prepared to give a full picture the Joint Local Development Plan Area.

You may refer to the Topic Paper as a basis for making comments about the Deposit Plan. It must be noted that only comments on the Deposit Plan will be considered by the Inspector at the Examination in Public rather than specific comment made on the Topic Papers.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the Topic Papers or Background Papers with a member of the Joint Planning Policy Unit you can contact us:

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1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   OVERVIEW

1.1.1   The purpose of this topic paper is to provide a broad overview of the existing strategies and plans that are relevant to the preparation process of the Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP).

1.1.2   Every local planning authority in Wales must prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) for its area. The LDP will be the development plan for each county or county borough council and each National Park, superseding the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) or any other existing development plan.

1.1.3   The range of policy documents included in this paper is particularly broad, ranging from land-use planning specific documents such as the Welsh Government's *'Planning Policy Wales'* and *'Technical Advice Notes'* to documents covering issues that are not immediately associated with the planning system, such as the Welsh language, but nevertheless are key considerations in a spatial planning context.

1.1.4   A brief description these strategies and plans is provided in the main body of the document whilst more detailed coverage is provided in the appendices.

1.2   THE PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004

1.2.1   The *'Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)'* has vast implications for the way in which planning is to operate as a tool for the community.

1.2.2   Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council have decided to prepare a *'Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP)'*, which will cover the whole of Anglesey and the Gwynedd local planning area, which excludes the Snowdonia National Park.

1.3   STRATEGIES AND PLANS

1.3.1   The Welsh Government's national land-use planning policies are set out in *'Planning Policy Wales'* and *'Minerals Planning Policy Wales'* and are supplemented by Technical Advice Notes and Circulars.

1.3.2   Local Planning Authorities in Wales must have regard to national policy, which also includes the *'Wales Spatial Plan'*, in the preparation of Local Development Plans. The *'Wales Spatial Plan'* integrates the spatial aspects of national strategies, including social inclusion and economic development, health, transport and environmental policy and thus translates into practice the Welsh Government's sustainable development duty.

1.3.3   Under section 62 of the 2004 Act, Local Development Plans are also required to have regard to the:

a)   Regional Spatial Strategy for any adjoining region of England;
b)   Community Strategy or Strategies for the area of the plan; and
c)   resources likely to be available for implementing the plan.

1.3.4   The *'Local Development Regulations'* prescribe that LDPs must have regard to the following (Regulation 13):

a)   *'Waste Strategy for Wales'* and Regional Waste Plans;
b)   Local Transport Plans and other policies prepared under section 108 of the Transport Act 2000;
c)   Local Housing Strategies; and
d)   Major accident prevention and limitation.

1.3.5   Authorities should also consider the relationship of their Local Development Plans to other local adopted strategies, including:

a)   Economic development and regeneration strategies;
b)   *'Agenda 21'* or environmental strategies;
c)   Local Biodiversity Action Plans;
d)   Local Housing Strategies;
e)   Local Transport Plans.

2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1 A hierarchy of strategic spatial and land-use planning documents exists within the planning system in Wales.

2.1.2 At the apex of this hierarchy is the 'Wales Spatial Plan', which sets a strategic framework to guide future development and policy interventions. It integrates the spatial aspects of national strategies for social inclusion and economic development, health, transport and environment, translating the Welsh Government's sustainable development duty to practice.

2.1.3 'Planning Policy Wales' (PPW) sets out the land-use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Planning Policy Wales translates the Welsh Government's commitment to sustainable development into the planning system.

2.2 WALES SPATIAL PLAN – UPDATE (2008)

2.2.1 PURPOSE

a) The purpose of the *'Wales Spatial Plan'* is to ensure that what is done in the public, private and third sectors in Wales is integrated and sustainable, and that actions within an area support each other and jointly move towards a shared vision for Wales and for the different parts of Wales. It achieves this through collaborative working and the vertical and horizontal integration of policies nationally and regionally.

b) The *'Wales Spatial Plan'* framework produces evidence uses a broad range of evidence to understand the different needs of different people and places, and to inform policy.

c) The overall vision of the plan is as follows:
"We will sustain our communities by tackling the challenges presented by population and economic change. We will grow in ways which will increase Wales' competitiveness whilst assisting less well-off areas to catch up on general prosperity levels and reducing negative environmental impacts. We will enhance the natural and built environment and we will sustain our distinctive identity."

2.2.2 PRINCIPLES

a) Making sure that decisions are taken with regard to their impact beyond the immediate sectoral or administrative boundaries and that the core values of sustainable development govern everything we do.

b) Setting the context for local and community planning.

c) Influencing where money is spent by the Welsh Government through an understanding of the roles of interactions between places.

d) Providing a clear evidence base for the public, private and third sectors to develop policy and action.

2.2.3 THEMES

A) BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

"Our future depends on the vitality of our communities as attractive places to live and work. We need to reduce inequalities between communities whilst retaining their character and distinctiveness."

i) This theme sets out the Welsh Government's vision for building sustainable communities by ensuring that they are attractive places to live and work in, whilst reducing inequalities and retaining distinctiveness.

ii) Much of rural Wales is more sparsely populated than any rural areas in England and is more like the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

iii) As a consequence, many places in rural Wales with populations of more than 15,000 perform roles characteristic of much larger towns elsewhere, which poses unique challenges for the effective delivery of services.

iv) The key challenge in building sustainable communities is to tackle deprivation and bring about improvements in public health and the eradication of child poverty.

v) As the *'Communities First Programme'* moves into its next phase, improved engagement between *'Spatial Plan Area Groups'* and local partnerships will help develop initiatives which tackle child poverty, employability, skills deficits and economic inactivity, as well as environment, health and well-being and community safety.

vi) Focus regeneration to enhance the natural and built environment and deliver sustainable communities and a high quality of life within a healthy local economy.

vii) Regeneration must be sensitive to the historic, cultural and linguistic character of communities and factor in the key challenges posed by climate change.

viii) Through the Area Groups, ensure collaboration and co-operation between local planning authorities, the private and third sector on regional housing issues.

ix) The general principles for new housing growth are it should:
- be linked to public transport nodes, including walking and cycling networks;
- take account of environmental constraints, including flood risk;
- meet high standards of energy efficiency.

B) PROMOTING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

"We need an innovative, high value-added economy for Wales which utilises and develops the skills and knowledge of our people; an economy which both creates wealth and promotes the spreading of that prosperity throughout Wales; an economy which adds to the quality of life as well as the standard of living and the working environment."

i) This theme sets out a the Welsh Government's vision of an innovative, high value-added economy for Wales which utilises and develops the skills and knowledge of people; an economy which both creates wealth and promotes the spreading of that prosperity throughout Wales; and an economy which adds to the quality of life.

ii)   The economy in Wales has a spatial dimension, with more western areas such as Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey lagging behind other areas.

iii)   Low pay, seasonal work and lack of diverse opportunities are a major issues in rural Wales, given its small settlement size and sparse population.

iv)   Wales is a net gainer of population in every group except for those in their 20s, which reflects the absence of employment opportunities and major cities.

v)   Due to the popularity of Wales as a retirement area, it has a higher dependency ratio than the other home nations and the Republic of Ireland.

vi)   One Wales makes a commitment that an all-Wales approach to economic development should be adopted, guaranteeing investment in all regions within the framework of the *'Wales Spatial Plan'*. This approach will include the development of key settlements with complementary roles to support a prosperous economy in rural areas.

vii)   Local authorities must take a joint approach with travel consortia and others to tackle regional infrastructure problems on issues of housing, transport, water, sewerage, energy, waste and Information and Communication Technology.

viii)   Employment-related property development should be located near public transport and close to housing and infrastructure developments.

ix)   Wherever possible, development of brownfield sites should be prioritised over greenfield sites.

x)   Out-of-town retail development risks undermining the regeneration and viability of town centres, as well as contributing to unsustainable traffic patterns and, therefore, appropriate planning tests need to be applied.

C)   <u>VALUING OUR ENVIRONMENT</u>

"The quality of our environment is a fundamental asset for its intrinsic value, and for our economy and quality of life. By safeguarding and enhancing both the natural and built environment we will attract people to and retain them within our communities and preserve the foundations for the future."

i)   This theme sets out the Welsh Government's vision for safeguarding and enhancing both the natural and built environment.

ii)   The land, marine and historical environment of Wales are fundamental to culture heritage, values and quality of life.

iii)   Most of Wales' population lives close to either rivers or the sea.

iv)   Current and future changes in rainfall patterns and sea levels require us to have engaged people in flood risk issues.

v)   There will be climate change consequences for land-use, water resources, biodiversity and wildlife.

vi)   More walking and cycling should be encouraged.

vii)   More safe and clean open spaces should be provided.

viii)   Improve air quality, for example, through an integrated approach to traffic management.

ix)   Manage waste, water and soils more sustainably.

x)   Enable the development of enhancement provision for the re-use and recycling of waste.

xi)   Identify areas of environmental opportunity in *'Spatial Plan Areas'* to improve well-being and quality of life in Wales' rural areas in particular.

xii)   Promote wildlife and biodiversity for intrinsic reasons and for people's enjoyment by increasing the quantity and quality of nature sites throughout all *'Spatial Plan Areas'* and particularly in urban areas.

D)   ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE ACCESSIBILITY

"We will develop access in ways that encourage economic activity, widen employment opportunities, ensure quality services and balance the social, environmental and economic benefits that travel can have."

i)   Develop access in ways that encourage economic activity, widen employment opportunities, ensure quality services and balance the social, environmental and economic benefits that travel can have.

ii)   Vast swathes of rural areas are classed as the most access-deprived areas in Wales.

iii)   Understandably urban areas tend to be the least access-deprived areas in Wales.

iv)   Major public service providers should at an early stage in preparing redevelopment or relocation proposals engage with those responsible for transport planning.

v)   The transport implications of proposals should be fully explored before binding decisions are made.

vi)   In the context of responding to and mitigating the effects of climate change, the Wales Spatial Plan supports the development of spatially targeted responses.

vii)   These include reducing the need to travel by co-locating jobs, housing and services, for instance, and changing behaviour in favour of 'greener' modes of travel, such as car sharing, public transport, walking and cycling.

viii) Integrate sustainable transport solutions with community and development planning to improve access to services and facilities, recognising the role of the third sector in hard-to-reach places.

E)   RESPECTING DISTINCTIVENESS

"A cohesive identity which sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, in an open and outward-looking way, is central to promoting Wales to the World, as well as to our future economic competitiveness and social and environmental wellbeing."

i)   This theme sets out the Welsh Government's vision for respecting distinctiveness, which consists of a cohesive identity that sustains and celebrates what is distinctive about Wales, which is central to the future economic competitiveness and social and environmental well-being of the country.

ii)   Across Wales there are many examples of how communities can flourish by creating a distinct identity and character through innovative leadership and partnership working.

iii)   It is essential to learn how these communities have succeeded, monitor their progress and support the rollout of this good practice in more settlements.

iv)   Key settlements need a high quality environment with quality buildings and spaces, nurturing a sense of identity and community.

v)   Conserving and celebrating the unique heritage of each *'Spatial Plan Area'* is important.

vi)   The Welsh language has a significant role to play in communities and should be promoted as a positive attribute to the area.

vii)   A key priority will be to develop the *'Spatial Plan Area'* in accordance with Iaith Pawb's vision of creating a modern bilingual society.

viii)   Culture, the arts and sport have a key role in creating cohesive communities and a sense of local identity.

ix)   Work with Visit Wales and the regional tourism partnerships to redefine the spatial dimension of tourism destination management areas and tourism marketing areas in Wales.

x)   Ensure that the delivery of the *'Cultural Tourism Action Plan'* is spatially aligned and that local sense of place and distinctiveness is reinforced.

2.3   PLANNING POLICY WALES – EDITION 7 (2014)

2.3.1   Planning Policy Wales provides the policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans and can be a material consideration in the determination of individual planning applications.

2.3.2   Planning Policy Wales, along with its associated Technical Advice Notes and circulars may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.

2.3.3   The theme of sustainability is integral all aspects of Planning Policy Wales and the Welsh Government is explicit in its aspirations to radically reduce the carbon footprint of Wales.

2.3.4   It states:

"4.5.11 Closely aligned to the commitments to tackling climate change is the Welsh Government's approach to reducing the ecological footprint of Wales. Our Sustainable Development Scheme sets out an ambition for Wales to use its fair share of the Earth's resources, where, within a generation, our ecological footprint is reduced to the global average availability of resources - 1.88 global hectares per person. The current footprint shows that, if everyone on the Earth lived as we do, we would use 2.7 planets worth of resources. Reducing Wales' ecological footprint will require a large reduction in the total resources used to sustain our lifestyles. The policy and guidance set out here in PPW will make an important contribution to reducing our footprint, whilst delivering sustainable development and tackling climate change."

3.0 OVERARCHING THEMES (See Appendix 1)

3.1 OVERVIEW

3.1.1 The following sub-section provides a brief overview of the relevant national and local strategies and plans that are relevant to more than one particular theme in Gwynedd and Anglesey.

3.2 STRATEGIES AND PLANS

3.2.1 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.1)

a) The chapter places a strong emphasis on the fact that the planning system should be efficient, effective and simple in operation.
b) Other essential elements of the planning system are public participation in the preparation of Local Development Plans and achieving targets for determining planning applications with a set time-frame.

3.2.2 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 2: DEVELOPMENT PLANS (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.2)

a) It is not necessarily the case that there will need to be a dedicated policy for every subject.
b) Development management guidance may be dealt with appropriately in some instances in a generic fashion rather than in separate topic policies.

3.2.3 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 4: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.3)

a) Applications that reflect the key principles of climate responsive developments and meet or exceed the standards set out in *'Planning Policy Wales'* should be encouraged.

3.2.4 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 8: TRANSPORT (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.4)

a) Local Development Plans should establish the framework for the planning of sustainable and integrated transport in Wales.

3.2.5 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 6: SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES (2010) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.5)

a) The TAN supports the development of sustainable rural communities, helping to ensure that development takes place in the right place to provide homes and employment opportunities for local people, helping to sustain rural services.
b) Simultaneously, the planning system must respond to the challenges posed by climate change, for example by accommodating the need for renewable energy generation.

3.2.6 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 8: PLANNING FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY (2005) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.6)

a) Technical Advice Note 8 is primarily concerned with the land use implications of encouraging renewable energy use in Wales.

b) The provision of electricity from renewable sources is an important component of the UK energy policy, which has an established target of producing 10% of electricity production from renewable energy sources by 2010.

c) The Welsh Government has a target of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020.

d) In order to meet these targets the Welsh Government has concluded that 800MW of additional installed (nameplate) capacity is required from onshore wind sources by 2010.

e) Develop an understanding of renewable energy technology.

f) Local Development Plans should promote the use of renewable energy.

g) A number of urban/industrial sites have been identified as having some potential for renewable energy use.

3.2.7 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 12: DESIGN (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.7)

a) The revised TAN provides advice on promoting sustainability through good design, planning for sustainable buildings and preparing Design and Access Statements.

b) The initial design of a building in the planning process needs to consider the ability of the building to meet Building Regulation requirements. Design should therefore be a fundamental consideration from the outset and should not be treated or developed in isolation.

c) Local Development Plans should formulate design policies that encourage high standards of design that respect local context and distinctiveness.

3.2.8 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 18: TRANSPORT (2007) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.8)

a) The Welsh Government has adopted a sustainable development approach to addressing transportation issues.

b) Planning Policy Wales and the *'Wales Transport Strategy'* both aim to secure the provision of transport infrastructure and services, which improve accessibility, build a stronger economy, improve road safety and foster more sustainable communities.

3.2.9 ENERGY WALES: A LOW CARBON TRANSITION (2012) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.9)

a) By providing leadership and a stable framework; by maximising the benefits of all energy development and energy efficiency; and by positioning Wales at the forefront of harnessing energy from the sea and the move to smart living the vision of a carbon neutral future can be realised.

3.2.10 <u>ONE WALES: ONE PLANET – THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OF THE WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.10)</u>

a) The Scheme for Sustainable Development gives Wales an opportunity to show leadership and ambition, and to learn from the past.
b) It gives the Welsh Government the opportunity to show how we are playing our full role as a global citizen, within the context set by the UN Millennium Development Goals.
c) The goal of sustainability requires everyone to play a part, and the Welsh Government shall be setting out, in two supporting documents, guidance and advice on the role that others can play in this.

3.2.11 <u>ONE WALES: CONNECTING THE NATION – THE WALES TRANSPORT STRATEGY (2008) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.11)</u>

a) The Welsh Assembly Government is determined that people throughout Wales have the transport infrastructure and services they require for sustainable living.
b) Connecting the Nation sets out our strategy and key priorities. Working with our partners, we will now develop detailed plans and invest to deliver a transport system fit for the 21st century.

3.2.12 <u>ONE WALES: CONNECTING THE NATION – THE WALES FREIGHT STRATEGY (2008) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.12)</u>

a) The Wales Freight Strategy is designed to assist in the development of Regional Transport Plans, promote factors supporting sustainable distribution systems, support Welsh industry, anticipate and respond to fundamental changes in markets, identify weaknesses in existing freight networks and maximise the use of available infrastructure.

3.2.13 <u>NATIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN (2010) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.13)</u>

a) The plan sets out the aims and objectives that the Welsh Government intends to achieve over the next five years, in the context of their long-term vision.
b) The Welsh Government want to see fast, reliable and affordable public transport services connecting major settlements and the development of strategic modal interchange sites around towns and cities, which are well connected into local transport networks.

3.2.14 <u>A WALKING AND CYCLING ACTION PLAN FOR WALES (2009-2013) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.14)</u>

a) The Joint Local Development Plan should address the issue of sustainable travel in the policy formulation process, focusing especially on providing further opportunities for walking and cycling.

3.2.15 <u>MID-WALES REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.15)</u>

a)   The Mid Wales Regional Transport Plan has been produced by Tracc, a regional consortium consisting of Gwynedd Council, Powys County Council and Ceredigion County Council.

b)   Tracc will look to measure the impact of the Mid Wales Regional Transport Plan in areas such as accessibility, the environment, safety, security, public transport, roads, journey times and value for money.

c)   Greater levels of sustainability in terms of transport mode and greater connectivity between existing routes and to key centres are key objectives.

3.2.16 <u>NORTH WALES REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.16)</u>

a)   The North Wales Regional Transport Plan has been produced by Taith, who are a regional consortium consisting of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council, Flintshire County Council and Wrexham County Borough Council.

b)   The plan aims to ensure that every transport intervention undertaken provides the maximum benefit to users and the environment.

c)   Increased connectivity using sustainable modes of transport and reducing the need to travel by private car are the two core themes that will help significantly reduce carbon emissions.

3.2.17 <u>THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WALES (2007) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.17)</u>

a)   The consultation version of the revised plan will supersede the current plan in 2014.

b)   The current plan outlines the pressures facing the farming industry in Wakes, whilst highlighting potential opportunities for expansion into other areas such as rural diversification e.g. tourism.

3.2.18 <u>STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES IN ANGLESEY AND GWYENDD (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3.2.18)</u>

a)   The plan serves both Anglesey and Gwynedd and incorporates the vision and action plan of the Local Service Board for both counties.

b)   It addresses economic, social and environmental issues in the region over the next twelve years and sets out the vision and priority actions for the next four years.

c)   The plan has been created in partnership, taking input from partners, service users, communities and residents and replaces a number of different documents from both local authorities, namely the Community Strategy, the Children and Young People's Plan, the Health, Care and Welfare Strategy and the Community Safety Plan.

3.3   KEY MESSAGES

3.3.1   AGRICULTURE

a)   **The agriculture industry in North-West Wales is facing significant economic challenges and must explore the potential for rural diversification into enterprises such as tourism.**

3.3.2   COUNTRYSIDE

a)   **Rural areas are extremely marginalised and isolated in certain cases.**
b)   **In order to increase access to services and employment opportunities, greater connectivity needs to be provided through a number of measures such as improved Information and Communication Technology links, rural economic diversification and public transport.**

3.3.3   SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

a)   **There is an increasing requirement to meet carbon reduction targets set by the Welsh Government, which has subsequently led to a more intense focus on sustainable development in all aspects of the planning system in Wales.**

3.3.4   TRANSPORT

a)   **There is a requirement to radically change transport patterns, mainly by reducing the need to travel by private car, in order to reduce carbon emissions.**

3.3.5   COMMUNITIES

a)   **There are significant economic, environmental and social challenges ahead for all communities in Anglesey and Gwynedd.**
b)   **The area's economy is fragile, with relatively low averages incomes.**
c)   **However, with new developments such as Wylfa Newydd Power Station the potential for substantial economic growth is considerable, with potential knock-on benefits for local communities in terms of employment.**

4.0   ECONOMIC THEMES (See Appendix 2)

4.1   OVERVIEW

4.1.1   For planning purposes the Welsh Government defines economic development as development of land and buildings for activities that generate wealth, jobs and incomes. Economic land uses include the traditional employment land uses (offices, research and development, industry and warehousing), as well as uses such as retail, tourism and public services. The construction and energy sectors are also important to the economy and are sensitive to planning policies.

4.1.2   In Gwynedd the Arfon district includes Bangor and Caernarfon, which are key retail and administrative centres. The Dwyfor district is renowned for its tourism industry, whilst strides are being made in Meirionnydd to attract economic development through the formulation of the *'Meirionnydd Employment Plan'*.

4.1.3   Tourism is a key industry in Anglesey. There are also important developments linked to the renewable energy and low carbon sectors, which are being facilitated by the Energy Island Programme on Anglesey and North West Wales.

4.1.4   The following sub-section provides a brief overview of the relevant national and local strategies and plans that are relevant to economic development in Gwynedd and Anglesey.

4.2   STRATEGIES AND PLANS

4.2.1   PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 7: SUPPORTING THE ECONOMY (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.1)

a)   The planning system should support economic and employment growth alongside social and environmental considerations within the context of sustainable development.
b)   To this end, the planning system, including planning policies, should aim to ensure that the growth of output and employment in Wales as a whole is not constrained by a shortage of land for economic uses.

4.2.2   PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 10: PLANNING FOR RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRES (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.2)

a)   Planning applications for retail development should not normally be permitted on land designated for other uses.
b)   This advice applies especially to land allocated for industry, employment and housing, where retail development can be shown to have the effect of limiting the range and quality of sites that would be available for such uses.

4.2.3 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 11: TOURISM, SPORT AND RECREATION (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.3)

a) Local Development Plans should provide a framework for tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities, setting out a strategic approach to such development in an area.

4.2.4 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 3: SIMPLIFIED PLANNING ZONES (1996) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.4)

a) Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to keep under review whether *'Simplified Planning Zone'* schemes are desirable in their area.
b) A Simplified Planning Zone is one way in which an authority can help secure development or redevelopment of part of its area.
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4.2.5 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 4: RETAILING AND TOWN CENTRES (1996) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.5)

a) Information on the retail industry in a local planning authority's area together with information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of Local Development Plans and the consideration of planning applications.
b) Baseline information and theme series data can provide a picture of change and a guide to future trends.
c) Securing the co-operation of local businesses and their associations to collect information and to share their views is an important part of this process.

4.2.6 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 13: TOURISM (1997) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.6)

a) Provides guidance on tourism and the contribution it makes to the Welsh economy and opportunities for large-scale developments and appropriate facilities.
b) The *'Wales Tourist Board'* has responsibility for promoting and developing tourism in Wales.
c) Tourism comprises a range of different, but interdependent activities and operations which overlap with sport, entertainment, the arts and other recreation and leisure activities.

4.2.7 ECONOMIC RENEWAL: A NEW DIRECTION (2010) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.7)

a) The document sets out a comprehensive approach for economic renewal in Wales, which is a new direction that builds upon the country's strengths, recognises the challenges and opportunities that exist, and identified clearly the role that the Welsh Government should undertake.

4.2.8 GWYNEDD REGENERATION STRATEGY (2007) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.8)

a) Firm monitoring and evaluation arrangements will be established for the entire Regeneration Framework (the *Strategy and Area Plans)* so as to identify the actual impact and achievement of regeneration work in Gwynedd.

b)   The arrangements will also serve as a means of identifying good practice, and note less successful activities and measurements to enable the partners to learn from mistakes, and provide a more effective service in future.

4.2.9 ANGLESEY ECONOMIC REGENERATION STRATEGY (2004) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.9)

a)   The Anglesey Regeneration Partnership (AERP) is committed to identifying and implementing measures to overcome a number of long-term economic challenges facing the island.

b)   The Isle of Anglesey County Council, University of Wales Bangor and Job Centre Plus will all need to make a long-term commitment to work towards the delivery of the Strategy.

c)   In addition, there are, a number of private sector and community - based organisations that exist on the island and the Partnership is keen to work with these organisations to ensure there is a bottom-up-approach to the identification and development of solutions to differing needs.

4.2.10 ENERGY ISLAND ENTERPRISE ZONE (2012) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.10)

a)   The Welsh Government designates areas where specific incentives are offered to attract new businesses and industry to that prime location as Enterprise Zones.

b)   The purpose of Enterprise Zones is to strengthen the competitiveness of the Welsh economy and demonstrate the Welsh Government's continued commitment to creating jobs and sustainable growth.

c)   Enterprise Zone designation should capitalise on the opportunities and investment by increasing the scale of energy development, promoting Research and Development projects, and creating a long-term and sustainable legacy.

d)   This needs to be achieved by joint working, utilising available resources and capitalising upon existing assets and investment.

e)   The Anglesey Energy Island Programme, part of the Enterprise Island Framework, is a key driver to delivering exciting opportunities for the energy sector.

f)   The Snowdonia Enterprise Zone is centred upon the site of the former Trawsfynydd Power Station and is a focal point for future green technologies and energy related enterprises as well as a centre for broadening the leisure and visitor economy.

4.2.11 MEIRIONNYDD EMPLOYMENT PLAN (2010) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.11)

a)   The Meirionnydd area of Gwynedd faces significant challenges, both economically and socially, for the foreseeable future due to its peripheral location.

b)   The JLDP will have a vital role to play in ensuring that appropriate employment opportunities become available to local people, in addition to ensuring that there is a sufficient housing supply and provision of recreational facilities.

4.2.12 TOURISM STRATEGY NORTH WALES (2010-2015) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.12)

a)   The strategy highlights the challenges and opportunities that the region faces in order to develop its tourism economy.

b)   Additionally, it highlights the importance of development plans in being supportive of tourism proposals which will enhance not only the regional economy, but also the environment.

4.2.13 ANGLESEY DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (2012-2016) (SEE APPENDIX 2 – TABLE 4.2.13)

a)   This Destination Management Plan sets the parameters for tourism development within Anglesey for the next four years (2012-2016).

b)   The plan is not an end in itself but more of a flexible reference point that will need to be reviewed and updated through the Plan period and beyond.

c)   In terms of town centre regeneration, the Holyhead Forward Strategy document provides an overall vision and sets out the themes and priorities for regeneration.

d)   Additionally, the Anglesey Three Towns Programme is an element which is targeting the towns of Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch. It aims to improve some poor and underused buildings as well as enhancing the streetscape in an attempt to attract more shoppers and increase footfall into these town centres.

e)   It is also noted that Gwynedd Council are also in the process of preparing a Destination Management Plan to cover the period of 2013-2017.

4.2.14 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 23: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2014)

a)   The TAN deals mainly with the traditional land use classes B1-B8, as these will form the basis of development plan employment policies and site allocations.

b)   Local planning authorities should guide economic development to the most appropriate locations.

c)   Development should be directed to the most efficient and sustainable locations.

d)   Three key questions should be asked where a local planning authority considers development that could harm the environment or social cohesion:

   1)   Alternatives: if the land is not available (the site is not allocated, or the application is refused), is it likely that the demand could be met on a site where development would cause less harm, and if so where?
   2)   Jobs accommodated: how many direct jobs will be based at the site?
   3)   Special merit: would the development make any special contribution to policy objectives?

e)   The economic vision of a Local Development Plan must be consistent with other aspects, such as housing and transportation. An economic vision is part of the Plan's vision, not separate to it.

4.3 <u>KEY MESSAGES</u>

4.3.1 <u>EMPLOYMENT</u>

a) There are initiatives in both Anglesey and Gwynedd to regenerate the economies of each area and enhance employment opportunities, most notably through the Welsh Government's Enterprise Zone initiatives.

b) The Energy Island programme is intended to stimulate economic growth in Anglesey whilst enabling local people to train and compete for highly skilled jobs, which will have salaries commensurate with their requirements.

c) In Gwynedd, the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone in Trawsfynydd will also help stimulate growth in green industries and present further employment opportunities.

d) The Meirionnydd Employment Plan is also vital to tackling the challenges and obstacles to job creation such as its peripheral locality.

e) In both Anglesey and Gwynedd there is clearly a need to shift the profile of the workforce from low paid manual workers to highly skilled and qualified people who have the ability to compete for higher paid jobs.

4.3.2 <u>GREEN ECONOMY</u>

a) The renewable energy sector is a growing industry that can be used as a catalyst for economic recovery in North-West Wales.

b) The Energy Island Enterprise Zone on Anglesey and the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone in Gwynedd will potentially have positive knock-on effects on the regional economy through investment and employment opportunities.

4.3.3 <u>REGENERATION</u>

a) A high skilled workforce will require higher paid jobs and in order to meet this demand, key areas of employment must be regenerated in order to attract new businesses and employment opportunities.

b) Both councils have regeneration strategies in place that provide frameworks to improve key centres of employment.

4.3.4 <u>TOURISM</u>

a) The planning system has an important role in play in facilitating the development of sites in the most appropriate locations for tourism uses such as high quality hotels and holiday parks.

b) Opportunities for environmental improvements should be explored in tourism developments.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL THEMES (See Appendix 3)

5.1 OVERVIEW

5.1.1 The term 'environmental' is generic and encompasses a wide variety of issues, ranging from natural heritage to climate change.

5.1.2 The following sub-section provides a brief overview of the relevant national and local strategies and plans that are relevant to environmental issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey.

5.2 STRATEGIES AND PLANS

5.2.1 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 5: CONSERVING AND IMPROVING NATURAL HERITAGE AND THE COAST (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.1)

a) Local Development Plans must establish a locational policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage.
b) Specific policies should be developed for coastal areas.

5.2.2 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 6: CONSERVING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.2)

a) Whilst national policies for the protection of the historic environment do not need to be repeated in Local Development Plans, there is scope for the inclusion of policies relating to locally distinct areas.

5.2.3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY FOR WALES (2012) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.3)

a) Relevant Programme for Government indicators are in place for most key Cadw activities and there are milestones for the Heritage Bill.
b) Each constituent framework and initiative arising from this strategy will have its own action plan with additional success measures and milestones.

5.2.4 PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 13: MINIMISING AND MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND POLLUTION (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.4)

a) Local Development Plans should establish land-use planning policies which contribute to minimising and management environmental risks and pollution.
b) Such policies should formulate policies relating to flood risk and climate change, contaminated and unstable land, air and water quality, noise and light pollution.

5.2.5 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 5: NATURE CONSERVATION AND PLANNING (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.5)

a) Nature conservation should be integrated into all planning decisions in order to deliver social, economic and environmental objectives.
b) It is imperative that the range and population of protected species throughout Wales is sustained.

5.2.6 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 10: TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (1997) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.6)

a) Provides guidance on the protection of trees and woodlands through the use of *'Tree Preservation Orders'*, their scope and the use of conditions.

b) The principal effects of a Tree Preservation Order is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of a tree or trees without the consent of the local planning authority.

5.2.7 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 14: COASTAL PLANNING (1998) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.7)

a) Provides guidance on planning issues within the coastal zone and assessments of coastal physical and biological conditions.

b) The coastal zone is an area of land and adjacent sea that are considered to be mutually interdependent.

5.2.8 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 15: DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD RISK (2004) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.8)

a) The Technical Advice Note advises caution in respect of development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary framework to guide decisions. The overarching aim of the precautionary framework is:-
    • Direct development away from high risk flooding areas;
    • Only developments that can be justified should be located within high risk flooding areas.

5.2.9 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 21: WASTE (2001) (SEE APPENDIX 3 – TABLE 5.2.9)

a) This Technical Advice Note provides advice about how the land-use planning system should contribute towards sustainable waste resource management.

b) Waste is a vitally important issue in a society striving for sustainability.

5.3 KEY MESSAGES

5.3.1 NATURAL HERITAGE

a) Biodiversity considerations are of paramount importance in development proposals and where opportunities exist to enhance or conserve habitats every effort should be made to implement them.

b) Where possible efforts should be made to incorporate existing trees into new development proposals.

5.3.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

a) The Joint Local Development Plan should focus upon the local distinctiveness of the region's historic environment.

b) The proposed Heritage Bill, if passed into legislation, will make significant changes to the heritage protection aspect of the planning system in Wales.

5.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

a)   The climate change agenda has raised awareness of flooding, especially in coastal areas.

b)   The presence of flood risks are prohibitive to some types of development and the Environment Agency has an important role in establishing what potential site allocations are suitable for specific developments.

5.3.4 WASTE

a)   The management of waste is a key element of the Welsh Government's drive for sustainable development.

b)   The planning system has a pivotal role in ensuring that new development is sustainable and minimises the production of waste.

6.0   SOCIAL THEMES (See Appendix 4)

6.1   OVERVIEW

6.1.1   This theme takes encompasses a wide and varied range of issues such as open market and social housing, the Welsh language, health and communities amongst others.

6.1.2   The following sub-section provides a brief overview of the relevant national and local strategies and plans that are relevant to social issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey.

6.2   STRATEGIES AND PLANS

6.2.1   PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 9: HOUSING (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.1)

a)   A range of evidence, including the Welsh Government's latest household projections and the results of the Local Housing Market Assessment, should inform the quantification of the housing requirement (both market and affordable housing) for each local planning authority.
b)   Local Development Plan policies should reflect the findings of such evidence.

6.2.2   TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 1: JOINT HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY STUDIES (2006) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.2)

a)   This note provides guidance on the preparation of the *'Joint Housing Land Availability Studies'*.
b)   The purpose of these studies is to:
i)   monitor the provision of market and affordable housing;
ii)   provide an agreed statement of residential land availability for development planning and control purposes;
iii)   set out the need for action in situations where an insufficient supply is identified.

6.2.3   TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 2: PLANNING AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING (2006) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.3)

a)   Local Development Plans will need to address housing land supply for market and affordable housing.
b)   Land-use planning is one of the mechanisms that can be used to provide affordable housing.
c)   The guidance requires local planning authorities to:
i)   include an affordable housing target in the Local Development plan which is based on the housing need identified in the local housing market assessment;
ii)   indicate how the target will be achieved using identified policy approaches;
iii)   monitor the provision of affordable housing against the target and where necessary take action to ensure that the target is met.

6.2.4 <u>TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 20: PLANNING AND THE WELSH LANGUAGE (2013) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.4)</u>

a) The proportion of Welsh speakers varies significantly between areas.
b) In some communities the use of the Welsh language is increasing, but in others it is in decline.
c) It is imperative that the land-use planning system takes account of the needs and interests of the Welsh language.

6.2.5 <u>BETTER HOMES FOR PEOPLE IN WALES – A NATIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY FOR WALES (2001) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.5)</u>

a) This document sets out the challenges in meeting Wales' housing need, the priorities, and the action that will be taken.

6.2.6 <u>CLIMBER HIGHER – STRATEGY FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (2005) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.6)</u>

a) The Welsh Government will establish an evaluation and monitoring group to develop the evaluate framework that will provide the evidence base for informing progress towards the long-term vision.
b) This group will identify appropriate benchmarks, review best practice and will co-ordinate the mid-term evaluation report, ensuring that the Welsh Government's strategic partners are included.

6.2.7 <u>WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT PLAY POLICY (2002) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.7)</u>

a) Play is an essential part of a child's development and this places an onus on the Welsh Assembly Government to respond positively by extending the range of environments and opportunities for children's play.
b) This obligation places a responsibility on the planning system to aid the delivery of suitable sites for these requirements.

6.2.8 <u>TRAVELLING TO A BETTER FUTURE – GYPSY & TRAVELLER FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION & DELIVERY PLAN (2012) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.8)</u>

a) The Welsh Government recognises there is a need for substantial changes in approaches, actions and attitudes towards the Gypsy and Traveller community.
b) The Gypsy and Traveller culture has unique characteristics that are often not properly understood by local government, practitioners or the settled community, and this can lead to a high level of exclusion in society, particularly when attempting to access services.

6.2.9 <u>WELSH MINISTERS REPORT ON: DISABILITY EQUALITY (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.9)</u>

a) The Welsh Government has several policies and initiatives that aim to eliminate of both discrimination that is unlawful under the Disability Discrimination Act.

b) The key issue for the future will be in the evaluation of the action plans, the policies and initiatives and an assessment of their effectiveness.

6.2.10 <u>STRATEGIC EQUITY PLAN AND OBJECTIVES (2012) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.10)</u>

a) The Strategic Equality Plan is based on eight key Equality Objectives which have been developed following extensive public engagement.
b) The objectives have also been underpinned with current available evidence and data.

6.2.11 <u>THE STRATEGY FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN WALES (2008-2013) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.11)</u>

a) From the beginning, an important aspect of the Strategy for Older People is that it has been evidence based, drawing on diverse sources of research to enable an informed approach towards policy development.

6.2.12 <u>A LIVING LANGUAGE: A LANGUAGE FOR LIVING – WELSH LANGUAGE STRATEGY (2012–2017) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.12)</u>

a) This is a strategy covering a period of five years, from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2017.
b) The Welsh Ministers will publish an annual action plan in accordance with Section 78 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 which will explain how they will implement the proposals outline in this strategy during each financial year.

6.2.13 <u>WELSH MEDIUM EDUCATION STRATEGY (2010) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.13)</u>

a) The document sets out the Welsh Government's Strategy and Implementation programme for Welsh-medium education.
b) The vision of continuing growth of Welsh-medium education and training in all sectors and age ranges is a long-term agenda.

6.2.14 <u>WORKING TOGETHER FOR WALES: A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE WORKFORCE IN WALES (2012) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.14)</u>

a) This framework addresses the need for cultural change, both in leadership and employee relations.
b) Many key objectives are long-term, but in terms of outcomes these will be measured at interim stages.

6.2.15 <u>RURAL HEALTH PLAN (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.15)</u>

a) Rural health cannot be considered in isolation from social, economic, transport, housing and social care matters, reinforcing the need for rural proofing and integrated planning and service delivery.
b) This document is not an alternative health strategy but is a template for translating the delivery of all-Wales strategies into meaningful service delivery mechanisms, tailored more specifically to the needs of rural communities.

6.2.16 <u>TACKLING POVERTY ACTION PLAN (2012-2016) (SEE APPENDIX 4 – TABLE 6.2.16)</u>

a)   The plan sets out what the Welsh Government is already doing to tackle poverty and what it will do in the future to ensure that that social justice can be served to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

6.3   <u>KEY MESSAGES</u>

6.3.1   <u>CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE</u>

a)   **Play opportunities and the associated social interaction is a vital part of a child's development, but these opportunities are restricted in modern society.**

b).   **Therefore, there is an onus on the Welsh Government to provide 'compensatory' play provision that is safe and easily accessible in settlements.**

6.3.2   <u>COMMUNITY</u>

a)   **Community Strategies should be considered to be the general, overarching strategy for a local authority area which is reflected on all subservient strategies and plans.**

b)   **Community strategies must also inform the process of producing Local Development Plans.**

6.3.3   <u>DISABILITY</u>

a)   **Compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act is vital in new developments.**

b)   **Every effort must be made in Local Development Plans to insure that disabled people do not face barriers to employment opportunities and full social interaction.**

6.3.4   <u>EDUCATION</u>

a)   **The opportunities for Welsh medium education and training must be supported by the planning system where possible.**

6.3.5   <u>ELDERLY PEOPLE</u>

a)   **The planning system should ensure that new accommodation and facilities are located within easy access of local settlements.**

6.3.6   <u>EQUALITY</u>

a)   **Local Development Plans should be used as a vehicle to help eradicate inequality in the region.**

b)   **In a planning context, this may include linguistic or access issues.**

6.3.7 GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS

a) **Local Development Plans should make adequate provision for accommodation for gypsies and travellers.**

6.3.8 HEALTH

a) **Whilst people living in rural locations generally lead healthier lifestyles than those in urban locations, it important that provisions are made to ensure that health care facilities are provided in these areas.**

6.3.9 HOUSING

a) **Opportunities should be available for people to live in the location, tenure and property type of their choice.**
b) **Local Development Plans should make adequate provision for affordable housing in areas where a need has been identified.**
c) **Affordable housing should be fully integrated into new developments are comprise of a mix of affordable and open-market housing.**
d) **Ensure that all new housing meets the current energy efficiency requirements.**

6.3.10 POVERTY

a) **It is imperative that children from deprived backgrounds have access to play facilities, which will in turn help their social and physical development.**

6.3.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

a) **There is a need to ensure that the capacity and capability of public services is maximised to ensure that the best possible standard of service is provided.**
b) **All public services should be inclusive for all members of society, whilst respecting local distinctiveness.**

7.0   GENERAL THEMES (See Appendix 5)

7.1   OVERVIEW

7.1.1   The following sub-section provides a brief overview of the relevant national and local strategies and plans that are relevant to Gwynedd and Anglesey, but do not relate directly to the main themes identified in the topic paper.

7.2.1   PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 3: MAKING AND ENFORCING PLANNING DECISIONS (2014) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.1)

a)   Development proposals are generally best determined locally by planning authorities which know their area, its needs and sensitivities.
b)   The Welsh Ministers do not interfere with local planning authorities' jurisdiction unless it is necessary to do so.

7.2.2   PLANNING POLICY WALES – CHAPTER 12: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES (2014) (APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.2)

a)   Local planning authorities must develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision when preparing development plans.

7.2.3   TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 7: OUTDOOR ADVERTISEMENT CONTROL (1996) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.3)

a)   The control regime specified by the Secretary of State enables local planning authorities to control virtually all outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenity and public safety.
b)   Local planning authorities may produce design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shop-fronts, especially for conservation areas or where vernacular buildings play an important part in the appearance of a neighbourhood.

7.2.4   TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 9: ENFORCEMENT OF PLANNING CONTROL (1997) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.4)

a)   Provides guidance on general enforcement issues and their implementation.
b)   Responsibility for determining whether proposed development should be granted planning permission rest initially with the local planning authority, as does the decision on whether unauthorised development should be allowed to continue or should be enforced against.

7.2.5   TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 11: NOISE (1997) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.5)

a)   Provides guidance on:
i)   how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impacts of noise.
ii)   how Local Development Plans should take into account noise generation.
iii)   how to adopt a corporate approach and ensure cooperation between planning and environmental health departments.
iv)   how area specific noise policies should be identified.

7.2.6 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 16: SPORT, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE (2009) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.6)

a) This document advises on the role of the planning system in making provision for sport and recreational facilities and informal open spaces, as well as protecting existing facilities and open spaces in urban and rural areas in Wales.

b) Local planning authorities must provide a framework for sport, recreation and leisure facilities which are safe, well maintained, accessible and inclusive.

7.2.7 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 17: PLANNING AND MANAGING DEVELOPMENT (2007) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.7)

a) Provides guidance on:
i) procedures for submitting and determining planning applications;
ii) delivering the planning service;
iii) Health Impact Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments and Design and Access Statements;
iv) the appeals process.
v) Provides general guidance on planning application procedures.

7.2.8 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 19: TELECOMMUNICATIONS (2002) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.8)

a) Provides guidance on the requirements of the Telecommunications Act 1984 and their implications for the planning system.
b) Local Development Plans should take account of:
i) the Welsh Government's approach to telecommunications;
ii) the requirements of the Telecommunications Act 1984;
iii) the need to minimise the impact of development;
iv) the limitations imposed by current networks and the technology;
v) telecommunication requirements.

7.2.9 MINERALS TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 1: AGGREGATES (2004) (SEE APPENDIX 5 – TABLE 7.2.9)

a) This Minerals Technical Advice Note sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction by mineral planning authorities and the aggregates industry.
b) The main objective of the Minerals Technical Advice Note is to ensure that supply is managed in a sustainable way to ensure a balance between environmental, social and economic considerations is achieved.

7.3 KEY MESSAGES

7.3.1 PLANNING POLICY WALES

a) The role of sustainable development is integral to all themes included in the plan, which form the basis of preparing Local Development Plans.

7.3.2 TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTES

a) The notes cover a wide range of topics, providing advice on good practice and development plan policy formulation.

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WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2001) *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste.* Welsh Assembly Government

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2010) *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 22: Planning for Sustainable Buildings.* Welsh Assembly Government

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2007) *The Rural Development Plan for Wales.* Welsh Assembly Government

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2008) *The Strategy for Older People in Wales (2008-2013).* Welsh Assembly Government

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2010) *Welsh Medium Education Strategy.* Welsh Assembly Government

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2009) *Welsh Ministers Report on: Disability Equality.* Welsh Assembly Government

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT (2008) *Wales Spatial Plan – 2008 Update.* Welsh Assembly Government

APPENDIX 1 – Overarching Themes

Table 3.2.1	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 1: Introduction (2014)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 1 provides an overview of the document, stating that it sets out the land use planning polices of the Welsh Government.** • **The chapter places a strong emphasis on the fact that the planning system should be efficient, effective and simple in operation.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **The primary legislation related to land-use planning is contained in the Town and Country Planning Act (1990), the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990, the Planning and Compensation Act (1991), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (1991), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Planning Act (2008).** • **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced the Local Development Plan system in Wales, a statutory duty requiring the Welsh Government to prepare the Wales Spatial Plan.** • **The Wales Spatial Plan sets a strategic framework to guide future development and policy interventions.** 2. **Topic Papers** • **Public participation in the Local Development Plan preparation process is essential.** • **Other essential elements of the planning system are public participation in the preparation of Local Development Plans and achieving targets for determining planning applications with a set time-frame.** 3. **Policies** • **National planning policy and the Wales Spatial Plan should be taken into account in the preparation of development plans.** 4. **Site Allocations** • **The planning system must provide a continuous supply of land for development to meet society's needs, having regard to sustainability principles.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on the Joint Planning Policy Unit's approach to public participation in the formulation of the Joint Local Development Plan.**

Table 3.2.2	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 2: Development Plans (2014)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• Chapter 2 provides advice to local planning authorities in preparing Local Development Plans, which will be the statutory development plan for the local planning area.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • The Local Government Act 200 requires every local authority to prepare a Community Strategy which sets out how they propose to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of their areas. • Community Strategies inform the Local Development Plan preparation process. 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Collaborative reports of a strategic nature will be important inputs into the Local Development Plan evidence base. 3. <u>Policies</u> • Local Development Plans will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Regulation Appraisal. • It is not necessarily the case that there will need to be a dedicated policy for every subject. • Development management guidance may be dealt with appropriately in some instances in a generic fashion rather than in separate topic policies. 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Phasing the development of individual sites may be necessary over the period of the Local Development Plan.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on the links between the Gwynedd and Anglesey Community Strategies to the Joint Local Development Plan and collaboration with key stakeholders.

Table 3.2.3	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 4: Planning for Sustainability (2014)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• Chapter 4 sets outs the Welsh Government's aspirations of increased sustainability in terms of economic, social and environmental issues

Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base**
	   • *'One Planet: One Wales'* sets out an ambition to reduce the ecological footprint of Wales to the global average of 1.88 global hectares per person.
	
	2. **Topic Papers**
	   • The five main themes of the strategy are: addressing climate change; sustainable resource use; distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes; the local environment; and environmental hazards.
	
	3. **Policies**
	   • Promote and facilitate sustainable development and sustainable practices, whilst minimising environmental risks.
	   • Move towards a sustainable economy and a healthy, inclusive and bilingual society.
	   • Applications that reflect the key principles of climate responsive developments and meet or exceed the standards set out in *'Planning Policy Wales'* should be encouraged.
	
	4. **Site Allocations**
	   • Assess strategic sites to identify opportunities to require higher sustainable building standards.

Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.19- 20 – Climate Change)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Table 3.2.4	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 8: Transport (2014)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **Chapter 8 sets out the Welsh Government's aims to extend choice of sustainable modes of transport throughout Wales minimise the need to travel.**	
Key Issues	**1.**	**Evidence Base** • **Regional Transport Plans, Road Traffic Reduction Reports, Air Quality Management Plans and Strategic Noise Maps.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **A transport hierarchy for new development that is accessible in the firstly by walking and cycling, then by public transport and then by private motor vehicles.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Transport policies should ensure that housing, jobs, retail and leisure services are all easily accessible by public transport.** • **Local Development Plan strategies and policies need to be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in *'Regional Transport Plans'*, *'Road Traffic Reduction Reports'*, and *'Air Quality Management Plans'* and information in *'Strategic Noise Maps'*.** • **Include specific measures to promote walking and cyclin** • **Set out policies to promote the use of public trans including new and improved interchange facilities where appropriate, park and ride schemes.** • **Include appropriate traffic management policies.** • **Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **Where the RTP has identified a requirement for park-a ride facilities, planning authorities should identify suit sites in the development plan.** • **Park-and-ride should normally be considered as one element of a comprehensive planning and transport strategy.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** (p.34- 35 –Transport) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)	

Table 3.2.5	Technical Advice Note 6: Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• The Technical Advice Note provides guidance on the role of the planning system in supporting the delivery of sustainable rural communities.

Key Issues	**1. Evidence Base**
	• Local planning authorities should obtain information on the availability of local services as this will help to identify the most sustainable locations for development.
	• Local planning authorities should assess the needs and priorities of rural communities, utilising sources such as the *'Wales Rural Observatory'* and *'Local Housing Market Assessments'*.
	
	2. Topic Papers
	• Local Development Plans should set out the spatial vision for the strengthening of rural communities.
	
	3. Policies
	• Local Development Plans must respond to the challenges posed by climate change, for example by accommodating renewable energy.
	• Local Development Plans should support:
	  • the diversification of the rural economy as a way to provide local employment and minimise the need to travel;
	  • the expansion of information technology into rural areas could help overcome barriers associated with distance to market;
	  • applications that will enhance infrastructure in rural areas;
	  • the growth of self-employment and micro-businesses.
	• In rural areas local planning authorities may wish to give priority to affordable housing to meet local needs.
	• The document supports the development of sustainable rural communities, helping to ensure that development takes place in the right place to provide homes and employment opportunities for local people, helping to sustain rural services.
	
	4. Site Allocations
	• Local Development Plans should include sufficient land to meet market and affordable housing needs across the planning authority's area.

Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on rural sustainability issues.

Table 3.2.6	Technical Advice Note 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• Technical Advice Note 8 is primarily concerned with the land use implications of encouraging renewable energy use in Wales.
Key Issues	**1.** <u>Evidence Base</u> • The provision of electricity from renewable sources is an important component of the UK energy policy, which has an established target of producing 10% of electricity production from renewable energy sources by 2010. • The Welsh Government has a target of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020. • In order to meet these targets the Welsh Government has concluded that 800MW of additional installed (nameplate) capacity is required from onshore wind sources by 2010. **2.** <u>Topic Papers</u> • Develop an understanding of renewable energy technology. **3.** <u>Policies</u> • Local Development Plans should promote the use of renewable energy. **4.** <u>Site Allocations</u> • A number of urban/industrial sites have been identified as having some potential for renewable energy use.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Renewable Energy Capacity Study.

Table 3.2.7	**Technical Advice Note 12: Design (2014)**	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **The purpose of the document is to provide advice on promoting sustainability through good design and the preparation of *'Design and Access Statements'*.**	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • **Design and Access Statements have been introduced by the Welsh Government to help raise the standard of design.** • **The design process comprises of access; character; community safety, environmental sustainability and movement.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **Access – adopting inclusive design principles that deliver adequate provision for all.** • **Character – sustaining and enhancing local character can be achieved by promoting legible development; a successful relationship between public and private space; quality, choice and variety; and innovative design.** • **Community safety – ensuring attractive, safe public spaces; and security through natural surveillance.** • **Environmental sustainability – achieving efficient use and protection of natural resources.** • **Movement – promoting sustainable means of travel.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Local Development Plans should formulate design policies that encourage high standards of design that respect local context and distinctiveness.** • **Design issues, as influenced through the planning system, should not duplicate the role of Building Regulations.** • **The initial design of a building in the planning process needs to consider the ability of the building to meet Building Regulation requirements.** • **Design should therefore be a fundamental consideration from the outset and should not be treated or developed in isolation.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **Understanding the site and context is the basis for sustainable design.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on design issues in the Joint Local Development Plan.**	

Table 3.2.8	Technical Advice Note 18: Transport (2007)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **The Welsh Government has adopted a sustainable development approach to addressing transportation issues.**
Key Issues	**1. Evidence Base** • **The Transport Act 2000 includes powers that allow local authorities to tackle pollution and congestion in their areas.** • **The Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997 obliges local authorities to review current levels of traffic on local roads, forecast the anticipated growth in traffic levels and specify any targets for reducing the levels of road traffic or its growth.**
	2. Topic Papers • **Integration of transport and land-use planning.** • **Integration between different types of transport.** • **Integration of transport policy with policies for the environment, education, social justice, health, economic development and wealth creation.** • **Integration of land-use planning and development of transport infrastructure can help achieve a fully sustainable transport system.**
	3. Policies • **Regional Transport Plans should be integral to the process of formulating transportation policies in Local Development Plans.** • **Local authorities should use their planning and transport powers in co-operation with public transport providers and operators to improve public transport provision.**
	4. Site Allocations • **Where the Regional Transport Plan has identified a requirement for park and ride facilities, planning authorities should include proposals for them in the Local Development Plan.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.34- 35 –Transport)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.**

Table 3.2.9	Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition (2012)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **The document sets out the Welsh Government's aim to enhance the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the people and communities of Wales and to achieve a better quality of life for the current and future generations.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **In terms of electricity generation, Wales was responsible for 9% of generation in the UK between 2004 and 2010.** • **Total electricity generation in Wales has fallen 10% over this period driven, largely by a fall in generation from coal and nuclear plants.** • **The proportion of electricity generated from low carbon sources, including nuclear, has remained steady at around a fifth of total generation.** • **Growth in renewable generation, from 2.9% in 2004 to 5.1% in 2010, has to some extent negated the fall in electricity generated from nuclear over the same period.** • **This period has also seen significant investment from the Welsh Government to address domestic energy efficiency in low income communities and households.** 2. **Topic Papers** • **The designation as an Enterprise Zone will further support the realisation of wider economic benefit to the region through the overarching Enterprise Island framework.** 3. **Policies** • **Maximise the benefits of the Anglesey Energy Island programme within the Enterprise Island Framework.** 4. **Site Allocations** • **Potential opportunities to develop sites for industrial enterprise linked to the Energy Island programme.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.19- 20 – Climate Change)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Potential topic paper on the Energy Island Enterprise Zone.**

Table 3.2.10	One Wales: One Planet – The Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government (2009)	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• The Sustainable Development Scheme sets out a limited number of high level actions that exemplify the Welsh Government's commitment to sustainable development.	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • Wales' Ecological Footprint, which is one of our headline indicators of sustainable development, shows us that, if everyone on the earth lived as we do, we would use 2.7 planets worth of resources. • Unchecked, this could increase to 3.3 planets worth by 2020.
	2.	**Topic Papers** • Wales' Ecological Footprint.
	3.	**Policies** • Living within our environmental limits. • Manage diverse and productive ecosystems sustainably. • Develop a resilient and sustainable economy. • Develop communities which are safe, sustainable, and attractive.
	4.	**Site Allocations** • Housing will be a key lever for stimulating private investment which will contribute to the sustainable regeneration of communities.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.19- 20 – Climate Change)** (**http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf**)	

Table 3.2.11	One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy (2008)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• The goal of 'One Wales: Connecting the Nation' is to promote sustainable transport networks that safeguard the environment while strengthening our country's economic and social life.
Key Issues	**1.** <u>Evidence Base</u> • Transport accounts for around 16% of CO_2 emissions in Wales. • Most road vehicles in Wales run on petrol, although the number of vehicles using other fuels has increased since 1998. • Actual consumption of the main forms of fuel (petrol and diesel) totalled 1.96 million tonnes in 2004, with goods vehicles and light vans using more fuel per volume of traffic than buses, cars and motorcycles. • The average distance travelled per person in 2004/05 was close to 12,231 km, compared to just over 11,265 km in 1995/97.
	2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Improved connectivity. • Improved sustainable movement of freight. • Reduction in the contribution of transport to carbon emissions.
	3. <u>Policies</u> • Ensure transport links contribute to Welsh culture, help to build strong communities and maximise accessibility. • Create high-quality sustainable transport networks across Wales.
	4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Alternative methods must be developed to overcome barriers to employment and ensure more sustainable travel. • These include stronger road and rail integration, better use of Park and Ride schemes, dedicated bus routes, better pedestrian walkways and cycling lanes.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</u> **(p.34- 35 –Transport)** (<u>http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf</u>) • Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.

Table 3.2.12	One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Freight Strategy (2008)	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• The 'Wales Freight Strategy' sets out high-level aims and policies for sustainable freight transport, and identifies a series of 'steps' towards their delivery.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • Freight transport is essential for many aspects of daily life, and it contributes around £2.5 billion a year to the economy of Wales. • It is estimated that people employed in logistics activities account for up to 7% of employment in Wales (around 61,000 people are employed in logistics companies, with a further 30,000 in logistics roles for other organisations) and there are some 7,400 logistics workplaces in 2,400 logistics companies.
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • Freight travel plans could be considered for industrial and other sites both during construction and in final use, particularly when choosing new site locations.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Minimise the demands on the transport system. • Promote more sustainable and healthy forms of travel. • Make maximum use of existing infrastructure.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Minimise the demands on the transport system. • For example, land use policies taking into account effects on demand for transport, with good public transport access for major destinations.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>**Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**</u> **(p.34- 35 –Transport)** (<u>**http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf**</u>) • **Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.**	

Table 3.2.13	National Transport Plan (2010)
Publisher	• **Welsh Assembly Government**
Purpose	• **This Plan will take forward the process of delivering integrated and sustainable transport, utilising various modes other than the private car such as community and public transport, cycling and walking.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **East-west travel in North Wales is primarily between key sites and settlements, by either road or rail.** • **At present the A55 at the Britannia Bridge, which links the Isle of Anglesey to the mainland, is the only section of single carriage-way road on the European route E22, and suffers significant congestion during peak periods.** 2. **Topic Papers** • **The location of key sites and services has a direct influence on the need for travel, often compounding the pressure on the transport network during peak periods.** • **There is an opportunity to build on the work of key planning processes, including the Regional Transport Plans and Local Development Plans, in order to continue to improve access and relieve the demands on the transport system.** 3. **Policies** • **Continue to establish sustainable travel centres across Wales.** • **Improve the planning and policy development processes to ensure stronger integration between transport and key services/facilities.** 4. **Site Allocations** • **Develop a number of sustainable travel centres, building on the experience of the Cardiff sustainable travel centre initiative.** • **Link to the development of strategic, multi-modal interchanges that also support park and ride, park and share and cycling.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.34- 35 –Transport)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.**

Table 3.2.14	A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales (2009-2013)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **This Action Plan brings together all the key initiatives which the Welsh Government and its key partners are undertaking or planning to undertake in support of walking and cycling in Wales.**	
Key Issues	**1.**	**Evidence Base** • **Research shows that nearly half of all car trips could be replaced by walking, cycling or public transport.** • **One of the main contributing factors to climate change is our heavy reliance on the car, even for short journeys.** • **As CO^2 emissions from cars represent 13% of the UK total, making more trips on foot or by cycling can help in making the lifestyle changes needed to combat climate change.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **Encourage highways engineers and planners to implement design and technical guidance for cycling infrastructure.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Improve the health and well-being of the population through increased physical activity;** • **Improve the local environment for walkers and cyclists;** • **Encourage sustainable travel as a practical step in combating climate change;** • **Increase levels of walking and cycling through promotion of facilities;.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **All local authorities to adopt standards for secure cycle parking provision that follows best practice (for example in local design and planning guidance).**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.**	

Table 3.2.15	Mid-Wales Regional Transport Plan (2009)	
Publisher	• Tracc	
Purpose	• The Mid Wales Regional Transport Plan has undertaken an analysis of the movement problems in Mid Wales – passenger and freight, road and rail, it has identified a Vision for the region, developed transport policies to address identified problems and to build on opportunities.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • Trafnidiaeth Canolbarth Cymru (TraCC) is the Regional Transport Consortium for the Mid Wales region, comprising of the counties of Ceredigion, Powys and part of Gwynedd (the former Meirionnydd district) and includes parts of the Snowdonia and Brecon Beacons National Parks. • The TraCC area is large and diverse, stretching from Blaenau Ffestiniog in the north to Ystradgynlais in the south and from Cardigan Bay in the west to the English border in the east.
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • Integrated Transport Development. • Accessibility of Development.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Reduce the demand for travel; • Minimise the impact of movement of the global and local environment and ensure the highest levels of protection to European Sites; • Improve safety and security for all transport users; • Improve travel accessibility to services, jobs and facilities for all sectors of society.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Lorry Routing / Overnight Parking.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** (p.34- 35 –Transport) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf) • **Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.**	

Table 3.2.16	North Wales Regional Transport Plan (2009)
Publisher	• Taith
Purpose	• The North Wales Regional Transport Plan is a strategy for identifying and delivering improvements to our transport system in North Wales over the next 25 years. • It is set in the context not only of national policies but also the economic and social aspirations and development plans of the six North Wales local authorities.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • The North Wales Regional Transport Plan must consider how national road, rail, air and ports issues affect regional needs and feed back to the Welsh Government what Taith want them to do for national transport links and services to ensure that their aims and objectives can be successfully delivered. • North Wales is also a strategic gateway to Ireland and to North West England as well as its links to the rest of Wales. • Taith has therefore established close links with English and Irish authorities as well as with Tracc to ensure that "cross-border" transport requirements are jointly identified and appropriate action is included in the plans of each relevant authority. 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Sustainable travel centres. • Healthy and sustainable travel choices, including walking and cycling. 3. <u>Policies</u> • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. • Integrating local transport. • Improving access between key settlements and sites. • Enhancing international connectivity. 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Develop a number of sustainable travel centres, building on the experience of the Cardiff sustainable travel centre initiative.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</u> **(p.34- 35 –Transport)** (<u>http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf</u>) • Topic paper on transportation issues in Gwynedd and Anglesey in progress.

Table 3.2.17	The Rural Development Plan for Wales (2007)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **The purpose is to identify ways in which the quality of life, in terms of environmental, economic and social concerns, can be improved in rural communities throughout Wales.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **High levels of self-employment.** • **Decreasing number of agricultural holdings.** • **Declining employment in the agriculture industry.** • **Important environmental tourism sector.** • **Dependence on traditional and declining industries such as agriculture.** • **Losing jobs and business opportunities as well as cultural and social developments due to inadequate investment in Information and Communication Technology.** • **Increase in transport costs and oil based fuel.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Improving economic, environmental and social sustainability and connectivity in rural areas.**
	3. **Policies** • **Increasing the level of diversification in the rural economy.** • **Improving the quality of life in rural areas.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **Shortage of large sites and premises for strategic developments.** • **A shortage of small rural units for micro-businesses.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on rural diversification in Gwynedd and Anglesey.**

Table 3.2.18	Strengthening Communities in Anglesey and Gwynedd (2014)	
Publisher	• Anglesey and Gwynedd Partnership	
Purpose	• This is the Single Integrated Plan for Anglesey and Gwynedd, incorporating the vision and action plan of the Local Services Board for counties. • The purpose of the plan is to work together in order to improve our economic, social and environmental well-being over the next 12 years.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • Population is living longer, in line with the Welsh life expectancy average. • Reported crime fell in Anglesey and Gwynedd by 19% in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. • Of the population aged 16-64 in Gwynedd, between April 2011 and March 2012, 21,4001 were economically inactive (29.1%), whilst in Anglesey during the same period, 10,000 were economically inactive (24.4%) • The percentage of Gwynedd's population aged 16-64 with no qualifications has fallen from 15.7% to 13.4% between 2004 and 2010, whilst in Anglesey it has fallen from 16.8% to 12.2%. • The level of full time salaries in Gwynedd is 9.49% lower than the figure for the United Kingdom and 1.48% lower than the all Wales, whilst in Anglesey it is 13.37% lower than the figure for the United Kingdom, and 5.14% lower than the figure for Wales. • The ward with the highest median income in Gwynedd in 2012 was Bethel at £30,761, 82.9% higher than the lowest Marchog at £16,817. In Anglesey, the highest ward was Cwm Cadnant at £33,543, 100.4% higher than the lowest ward Morawelon at £16,739. • According to the 2011 Census, 65.4% (77,000) of the population in Gwynedd and 57.2% (38,000) of the population in Anglesey can speak Welsh.

	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u>
		• Strengthening Communities in Gwynedd and Anglesey
		  a) Prosperous communities
		  b) Healthy communities
		  c) Safe communities

	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Improving the quality of life and health levels in all communities in the region. • Safe and crime-free communities. • Vibrant local economy and opportunities for people to secure well-paid and long-term employment. • A reduction in carbon emissions. • A thriving Welsh language.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Not applicable.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on sustainable local communities.	

APPENDIX 2 – Economic Themes

Table 4.2.1	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 7: Supporting the Economy (2014)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 7 sets out the Welsh Government's objectives for sustainable economic development in both urban and rural areas and the role of the planning system in delivering them.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **A robust evidence base should help to formulate a vision and criteria-based policies and allocate specific locations.** • **Local Development Plans should undertake an *'Employment Land Review'*.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Provide targets on land provision for the employment uses.** • **Set out an economic vision for the area.**
	3. **Policies** • **Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres.** • **The planning system, including planning policies, should aim to ensure that the growth of output and employment in Wales as a whole is not constrained by a shortage of land for economic uses.** • **Include policies relating to future development on existing employment sites to protect them from inappropriate development.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **Safeguarding existing sites and provide new sites.** • **Plan strategically for employment land provision.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.23-25 – Economy)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Table 4.2.2	**Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 10: Planning for Retail and Town Centres (2014)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 10 outlines the need to promote the role of retail outlets in town centres and the need for increased sustainable accessibility to retail hubs by sustainable modes of transport such as walking, buses and cycling.**
Key Issues	1. <u>**Evidence Base**</u> • **Local Development Plans should establish the existing hierarchy of centres, identify those which fulfil specialist functions and be clear about their future roles.**
	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u> • **Local Development Plans should also identify changing pressures and opportunities and devise appropriate responses to them.** • **In deciding whether to identify sites for retail and leisure developments, local planning authorities should in the first instance consider whether there is a need for additional provision for these uses.**
	3. <u>**Policies**</u> • **In developing policies to revitalise and increase the attractiveness of existing centres, local planning authorities should consult the private sector and local communities and should pay particular attention to the character of historic towns and conservation areas.** • **Policies should encourage a diversity of uses in centres.** • **Leisure uses can benefit town and district centres and with adequate attention to safeguarding amenities can contribute to a successful evening economy.**
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Planning applications for retail development should not normally be permitted on land designated for other uses.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>**Retail Need Study**</u> **The JPPU has commissioned a study that involves reviewing the need for retail allocations based on an assessment of retail performance, retail forecasts and an assessment of current town centres.**

Table 4.2.3	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 11: Tourism, Sport and Recreation (2014)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• Chapter 11 highlights the need to encourage sustainable tourism.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • Local Development Plans should consider the scale and broad distribution of existing facilities and activities and provide for the accommodation and management of future needs in ways which limit negative environmental impacts. 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Take into account the environmental, economic and social implications of likely changes in the provision of facilities. • Local Development Plans should provide a framework for tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities, setting out a strategic approach to such development in an area. 3. <u>Policies</u> • Local Development Plans should contain clear policies for the provision, protection and enhancement of tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Locate facilities which generate high levels of travel demand in town centres. • Consider the scope to use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas. • Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• Anglesey and Gwynedd JPPU – JLDP Topic Paper: Tourism

Table 4.2.4	Technical Advice Note 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to keep under review whether *'Simplified Planning Zone'* schemes are desirable in their area.**	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base**
		• **A Simplified Planning Zone allows the developer or landowner to avoid delay incurred in determining planning applications for successive stages of development.**
		• **There are no restrictions on the size of Simplified Planning Zones.**
	2.	**Topic Papers**
		• **They may be on an individual site or a series of sites with similar characteristics.**
	3.	**Policies**
		• **A Simplified Planning Zone is one way in which an authority can help secure development or redevelopment of part of its area.**
	4.	**Site Allocations**
		• **Older industrial sites or other sites in need of regeneration and sites in single ownership may be particularly suitable.**
		• **Simplified Planning Zones may not be set up in National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest or conservation areas.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.**	
	• **Potential topic paper on potential Simplified Planning Zones within the Joint Local Development Plan area.**	

Table 4.2.5	Technical Advice Note 4: Retailing & Town Centres (1996)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Information on the retail industry in a local planning authority's area together with information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of Local Development Plans and the consideration of planning applications.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **Baseline information and theme series data can provide a picture of change and a guide to future trends.** • **Securing the co-operation of local businesses and their associations to collect information and to share their views is an important part of this process.** 2. **Topic Papers** • **Shopping catchment areas extend beyond local authority boundaries and an exchange of information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of Local Development Plans and the consideration of planning applications.** 3. **Policies** • **All applications for retail developments over 2,500 m² gross floor space should be supported by an impact assessment.** 4. **Site Allocations** • **The allocation of sites for retailing should take the following into account – turnover in relation to floorspace; commercial yield; rents, retailer representation, diversity of uses; accessibility; pedestrian flow; and environmental quality.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Retail Need Study** **The JPPU has commissioned a study that involves reviewing the need for retail allocations based on an assessment of retail performance, retail forecasts and an assessment of current town centres.**

Table 4.2.6	Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism (1997 & 2006 Draft Revision)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Provides guidance on tourism and the contribution it makes to the Welsh economy and opportunities for large-scale developments and appropriate facilities.**

Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base**
	  • **Tourism comprises a range of different, but interdependent activities and operations which overlap with sport, entertainment, the arts and other recreation activities.**
	  • **It makes a major contribution to the Welsh economy, provides employment in a wide variety of occupations and can bring benefits to local economies and communities.**
	
	2. **Topic Papers**
	  • **In preparing Local Development Plans, local planning authorities should investigate the adequacy of facilities for both the static and touring caravnner and reconcile these needs with the protection of the environment.**
	
	3. **Policies**
	  • **Local Development Plans may provide guidance on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns and seaside resorts.**
	  • **Many historic buildings are used as hotel and carefully designed additions can be achieved without adversely affecting the historic fabric or character and maintain an historic building in viable use.**
	  • **Hotel development can bring benefits for the local community and support amenities and activities for residents and tourists.**
	  • **The conversion of hotel stock to alternative uses can weaken a seaside town's ability to retain its resort status, and this issue should be addressed in Local Development Plans for such areas.**
	
	4. **Site Allocations**
	  • **Special consideration needs to be given to proposals for new sites, especially in National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast and sites of national and international importance designated for their natural features.**

Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JPPU – JLDP Topic Paper: Tourism**

Table 4.2.7	Economic Renewal: A New Direction (2010)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **The strategy sets out the vision for economic renewal in Wales, based upon the strengths and skills of its people and natural environment.**	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • **The performance of the Welsh economy has not met expectations.** • **The two factors immediately responsible for Wales' position are a low employment rate and low average wages (reflecting low average productivity).** • **An adverse skill mix, particularly the prevalence of individuals with low or no qualifications; low or no skills are strongly associated with both a low employment rate and low average wages and productivity.**
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • **The planning system must balance economic, social and environmental objectives and, in doing so, promote sustainable development.**
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • **Investing in high quality and sustainable infrastructure.** • **Ensure that people, businesses and communities are well-connected and have access to the right facilities and services.**
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • **The JESSICA Regeneration Investment Fund will aid physical regeneration.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **<u>Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</u>** **(p.23-25 – Economy)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**	

Table 4.2.8	Gwynedd Regeneration Strategy (2007)
Publisher	• **Gwynedd Council**

Purpose	• **The aim of this strategy is to set a clear context for regeneration efforts in Gwynedd.**
	• **The Regeneration framework is in two parts:**
	  ○ <u>**Part 1**</u>
	  (a) - *The Gwynedd Regeneration Strategy* **namely this document which sets the strategic background for regeneration in Gwynedd;**
	  (b) - *A Support Document* **which is associated with the Regeneration Strategy and contains statistics, priority maps and examples of good practice (under development).**
	  ○ <u>**Part 2**</u>
	  Area Plans **which gives local direction to regeneration and which are based on eight areas within the County (areas adopted through the Unitary Development Plan) (under development).**

Key Issues	1. <u>**Evidence Base**</u>
	   • **This strategy recognises that regeneration is much more than local economic development, and encompasses social, cultural and environmental factors as well as the economic factors.**
	
	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u>
	   • **Distribute prosperity and ensure economic growth equally.**
	   • **Respond to the deterioration of the centre of towns and villages.**
	   • **Meet the local housing need.**
	
	3. <u>**Policies**</u>
	   • **Distribute prosperity and ensure economic growth throughout Gwynedd.**
	   • **Develop a confident, enterprising, healthy and flexible workforce which possesses skills of a high standard.**
	   • **Meet the local housing need, taking into account the high number of empty dwellings within the county, and ensure the availability of affordable housing.**
	
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u>
	   • **The eight Area Plans will be documents setting the local priorities and context for action to regenerate Gwynedd's areas.**

Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>**Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**</u> **(p.23-25 – Economy)** **(**<u>**http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf**</u>**)**

Table 4.2.9	**Anglesey Economic Regeneration Strategy (2004)**
Publisher	• **Isle of Anglesey County Council**
Purpose	• **The strategy provides a blueprint for actions over the next ten years that will help aid economic growth on Anglesey.**
Key Issues	**1.** <u>**Evidence Base**</u> • **Higher than average levels of economic inactivity.** • **A Gross Domestic Plan per head well below the national average at 64%** • **Forecast economic growth for Anglesey suggests that this prosperity gap with the rest of Wales/UK is expected to deteriorate significantly during the next 10 years or so.** • **Forecast employment growth to 2010 shows a picture of stagnation against significant growth in Wales as a whole – this consolidates comments already highlighted in terms of industrial structure.** • **Ageing population – inflow of older 'lifestyle' people to the Island compounding the natural trend towards a growing older population.**
	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u> • **The knowledge based economy and utilisation of broadband.** • **Capitalise upon traffic travelling through the Port of Holyhead.** • **Develop areas of high growth potential along the A55 corridor.** • **Opportunities to improve the image of Anglesey.**
	3. <u>**Policies**</u> • **Provide high quality infrastructure, transport and communications.** • **Support business growth.** • **Create strong and enterprising communities.** • **Create a competitive labour market supported by strong skills base.**
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Develop sites and premises to accommodate business and public sector needs.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>**Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**</u> **(p.23-25 – Economy)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Table 4.2.10	Energy Island Enterprise Zone (2012)	
Publisher	• Isle of Anglesey County Council, Anglesey Energy Island, Welsh Assembly Government and URS	
Purpose	• This report provides the evidence to support the Energy Island Enterprise Zone prospectus document.	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • Anglesey has a fragile industrial structure, with a strong dependence on production and transport activities. • The small scale of the employment base on the Island means the loss of larger employers has a major impact on the wider economic and social health of the area. • A series of closures principally at Anglesey Aluminium which led to over 500 job losses, alongside others including Eaton Electrical.
	2.	**Topic Papers** • Overcoming economic barriers associated with Anglesey's peripherality.
	3.	**Policies** • The vision for the Energy Island Programme is to create a world-renowned centre of excellence for the production of low carbon energy. • Energy Island builds on planned private investment in the proposed nuclear new build at Wylfa from Horizon Nuclear. • Power alongside opportunities in wind power, biomass, micro generation and marine renewables.
	4.	**Site Allocations** • A new nuclear power station at Wylfa. • A Biomass / Eco Park at the former Anglesey Aluminium site in Holyhead.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• Renewable Energy Capacity Study for Gwynedd and Anglesey.	

Table 4.2.11	Meirionnydd Employment Plan (2010)
Publisher	• **Gwynedd Council**
Purpose	• **The purpose of this Plan is to identify the employment position in Meirionnydd including the size of the potential workforce and the number of available jobs, the structure of the economy and the area's prosperity – as well as identifying a potential work programme to respond to the situation.**
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • **This area has the lowest income in Gwynedd.** • **The median income of any ward in Meirionnydd is not sufficient to meet local house prices.** • **There are fewer jobs available than in other parts of the county.** • **32% of employment is in the public sector, with another 32% in the accommodation and catering, and wholesale and retail sectors.** 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • **Vary and increase the number of jobs available in Meirionnydd.** • **Ensure that the current economy of Meirionnydd works to its full potential by maximising the ability of products and businesses in the Area to compete commercially in the marketplace.** • **Develop different types of sites across the Area, together with the employment infrastructure, focusing on reclaiming brownfield sites and redundant buildings for economic use.** 3. <u>Policies</u> • **Close the opportunity gap by drawing appropriately on the strengths and resources of Meirionnydd to ensure an innovative, vibrant and sustainable economy with a variety of high quality work opportunities.** 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • **Develop sites across the area, focusing on reclaiming brownfield sites and disused buildings.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** **(p.23-25 – Economy)** **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Table 4.2.12	Tourism Strategy North Wales (2010-2015)	
Publisher	• **Tourism Partnership North Wales (TPNW)**	
Purpose	• **The strategy sets out actions that are necessary for North Wales to achieve its economic and environmental potential over the next five years.**	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • **Tourism generates £1.8bn for the North Wales economy each year, supports an estimated 37,500 jobs and is a lifeline for numerous small businesses.** • **North Wales accounts for a third of Wales' tourism, attracting 8m staying visitors and an estimated 17m day trips in 2007.** • **It is quite seasonal with 70% of trips taking place in the summer 6 months.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **The current economic crisis – This may work in favour of domestic tourism but will have adverse impacts on private sector investment and public sector spending.** • **Increasing real transport costs and growing awareness of the impact of travel on climate change might encourage people to stay closer to home.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Projecting distinctive strengths – culture, heritage, landscape.** • **Investing in product excellence - quality accommodation.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **One or more branded 4 star hotels associated with golf or driven by business demand.** • **A major new self-catering holiday village with leisure facilities.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JPPU – JLDP Topic Paper: Tourism**	

Table 4.2.13	**Destination Management Plan (2012-2016) – The Strategy**
Publisher	• **The Tourism Company and the Isle of Anglesey County Council**
Purpose	• **A Destination Management Plan is a shared statement of intent to manage a destination over a stated period of time, articulating the roles of the different stakeholders and identifying clear actions that they will take.**

Key Issues	1. <u>**Evidence Base**</u>
	• **Tourism already injects much needed revenue into the local economy (£233m) and supports over 4,000 jobs on the Island.**
	• **The local catchment population for Anglesey is relatively small with just over half a million people residing within one hour's drive of Menai Bridge.**
	• **42% of all staying holiday visitors are on short breaks, 31% are on longer holidays and 26% are on a secondary holiday.**
	
	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u>
	• **The well-known drivers of change closely linked to tourism include:**
	  • **The changing population structure and lifestyles.**
	  • **Environmental concern.**
	  • **Technological change.**
	
	3. <u>**Policies**</u>
	• **The strategic objectives of the Destination Management Plan are as follows:**
	• **To promote Anglesey's image and distinctive strengths;**
	• **To invest in product excellence;**
	• **To provide an outstanding experience for visitors;**
	• **To work together in partnership with local stakeholders.**
	
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u>
	• **Development of high quality serviced accommodation.**
	• **Development of new holiday village / destination.**
	• **New coastal attractions.**

Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JPPU – JLDP Topic Paper: Tourism**

Table 4.2.14	Technical Advice Note 23: Economic Development (2014)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• The TAN deals principally with B1-B8 classes for economic development purposes.
Key Issues	**1.** <u>Evidence Base</u> • Because economic issues are generally larger than a local authority level, evidence is most appropriately collected at both a regional and local scale. • At a regional scale the aim of the study is to develop a broad overview of the whole economy to inform the development plan's economic vision and policies on aggregate numbers and strategic sites for B class uses. • The study should consider individual local planning authorities' position in the region and nationally and also include high level data on non B class uses falling within other employment categories to ensure a picture of the whole economy is presented. • At a local authority scale the study should be used to inform the development of finer grained policies and development management decisions. • The evidence base should include an Employment Land Review which may also be prepared in collaboration with other planning authorities.
	2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • PPW requires that the development plan includes 'a broad assessment of anticipated employment change by broad sector and land use'.
	3. <u>Policies</u> • In order to incorporate flexibility to respond to unexpected change or to deal with development not specifically allocated, PPW requires development plans to include criteria based policies outlining how an authority would respond to unexpected proposals. • The requirement for such policies is important to allow for flexibility, and is therefore a significant aspect which LDPs should address.
	4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • LDP employment land targets should aim to ensure that planning meets the demand for land, so that economic growth is not constrained by lack of land. • However, demand does not have to be met in the local planning authority area in which it arises.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</u> **(p.23-25 – Economy)** • **(http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Appendix 3 – Environmental Themes

Table 5.2.1	**Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 5: Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast (2014)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 5 promotes the conservation and improvement of natural heritage in Wales through the planning system.**
Key Issues	1. <u>**Evidence Base**</u> • **The impacts associated with development can be widespread and may relate to inappropriate land use as well as on the natural and historic character of the coastline.** • **Landward pressures include developments on the coast, port and harbour works, leisure and recreational facilities, wind power and coastal defences.** • **Seaward pressures include waste disposal, sea fishing, leisure sailing, water sports and wave power.**
	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u> • **When preparing Local Development Plans local planning authorities must take into account other plans and policies with implications for coastal areas.**
	3. <u>**Policies**</u> • **The *'United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan'* should be taken into account in the development Local Development Plan policies.** • **Local Development Plans must set out the locational policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage within the context of an integrated strategy for social, economic and environmental development in line with sustainability principles.** • **Local Development Plans must establish a locational policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage.** • **Specific policies should be developed for coastal areas.**
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Local Development Plans should only propose coastal locations for development which needs to be on the coast.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>**Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (p.29- 30 – Landscape) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**</u>

Table 5.2.2	Planning Policy Wales: Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment (2014)	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• Chapter 6 emphasises the important role local planning have in protecting and enhancing the historic environment whilst ensuring that the needs of the present day are accommodated in a sensitive manner.	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales compiles and makes available a comprehensive archive and national database of ancient monuments and historic buildings in Wales (the *'National Monuments Record'*) for use by individuals and bodies concerned with understanding, conserving and managing the built environment.
	2.	**Topic Papers** • Formulate proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas. • Local Planning Authorities should establish consistent criteria against which existing and/or new conservation areas and their boundaries should be reviewed.
	3.	**Policies** • Local Development Plans should reflect national policies for the historic environment and also include locally-specific policies.
	4.	**Site Allocations** • The impact of development proposals or allocations on protected areas and structures should be a major consideration.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on the role of the historic environment in the Joint Local Development Plan.	

Table 5.2.3	Historic Environment Strategy for Wales (2012)
Publisher	• **Cadw and Welsh Government**
General Purpose	• **The strategy takes a fresh and contemporary approach to the role and potential of the historic environment in delivering tangible social, economic and environmental benefits for Welsh communities.**
Key Issues	**1.** <u>**Evidence Base**</u> • **There are 30,000 listed buildings, 4,000 scheduled ancient monuments and 3 World Heritage Sites.** • **The historic environment sector supports over 30,000 jobs and contributes around £1.8 billion in output and £840 million to Wales's National Gross Value Added.** • **35% of buildings in Wales were built before 1919.** • **Core information resources include the National Monuments Record and the regional Historic Environment Records.**
	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u> • **Tourism is a major contributor to the Welsh economy, but it is vulnerable to a number of external factors, particularly the weather.** • **The Heritage Tourism Project which runs to 2014 is delivering £19 million investment into heritage sites and towns across the Convergence Funding area.** • **There is a need now to maximize the impact and visibility of Wales's heritage icons, including its World Heritage Sites.**
	3. <u>**Policies**</u>. • **A balance has to be struck between recognizing the economic reality faced by owners and managers who need to ensure a sustainable future for historic assets, while at the same time ensuring that damage and neglect is dealt with appropriately.**
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Tourism is a major contributor to the Welsh economy, but it is vulnerable to a number of external factors; heritage tourism is particularly dependent upon the weather.** • **High-quality experiences at iconic heritage sites – allocations for associated infrastructure (cafes, heritage centres, parking, etc).**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on the role of the historic environment in the Joint Local Development Plan.**

Table 5.2.4	**Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 13: Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution (2014)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 13 highlights the fact that whilst planning and environmental management are separate, they are also complementary.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **The Environment Agency has a key role in helping understand the causes and effects of flooding within a river catchment.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Local planning authorities should identify circumstances in which development might prevent effective management of risks in future.**

	3. **Policies**
	   • **Local Development Plans should establish land-use planning policies which contribute to minimising and management environmental risks and pollution.**
	   • **Such policies should formulate policies relating to flood risk and climate change, contaminated and unstable land, air and water quality, noise and light pollution.**

	4. **Site Allocations**
	   • **Rehabilitation of polluted land and derelict sites.**
	   • **The Environment Agency and other bodies with an interest should advise local planning authorities on flood risk issues for specific sites**

Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on environmental risks and eradicating pollution.**

Table 5.2.5	Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• The Technical Advice Note provides advice on how the planning system should help to protect and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation.

Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u>
	• Legislation that is particularly relevant to the protection and enhancement of designated wildlife sites includes:
	  • The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949);
	  • The Countryside Act (1968);
	  • The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981);
	  • The Environmental Protection Act (1990);
	  • The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations (1994) (the Habitats Regulations) (as amended);
	  • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000).

	2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • The use of environmental capacity studies should be considered. • Monitoring of species and habitats should be highlighted. • Local planning authorities should deploy appropriate monitoring systems to assess the effectiveness of Local Development Plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance.
	3. <u>Policies</u> • Include both strategic and detailed policies on species and habitats.
	4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • The objectives of the applicable Community Strategy and Local Biodiversity Action Plans should be implemented in the allocation of sites.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal</u> Scoping Report **(p.12-14 – Biodiversity)** (<u>http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf</u>)

Table 5.2.6	**Technical Advice Note 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Provides guidance on the protection of trees and woodlands through the use of 'Tree Preservation Orders', their scope and the use of conditions.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **The principal effects of a Tree Preservation Order is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of a tree or trees without the consent of the local planning authority.** • **A Tree Preservation Order cannot apply to bushes, shrubs or hedges.** • **A Tree Preservation Order may be applied to protect trees on Crown land only with the consent of the appropriate authority.** • **A Tree Preservation Order on Crown land does not bind the Crown.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Authorities should review their Tree Preservation Orders regularly to identify those which can be varied or revoked.**
	3. **Policies** • **Local Development Plan policies should include, where appropriate, measures to protect trees and provide for tree planting and landscaping.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **The effect of planning proposals on protected trees is a material planning consideration.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (p.29- 30 – Landscape) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Table 5.2.7	Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Provides guidance on planning issues within the coastal zone and assessments of coastal physical and biological conditions.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **The coastal zone is an area of land and adjacent sea that are considered to be mutually interdependent.** • **For land-use planning purposes, the seaward limit of the coastal zone is generally the mean low-water mark.** 2. **Topic Papers** • **It is for each local planning authority to consider and define the most appropriate coastal zone in its area.** 3. **Policies** • **Local Development Plan policies for development of marina and other facilities should be based on an assessment of the capacity of the local environment.** • **Local planning authorities must ensure co-ordination between land-use planning and strategies for flood and coastal defence.** 4. **Site Allocations** • **Local Development Plan policies should encourage the re-use of disused docks as part of the regeneration of an area.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (p.29- 30 – Landscape) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)**

Table 5.2.8	**Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **The Technical Advice Note advises caution in respect of development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary framework to guide decisions.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **Development advice maps illustrate flooding constraints, which are attributed to different planning actions:** • **Zone A – considered to be at little or no risk of fluvial or tidal/coastal flooding.** • **Zone B – areas known to have been flooded in the past evidenced by deposits.** • **Zone C – equal to or greater than 0.1%, river, tidal or coastal.** • **Zone C1 – developed areas of floodplain which have significant infrastructure.** • **Zone C2 – only less vulnerable development should be considered.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Directing development away from high risk flooding areas.**
	3. **Policies** • **Emergency Services: Need to be operational and accessible at all times.** • **Highly Vulnerable Development: These are developments where the ability of occupants to decide on whether they wish to accept the risk of life and property associated with flooding is limited.** • **Less Vulnerable Development: These are developments where the ability of occupants to decide on whether they wish to accept such risk is greater than that in the highly vulnerable category..** • **New development should be directed away from Zone C and towards suitable land in Zone A, otherwise Zone B.** • **Highly vulnerable development and emergency services in Zone C should not be permitted.** • **All other new development should only be permitted within Zones C1 and C2 if determined by an local planning authority to be justified in that location.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **Local Development Plans should include site specific policies and proposals for development and flood risk.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on development and flood risk.**

Table 5.2.9	Technical Advice Note 21: Waste (2001)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **This Technical Advice Note provides advice about how the land-use planning system should contribute towards sustainable waste resource management.**

Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base**
	• **Waste is a vitally important issue in a society striving for sustainability.**
	• **Waste is a wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as including:**
	  • **any substance which constitutes a scrap material or an effluent or other unwanted surplus arising from the application of any process;**
	  • **any substance or article which requires to be disposed of as being broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled.**

	2. **Topic Papers** • **Reduction – Society needs to reduce the amount of waste it produces.** • **Re-Use – Materials and products that have fulfilled their primary use, but can be simply treated to make them capable of safely repeating that function, should be so treated (e.g. milk bottles).** • **Recovery – Recovery is an invaluable environmental option, it can reduce the demand for primary aggregates or energy from fossil fuels. Recovery of raw materials can be achieved by recycling materials or composting and every possible opportunity should be provided to maximise such recovery to meet the demanding EU targets.** **Energy Recovery – Energy stored in waste resources is the next option in the waste hierarchy. Where recovery of materials is not possible, the waste resource can be used to recover energy.** **Disposal – The effect of waste minimisation, re-use and recovery should result in a reduction in the amount of waste remaining for disposal.**

Table 5.2.9	Technical Advice Note 21: Waste (2001)	
Key Issues	3.	**Policies**
		• The planning system should:
		• provide a framework that enables a provision to be made for waste resource management facilities;
		• help meet the needs of business and encourage competitiveness;
		• encourage sensitive waste management;
		• have regard to the need to protect designated areas;
		• have regard to the need to protect the amenity of communities;
		• minimise adverse environmental impacts of waste management;
		• consider what new facilities may be needed;
		• ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.
	4.	**Site Allocations**
		• **The waste management network will include facilities that vary greatly in size, operational characteristics and potential environmental impacts.**
		• **These include re-use facilities; waste collection facilities; waste separation and recycling and recovery facilities; composting facilities; waste transfer stations; waste to energy facilities; incinerators, and landfill or landraising operations.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	•	**Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (p.30- 32 – Soils, Minerals and Waste)** (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)

Appendix 4 – Social Themes

Table 6.2.1	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 9: Housing (2014)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 9 highlights the role of local planning authorities in residential development.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • *'Local Housing Market Assessments'* **provide the evidence base supporting policies to deliver affordable housing.** 2. **Topic Papers** • **Ensure that sufficient land is available to provide a 5-year supply of land.** • **A range of evidence, including the Welsh Government's latest household projections and the results of the Local Housing Market Assessment, should inform the quantification of the housing requirement (both market and affordable housing) for each local planning authority.** 3. **Policies** • **A community's need for affordable housing is a material planning consideration.** • **Local Development Plan policies should reflect the findings of the evidence collated.** 4. **Site Allocations** • **The location of potential sites for housing development should be identified in the Local Development Plan.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) Topic Paper – Population and Housing (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/07/25/Topic-Paper---Population-and-Housing.pdf)** • **Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (p.26-28 – Housing) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Population and Housing Topic Paper** **Evidence base paper on housing issues within the plan areas.** • **Urban Capacity Study** **The JPPU has undertaken field work to explore the potential availability of sites that could provide development opportunities.**

Table 6.2.2	Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2006)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• The purpose of these studies is to monitor the provision of market and affordable housing;
Key Issues	1. Evidence Base • Joint Housing Land Availability Studies provide an important part of the evidence base for plan preparation. • They provide information on previous house building rates and the current supply of land for housing as inputs to the Local Development Plan strategy and policy development processes. • As part of the Joint Housing Land Availability process local planning authorities must maintain accurate housing completion records which identify the number of market and affordable housing units built each year.
	2. Topic Papers • Local planning authorities should integrate Local Development Plan and Joint Housing Land Availability Studies.
	3. Policies • Local planning authorities must ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available to provide a 5 year supply of land for housing.
	4. Site Allocations • Sites below the 5 or 10 unit threshold, i.e. small sites, can make a significant contribution to total housing provision.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• Annual Joint Housing Land Availability Study Undertaken annually monitor all land which has either been allocated in the adopted development plan or which has a current planning permission for housing.

Table 6.2.3	Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• Provides guidance on monitoring the provision of market and affordable housing.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • Monitor the provision of affordable housing against the target (via the Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report) and where necessary take action to ensure that the target is met. 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Housing and planning authorities must work together to create the policy framework for the provision of affordable housing. 3. <u>Policies</u> • Applicants should demonstrate and justify how they have arrived at a particular mix of housing having regard to Local Development Plan policies. • Affordable housing provision in rural area must be supported by a rural exception site policy. • Local planning authorities must set out in their Local Development Plan their definition of 'local need' for affordable housing rural areas. 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • The affordable housing provided on such sites should meet the needs of local people in perpetuity and count towards the overall level of housing provision.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>Affordable Housing Viability Assessment</u> Councils must ensure that any affordable housing targets or thresholds set are viable to ensure that affordable housing does not have an adverse impact on the delivery of homes. The Joint Planning Policy Unit has commissioned a study.

Table 6.2.4	Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2013)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **To provide guidance on supporting the Welsh language in the preparation of Local Development Plans and determining planning applications.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **Local planning authorities should have a large amount of data on the Welsh language.** • **Local planning authorities should establish whether they have communities where the Welsh language is an integral part of the social fabric.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Where the Welsh language is an part of the social fabric of an area, this should be reflected in the spatial vision and objectives.** • **Welsh Language Sustainability Appraisal and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (LIA) objectives should also be developed.** • **Regard must be given to Community Strategies and any other plans required by the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.** • **The Welsh language should inform strategic and policy options where it is a significant part of an area's social fabric.**
	3. **Policies** • **It is imperative that the land-use planning system takes account of the needs and interests of the Welsh language.** • **Planning policies should not control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **Welsh language considerations can inform the overall level of growth and spatial distribution in an area.** • **The distribution and phasing of housing developments should take the interests of the Welsh language into account.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP SA Scoping Report (p.21-22 – Cultural Heritage) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2016): Welsh Language and Culture Topic Paper Including LIA Methodology (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/07/10/Language-Impact-Assessment-Methodology-full.pdf)**

Table 6.2.5	Better Homes for People in Wales – A National Housing Strategy for Wales (2001)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• The strategy brings together the intentions of separate strategies on meeting housing need, homelessness, and housing-related support services.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • The demand for housing continues to outstrip supply, which needs to be met by new houses and by bringing back in to use empty properties. 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Provide more housing of the right type and offer more choice. • Improve homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes. 3. <u>Policies</u> • Improve the quality and standard of all existing houses and related accommodation, including their energy efficiency. • Give people more choice by broadening the range of homes and tenancy arrangements to suit people's income and circumstances. 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • The action set out in this document will increase the number of affordable homes for purchase or rent, in the right location and specifically in rural areas.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• <u>**Anglesey and Gwynedd JLP (2011-2026) Topic Paper – Population and Housing**</u> (<u>http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/07/25/Topic-Paper---Population-and-Housing.pdf</u>) • <u>**Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2026) SA incorporating SEA – SA Scoping Report**</u> **(p.26-28 – Housing)** (<u>http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf</u>) • <u>**Annual Joint Housing Land Availability Study**</u> **Undertaken annually monitor all land which has either been allocated in the adopted development plan or which has a current planning permission for housing.** • <u>**Urban Capacity Study**</u> **The JPPU has undertaken field work to explore the potential availability of sites that could provide development opportunities.**

Table 6.2.6	Climbing Higher – Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity (2005)	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• The purpose of this strategy is to maximise the contribution that sport and physical activity can make to well-being in Wales.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • Obesity rates in adults and children alike are increasing sharply with escalating cost pressures on the health service.
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • Wales needs to be more physically active in order to be a healthier nation. • Wales needs healthy citizens to deliver long-term prosperity.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Maximise the economic impact of sport and physical activity. • Use sport and physical activity to develop and enhance vibrant communities. • Realise the synergy between sport and the natural environment.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Local authority sport and leisure facilities will require innovative investment and reconfiguration in meeting evolving sport and physical activity needs.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on enabling sport and physical activities and land provision in the Joint Local Development Plan area.	

Table 6.2.7	**Welsh Assembly Government Play Policy (2002)**	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
General Purpose	• **The policy is a broad statement of principles, rather than a detailed prescription of how play provision should be implemented.**	
Key Issues	1.	<u>**Evidence Base**</u> • **The statement is founded on the principle that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by the UK Government in December 1991, recognises the importance of play for the child.**
	2.	<u>**Topic Papers**</u> • **The Welsh Government is committed to encouraging the creation of high quality 'compensatory' play provision that is appropriate, local, stimulating and challenging for all children in Wales.**
	3.	<u>**Policies**</u> • **Decision making at all levels of government should include a consideration of the impact of those decisions, on children's opportunities to play.**
	4.	<u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Play is so critically important to all children in the development of their physical, social, mental, emotional and creative skills that society should seek every opportunity to support it and create an environment that fosters it.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on enabling play opportunities and land provision in the Joint Local Development Plan area.**	

Table 6.2.8	Travelling to a Better Future – Gypsy & Traveller Framework for Action & Delivery Plan (2012)	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• The aim of the plan is to realise the Welsh Government's commitment to the gypsy and traveller community.	

Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base**
		• Reliable data on the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers in Wales is not available.
		• There are a number of reasons for this:
		  • the Bi–annual Caravan Count only counts caravans, not individuals living in them;
		  • Gypsies and Travellers in settled accommodation do not always identify themselves as Gypsy or Traveller as they may fear discrimination;
		  • low literacy levels means that a large number of the community are unable to participate in the census.

	2.	**Topic Papers** • Gypsies and Travellers who live on unauthorised sites.
	3.	**Policies** • Ensure that Gypsies and Travellers in Wales have appropriate accommodation provision. • Reduce the numbers of unauthorised encampments and reduce the tensions between Gypsies and Travellers and settled communities as a result of unauthorized encampments.
	4.	**Site Allocations** • Delivering appropriate Gypsy and Traveller site accommodation will have a beneficial impact on the community's ability to access other essential services.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on gypsy and traveller sites.	

Table 6.2.9	Welsh Ministers Report on: Disability Equality (2009)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• The report outlines the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Regulations 2005 and their implications for public services.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • Economically Active 42% of disabled people (2007) • Economically Inactive 58% of disabled people (2007)
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • The Disability Discrimination Act drives forward a culture of positive change in the public sector and remove the barriers disabled people encounter.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons.. • Take steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Sites may need to evaluated for their accessibility for disabled people.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on accessibility.	

Table 6.2.10	Strategic Equity Plan and Objectives (2012-2016)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• The Strategic Equality Plan is linked to existing and developing strategies, working together to join up the approach to achieving better outcomes for the people of Wales.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • It is widely recognised that there are large gaps in evidence around particular protected characteristics and areas of life.
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • Focus groups with seldom heard groups across Wales.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Tackle barriers and support disabled people so that they can live independently and exercise choice and control in their daily lives.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Improving the planning and management of housing stock by local authorities and social landlords to better meet people's needs for adapted housing.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on hard to reach groups.	

Table 6.2.11	The Strategy for Older People in Wales (2008-2013)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **The purpose of the strategy is to challenge discrimination and negative stereotypes of ageing and celebrates longer life as an opportunity.**	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • **The Welsh Government will contribute to the dissemination of research findings by making available the information their Social Policy Research Department holds on research and policy on ageing.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **Welsh Health Circular (07) 067 will be taken into account by each local authority in formulating Health, Social Care and Well Being Strategies.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Local authorities will have a duty to produce one overarching Community Strategy with three other strategies feeding into this - the Health, Social Care and Well Being Strategy, the Children and Young People's Plan and a Local Development Plan.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **It is important that planning facilitates a sense of community and that older people can find their way round their local environments.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on accommodation for elderly people.**	

Table 6.2.12	A Living Language: A Language for Living – Welsh Language Strategy (2012-2017)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **The Government of Wales Act 2006: This is the Welsh Ministers' strategy for the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language.**	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • **The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure was passed in 2011.** • **The remit of the Welsh Language Commissioner is to be a robust and active champion for the language and work with organisations to increase the number of services available in Welsh, providing more opportunities for people to use the language in their day-to-day lives.**

	2.	**Topic Papers**
		• **Over the next five years we would want to see:**
		  • **an increase in the number of people who both speak and use the language;**
		  • **more opportunities for people to use Welsh.**

	3.	**Policies** • **Increase and improve Welsh-language services to citizens.** • **Strengthen the infrastructure for the language.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **As well as providing services for citizens, local authorities have the potential to be key players in the process of language planning in Wales.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP SA Scoping Report (p.21-22 – Cultural Heritage) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2016): Welsh Language and Culture Topic Paper Including LIA Methodology (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/07/10/Language-Impact-Assessment-Methodology-full.pdf)**	

Table 6.2.13	Welsh-Medium Education Strategy (2010)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
General Purpose	• **This document sets out the Welsh Government's Strategy and Implementation Programme for Welsh-medium education.**	
	1.	**Evidence Base** • **By 2009, over 400 qualifications were available through the medium of Welsh from 19 awarding organizations.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **This Strategy is directly aligned with the School Effectiveness Framework and the National Purpose for Schools.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Improve the planning of Welsh-medium provision in the pre-statutory and statutory phases of education, on the basis of proactive response to informed parental demand.** • **Improve the planning of Welsh-medium provision in the post-14 phases of education and training, to take account of linguistic progression and continued development of skills.** • **Ensure that all learners develop their Welsh-language skills to their full potential and encourage sound linguistic progression from one phase of education and training to the next.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **Evidence from parental surveys in a number of local authorities where Welsh-medium provision is an option suggests that the current provision does not fully meet with parental demand in all areas.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP SA Scoping Report (p.21-22 – Cultural Heritage) (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2011/07/21/Scoping-Report.pdf)** • **Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (2011-2016): Welsh Language and Culture Topic Paper Including LIA Methodology (http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2012/07/10/Language-Impact-Assessment-Methodology-full.pdf)**	

Table 6.2.14	**Working Together for Wales: A Strategic Framework for the Public Service Workforce in Wales (2012)**	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• This document provides a strategic framework for the public service workforce in Wales.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u> • Public service employment accounts for about a quarter of all employment in Wales.
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • There is a rich diversity and breadth of social enterprises in Wales ranging from individual community enterprises to employee owned co-operative housing organisations and large enterprises such as Dwr Cymru Welsh Water.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Ensuring equality and diversity.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • Locations for Public Service buildings that are easily accessible to all.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on planning for public services.	

Table 6.2.15	**Rural Health Plan (2009)**	
Publisher	• Welsh Government	
Purpose	• To focus on the health of people living in rural communities to enable them to live happy and fulfilled lives as independently as possible.	
Key Issues	1.	<u>Evidence Base</u>. • Rural areas in Wales have wide ranging deprivation when it comes to geographical access to services by drive times, public transport and walking.
	2.	<u>Topic Papers</u> • Access, Integration and Community Cohesion and Engagement.
	3.	<u>Policies</u> • Improve Access To All Services In Relation To Transport, Appointment Times And Waiting Lists. • Improve Access To Information Technology.
	4.	<u>Site Allocations</u> • A Well-Being Clinic to promote healthy lifestyles. • Intermediate care facilities providing respite, rehabilitation and other support for frail elderly within localities.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on planning for health facilities.	

Table 6.2.16	Tackling Poverty Action Plan (2012-2016)	
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**	
Purpose	• **This plan sets out the balance between the need to tackle the impacts of poverty, with the need to tackle the issues which will cause people to be in poverty in the future.**	
Key Issues	1.	**Evidence Base** • **Poverty begins to exert its effects from a young age; by age 5 children from the most economically advantaged groups have been found to be more than a year ahead in vocabulary tests compared to those from disadvantaged backgrounds.**
	2.	**Topic Papers** • **Local authorities and key delivery partners are required to produce a Local Participation Strategy, so that children and young people have opportunities to have their views heard and to be involved in decisions that affect their lives.**
	3.	**Policies** • **Prevent poverty, especially through investment in giving children the best start.**
	4.	**Site Allocations** • **The Welsh Government will commence the duty on local authorities to assess and secure sufficient play opportunities for children in their areas.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on eradicating poverty.**	

Appendix 5 – General Themes

Table 7.2.1	**Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 3: Making and Enforcing Planning Decisions (2014)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 3 provides an overview of the purpose and procedures of the planning system.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **Material considerations include the number, size, layout, design and appearance of buildings.** • **Such material considerations include the number, size, layout, design and appearance of buildings, the means of access, landscaping, service availability and the impact on the neighbourhood and on the environment.** • **The effects of a development on, for example, health, public safety and crime can also be material considerations, as, in principle, can public concerns in relation to such effects.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **Development proposals are generally best determined locally by planning authorities which know their area, its needs and sensitivities.** • **The planning system is intended to help protect the amenity and environment of settlements while promoting sustainable development.** • **An effective development management process requires local planning authorities to be prepared to take enforcement action in appropriate circumstances.**
	3. **Policies** • **If a development is approved by a local planning authority that is a departure from the relevant policies contained in an LDP, the advice of a statutory consultee or the written advice of its officers, and those reasons should be recorded in the Committee's minutes.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **Unless otherwise specified, a planning permission runs with the land and it is seldom desirable to provide for any other arrangement.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on planning enforcement procedures and how the issue is to be highlighted in the Joint Local Development Plan.**

Table 7.2.2	Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 12: Infrastructure and Services (2014)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Chapter 12 deals with infrastructure and services, such as water supply and waste water management.**
Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base** • **The capacity of existing infrastructure, and the need for additional facilities, should be taken into account.**
	2. **Topic Papers** • **The capacity of existing infrastructure, and the need for additional facilities, should be taken into account.**
	3. **Policies** • **Develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision.** • **Consult utility companies and other infrastructure providers and the Environment Agency at an early stage.** • **Local planning authorities must develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision when preparing development plans.**
	4. **Site Allocations** • **Develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision.** • **Development may need to be phased, in consultation with the relevant utilities providers, to allow time to ensure that the provision of utilities can be managed in a way consistent with general policies for sustainable development.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on current infrastructure capacity and future requirements in Gwynedd and Anglesey.**

Table 7.2.3	Technical Advice Note 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• The control regime specified by the Secretary of State enables local planning authorities to control virtually all outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenity and public safety.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • Some types of advertisements are exempted form detailed control, other specified categories of advertisement qualify for deemed consent, provided they conform to the stated conditions and limitations for each category.
	2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Local planning authorities may produce design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shop-fronts, especially for conservation areas or where vernacular buildings play an important part in the appearance of a neighbourhood. • Such guidance needs to recognise the importance of advertisements to the national economy and should not stifle original designs or new display techniques.
	3. <u>Policies</u> • Local Development Plans should give clear guidance to prospective advertisers on the likely acceptability of their proposals and provide a basis for rational and consistent decisions on advertisement applications.
	4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Development plan policies, controlling outdoor advertisements in areas or parts of areas where the display of poorly designed advertisements will be especially harmful, will be a material factor in considering an advertisement application.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on design guidance issues.

Table 7.2.4	Technical Advice Note 9: Enforcement of Planning Control (1997)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• Provides guidance on general enforcement issues and their implementation.

Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base**
	   ● Although it is not a criminal offence to carry out development without first obtaining any necessary planning permission, should action is to be discouraged.
	
	2. **Topic Papers**
	   ● Responsibility for determining whether proposed development should be granted planning permission rest initially with the local planning authority, as does the decision on whether unauthorised development should be allowed to continue or should be enforced against.
	
	3. **Policies**
	   ● Where the local planning authority considers unacceptable unauthorised development has been carried out, and there is no realistic prospect of its being relocated to a more suitable site – either because such a site is not available or the owner or occupier refuses to relocate – the owner or occupier of the land should be informed that the local planning authority is not prepared to allow the operation or activity to continue at its present level of activity or, if that is the case, at all.
	   ● Where a local planning authority considers that an unauthorised development is causing unacceptable harm to public amenity, and there is little likelihood of the matter being resolved through negotiations or voluntarily, they should take vigorous enforcement action to remedy the breach urgently, or prevent further serious harm to public amenity.

Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on planning enforcement procedures and how the issue is to be highlighted in the Joint Local Development Plan.

Table 7.2.5	**Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (1997)**
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**

Purpose	• **Provides guidance on:**
	  • **how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impacts of noise;**
	  • **how Local Development Plans should take into account noise generation;**
	  • **how to adopt a corporate approach and ensure cooperation between planning and environmental health departments;**
	  • **how area specific noise policies should be identified.**

Key Issues	1. <u>**Evidence Base**</u>
	  • **_'Noise Exposure Categories'_ have been derived to assist local planning authorities in their consideration of planning applications for residential development near transport related noise sources.**
	  • **Measures introduced to control noise may include engineering, lay-out and administrative measures.**

	2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u>
	  • **Noise characteristics and levels can vary substantially according to their source and the type of activity involved.**
	  • **In the case of industrial development, the character of the noise should be taken into account as well as its level.**

	3. <u>**Policies**</u> • **Where noise policies apply to the plan area as a whole, they should be set out in the same way as other general policies.**
	4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Area specific noise policies may be useful in some circumstances – in such cases, the relevant boundaries should be illustrated on the proposals map.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on noise characteristics and mitigation.**

Table 7.2.6	**Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)**
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• This document provides guidance to supplement policy set out in Planning Policy Wales and advises on the role of the planning system in making provision for sport and recreational facilities and informal open spaces.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • *'One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales'* sets out the Welsh Government's overarching strategy for its actions to introduce change. • One Wales provides for the creation of an all-Wales coastal path, encourages sport, physical activity and the enjoyment of the natural environment. 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • Planning Policy Wales requires local planning authorities to provide a framework for well-located sport, recreation and leisure facilities which should be sensitive to the needs of users, attractive, well designed, well maintained, safe and accessible to all. 3. <u>Policies</u> • The Open Space Assessment and Local Development Plan policies should provide the basis of the Open Space Strategy. • It also recommends for urban and rural areas there should be 1.6 ha of al for all outdoor sports per 1,000 population. • The Local Development Plan should set out the strategic vision for the authority with regard to providing, protecting and enhancing the faculties for sport, physical activity and open space and recreation. • Standards for new open space and recreational provision should be based on robust evidence drawn, where available, from the Open Space Assessment. 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Local Development Plans should consider the scale and distribution of facilities and activities when allocating sites for open space and recreational use.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on open space provision in the Joint Local Development Plan.

Table 7.2.7	Draft Technical Advice Note 17: Planning and Managing Development (2007)
Publisher	• Welsh Government
Purpose	• Provides guidance on procedures for submitting and determining planning applications; delivering the planning service; Health Impact Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments and Design and Access Statements; and, the appeals process.
Key Issues	1. <u>Evidence Base</u> • A Community and Town Councillors Handbook: The Land Use Planning System in Wales – Planning Aid Wales and One Voice Wales (2005). • Royal Town Planning Institute Code of Professional Conduct 2. <u>Topic Papers</u> • It is essential that each local planning authority should consult and involve the community, the private and voluntary sectors in the planning process, including the determination of planning applications, and that planning functions are integrated with other local authority responsibilities. 3. <u>Policies</u> • Each local planning authority is responsible for preparing and adopting a Local Development Plan, setting out clear, concise, up to date policies for the future development and use of land in its area. 4. <u>Site Allocations</u> • Not applicable.
Existing & Proposed Papers	• No topic paper at present. • Potential topic paper on public participation in the planning system.

Table 7.2.8	Technical Advice Note 19: Telecommunications (2002)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **Provides guidance on the requirements of the Telecommunications Act 1984 and their implications for the planning system.**
Key Issues	1. <u>**Evidence Base**</u> • **The Stewart Report (2000) by the Independent Group on Mobile Phones.** • **'Sitefinder' map-based database produced by the Radio Communications Agency, which shows the locations of operational cellular base station transmitter sites.** 2. <u>**Topic Papers**</u> • **Local Development Plans should take account of:** • **the Welsh Government's approach to telecommunications;** • **the requirements of the Telecommunications Act 1984;** • **the need to minimise the impact of development;** • **the limitations imposed by current networks and the technology;** • **telecommunication requirements.** • **Environmental considerations are of paramount importance when considering applications for telecommunication mast.** • **Health and safety issues are also a primary consideration.** 3. <u>**Policies**</u> • **The siting and external appearance of apparatus.** 4. <u>**Site Allocations**</u> • **Local Development Plans may allocate particular sites for major telecommunications development such as tall masts so as to encourage site sharing.**
Existing & Proposed Papers	• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on managing the balance between enabling telecommunication development and respecting environmental constraints in terms of both natural landscapes and biodiversity.**

Table 7.2.9	Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates (2004)
Publisher	• **Welsh Government**
Purpose	• **This Minerals Technical Advice Note sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction by mineral planning authorities and the aggregates industry.** • **The main objective of the Minerals Technical Advice Note is to ensure that supply is managed in a sustainable way to ensure a balance between environmental, social and economic considerations is achieved.**

Key Issues	1. **Evidence Base**
	  • **Regional Aggregates Working Parties were established in the 1970s as technical groups to monitor and assess the supply of aggregates.**
	  • **There are two parties in Wales, one for the North and one for the South.**
	  • **Primary aggregates production in England and Wales has declined from a peak of 250 million tonnes in 1989 to 193 million tonnes in 2001.**
	  • **In Wales total sales declined from 26 to just under 20 million tonnes in 2001 or 10% of total production in England and Wales.**
	  • **Primary aggregates production in Wales is dominated by crushed rock (86%); of this, limestone makes up 73%; sandstone 15%; and igneous rock 12%.**
	  • **Land-based sand and gravel extraction is far more developed in North Wales than in South Wales where marine-won sources provide most of this material.**
	  • **Aggregates are the basic constituents used in construction.**
	
	2. **Topic Papers**
	  • **For the purposes of this note aggregates are placed into three categories:**
	    • **primary aggregates – naturally occurring bulk materials such as rock, sand and gravel;**
	    • **mineral waste – material arising as a by-product of mineral extraction that is capable of use such as crushed rock fines and slate waste;**
	    • **secondary/recycled aggregates – previously used materials that are capable of substituting for primary aggregates such as material from construction operations.**

Table 7.2.9	Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates (2004)	
Key Issues	**3.**	**Policies**
		• **The overarching objective in planning for aggregates provision is to ensure supply is managed in a sustainable way so that the best balance between environmental, economic and social considerations is struck, while making sure that the environmental and amenity impacts of any necessary extraction are kept to a level that avoids causing demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.**
		• **This acceptable minimum may not be possible in all instances, and where that is the case, extraction should not take place, or where extraction is currently taking place, local planning authorities and the aggregates industry should consider alternative working practices or locations for future working to secure a standard considered appropriate to mineral working in the 21st Century.**
		• **This task must be carried out by mineral planning authorities within the framework of the Welsh Government's planning policy and technical advice.**
		• **The use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste should be maximised where possible.**
	4.	**Site Allocations**
		• **Planning conditions can impose working programmes / site design and layout – location of dust emission sources away from sensitive development.**
Existing & Proposed Papers		• **No topic paper at present.** • **Potential topic paper on the safeguarding of aggregate resources in the Joint Local Development Plan.**